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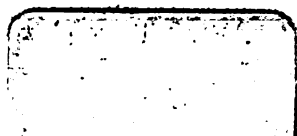
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The
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THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE

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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

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Headquarters and Dues

The headquarters of the Association are in the south-east room on the main floor of Fraser hall.

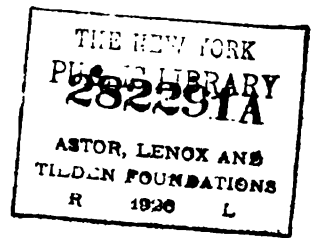
Active membership is open to all graduates. Dues \$2 a year—June to June—payable before January 1. Endowment membership, open to all active members. Dues \$3 in addition to the active membership dues.

Life membership, issued, upon application, to members who have paid into the treasury, as dues, a total of \$50.

Associate membership, open to former students not graduates. Dues \$2 a year.



THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
J. C. RUPPENTHAL, LL. B., '95.



The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

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Number 1

The President of the Alumni Association

When the Alumni Association in 1915 departed from the precedent of having for its president a college graduate, by electing R. A. Rutledge, engineer '91, the experiment worked so well that it was proposed this year to extend the innovation by passing the honor of the position on to a lawyer and thus strengthen the bond of unity and good feeling among the members of the great alumni family of the University.

The proposal having been agreed to, a search was made for the man with the qualities and qualifications which would measure up to the requirements of legislative year and the semi-centennial of the University of Kansas combined. That search and its result may be epitomized thus:

We want a man who can hustle,
And we'll find that same man in Russell.
He's a judge and a writer,
A student and fighter,
And we'll follow him soul, mind and muscle.

It was strictly a case of the office seeking the man who at the time of his election was attending the general conference of the Methodist

Church in Saratoga, New York, as one of the three lay delegates from the Northwest Kansas Conference. By reason of his interest and efforts in behalf of Methodist students at state institutions he was appointed one of fifteen laymen on a board of the church which has to do with that work.

Judge J. C. Ruppenthal came to Kansas from Philadelphia in 1877 when only eight years old and settled on a farm in the Saline river valley. Sandwiched in with his work on the farm, the railroad section and in the plaster mill he received sixteen months of schooling in ten years before he attended the Salina Normal from which he was graduated in 1890. In the following year he entered the School of Law of the University but his course was interrupted by financial necessity which he met by teaching, and during the World's Fair in Chicago, by pushing chairs and reporting for Kansas newspapers. After his graduation he moved to Russell where his political and legal career has been worked out. He was twice elected county

attorney and is now serving his third term as judge of the district court. In politics he has risen, fallen or moved from Republicanism through Populism into Democracy which he espoused twenty years ago. He is a member of several bar and other legal associations, and has held important offices therein.

He holds court in six different counties, but by progression and efficient methods which he has introduced and which have distinguished him, he expedites his work so that he finds time to contribute to the press items and articles in local history, civics, law, politics, sociology and philology and to attend summer school at the University and pursue correspondence study courses.

The presidency of the Alumni Association of which he is a life member is his latest and, for the present, his absorbing distinction. With his capacity for clear vision and prompt judgment he is studying the problems and prospects of the association and we may expect from him an early announcement of a program of action. He has no slogan to propound, but he has some practical and constructive ideas as to what the association can and should accomplish. Let every member of the association pledge him his active and hearty support and make the semi-centennial of the University a memorable year in the history of the association.

E. F. ENGLE.

Eager, Acquisitive Youth

Eager, acquisitive Youth,
 Passionate sword of the truth,
 Careless of how it may end,
 Welding the world to its friend,
 Forgetting the ways that it came
 (Even the days of its shame),
 Testing and casting aside,
 Setting the old to its stride,
 Impatient, destructive, and bold—
 We know not Thy flame till it's cold.

—WILLARD WATTLES.

The Report of the Dean of the College

April 15, 1916.

Chancellor Frank Strong,
University of Kansas.

Dear Sir:

In conformity to the constitution of the University, I submit herewith my report as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences for the year 1915-16.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

The enrollment of students, as compared with that of ten years ago, is indicated in the following table:

1906. 1916. Increase.

College	716	1744	1028	143.5%
Five Techni-				
cal Schools	911	973	62	6.8%

This year there are 159 more regular students in the College than there were last year. It appears that the College continues to lead in the rate of increase as it has for the last ten years, as shown by the registrar's records. Within that period the College has increased 143.5 per cent while the five technical schools existing during that period have increased 6.8 per cent. I am sure this difference of increase is an extraordinary condition hardly to be duplicated in any other institution in this country.

CHARACTER OF STUDENTS

I fear there is a feeling in the faculty that the quality of the freshman class is deteriorating, at least that it is not improving. There are indications that in the high school the disciplinary factor of education is maintained in a diminishing degree, and that a larger proportion of graduates having slight educational enthusiasm is coming to the Univer-

sity. Under the recently adopted law admitting all high school graduates to the freshman class a further increase of this type of student is to be expected. Of the many problems involved in college administration there is no greater one than that of maintaining standards of excellence in instruction. The quality of the student body has an unfailing influence upon the character of the classroom work and the standards that come to prevail in the mind of the teacher. In the presence of deteriorating standards of academic value the greatest sufferer will be the capable student and therefore, ultimately, the whole of society. This is as certain as that a depreciated currency drives out gold.

To avoid this misfortune the faculty should be encouraged in all possible ways to stand for better standards, and the sifting process applied to the incoming freshman class must be expected each year to eliminate a larger number of unfaithful or incompetent candidates. No greater mistake can be made than to expect a university to accommodate its methods and purposes to those who, for lack of intellect or serious purpose, are incapable of meeting reasonably high requirements.

The usual disturbing and demoralizing influences unfortunately still prevail. It may be too much to hope that they may be eliminated or greatly curtailed but I shrink from the conclusion. Athletic sports still take their regular toll of promising young men, and so-called society is doing the same for the young women. The indulgence of youth in these forms of amusement is natural and, within

reasonable bounds, is wholesome and commendable. It is calamitous, however, for young men and women during the brief years of preparation for the difficult tasks society is soon to place upon them, to waste their opportunities and fail of their high calling because of their inordinate devotion to these things. It is so easy for youth to make for the moment a vocation of what should be a recreation. A well-conducted institution will make it as easy as possible for its students to avoid this fatal error.

CARE OF STUDENTS

A high degree of efficiency in college work is impossible where the number of students for each instructor is very large. In some departments this condition already prevails and should be relieved. To aid the student in a more personal way than can be expected of his regular instructors a system of advisers is maintained whereby each student comes under the personal influence of some member of the faculty. This often adds a pretty serious burden to that already borne by the teaching staff, and it is increasingly difficult to secure the hearty co-operation of sufficient numbers of those who have talent for the task to make the system a complete success. The Dean is supposed to know all about all of the students, and to give them any needed assistance at any time. That his success in the performance of this duty will sometimes be discouraging must appear when the number of students in residence is considered. Besides this, the other duties of the office are constantly multiplying until the hours of the day and the days of the week are all too few

for him to approximate a reasonable degree of satisfaction in his efforts. Some provision should be made for distributing a portion of these responsibilities or all of them will suffer as, indeed, is probably already the case. In other institutions of this size an assistant dean looks after student affairs as part of his regular duties, and I recommend that the appointment of such an official here be given careful consideration. It would also greatly improve the working of the advisory system if a small extra payment could be made to those who are willing to give their time and strength conscientiously and efficiently to the task.

THE FACULTY

It is an error to assume, however, that officers and machinery can guarantee high scholarship. Neither can any marking system, honors, prizes, and such things do it. Ultimately the value of all educational endeavor turns upon the teacher, his intellectual honesty, his interest in the student, his special preparation, his general intelligence, his skill and tact. The supreme task in every educational institution is involved in the selection and retention of those who are to do the teaching. Too great pains can not possibly be taken nor too great sacrifices made in securing the best men and women for the faculty.

It is not enough, however, to be anxious about the choice of new instructors. A definite, well-thought-out, closely-adhered-to policy should be in effect. Merely to try to fill a vacancy advantageously when it occurs is good, but it will not get far in the building of a creditable college faculty. A long look ahead for

each department should be taken, and candidates sought and considered with reference to such a policy. Good faculties are grown not purchased.

Relatively too much consideration is often given to the question of salaries, important as that factor is in the building of a faculty. The chance of working under favorable conditions, the sympathetic appreciation of competent and faithful efforts, a reasonable degree of safety and permanence of position, connection with an institution of undoubted standing in the academic world, confidence in the justice of the administration in its treatment of all alike, enough but not more teaching than is consistent with high standards and real scholarly efforts in research—these things weigh more heavily with the best type of university men and women than does mere money. When these things can be assured and an intelligent policy is pursued in the selection of recruits, a university faculty will be assembled that is competent, contented, and creditable.

INTERNAL CONDITIONS

The adoption of the new constitution for the University has contributed immensely to the smooth working of internal affairs. The location of responsibility and the definite assignment of duty have banished much perplexity and promoted harmony and co-operation.

This constitution provides two forms of departmental organization, that under a head professor and the committee plan with a chairman as executive. Success has attended the experiments of the substitution of the committee form for the department administered by a head profes-

sor. In this our experience is in line with that of many of the best universities. With the committee organization responsibilities and duties are distributed among the members of the department; those in the lower ranks have more influence in the determination of departmental policies; often serious personal embarrassments are avoided; the deterioration of departments by the incapacity of the ruling head to keep step with progress in subject matter or method; the refusal of choice men to accept appointment to the ranks with a head of doubtful ability or temper over them—these are some of the advantages attained by the adoption of the more modern form of faculty organization. It is my opinion that as vacancies in headships occur they should be filled by the substitution of chairmen as provided by the constitution.

The tables made up from the reports from the various departments in the college organization showing the enrollment in each class for each semester, and from other sources, make an interesting exhibit. They show the amount of actual teaching done by each department, the drift in student election, and the cost of instruction in each department. A word of caution is due to prevent too literal interpretation of these figures. Conditions obtaining in different departments vary so much that there may legitimately be considerable difference in the data among these departments. For instance, laboratory teaching must of necessity be more expensive than that conducted by recitation or lecture; elementary teaching can often be done by less expensive teachers

suffering from it. Good men, men really worthy of the responsibility of the training of young men and women for life, as a college education is presumed to train them, seem to be getting scarcer; other institutions are bidding higher and higher for them, and Kansas will have to recognize the state of the market or take the inevitable consequences. Recent resignations and others that are probable are evidences of the truth of this statement, and all the while the young men and women of Kansas come in increasing numbers to the College.

In my first paragraph I quoted a few statistics regarding the University enrollment for ten years. It may not be out of place in closing to call attention to the fact that while there has been a discrepancy in the increase in the number of students in the College as compared with the technical schools the college budget ten years ago was 43 per cent of the total University budget while for the current year it is only 40.3 per cent. I do not know the ratios of the college budget to the aggregate budget of technical schools for the years mentioned, but I am confident

that an investigation will show that *the College has not participated equitably* in the income of the University as it is devoted to instructional purposes. If this is true I feel that I may have been derelict in the presentation of the needs and rights of the College. I hope that this whole question of the distribution of the university funds may be thoroughly investigated to the end that justice may be done and the best interests of the University as well as of the students attending it may be secured.

The budget calls for the addition of a few places to the teaching staff. This is made necessary partly by the enlarged total enrollment of students, partly by the legitimate expansion of two or three departments, partly by the inevitable drift of student elections from one department to another. When compared with other institutions of our class it is evident that even after these proposed additions have been made the college teaching staff is too small for the student body assigned to it for instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIN TEMPLIN.

The young women at the University of the great State of Kansas are educated from the ground up
—six stories and no elevators.

Back of the Lines

A voice with an American accent cut through the babble of foreign tongues about the counter where Harry Lehr was serving tea.

"Call for La Chapelle; train of wounded due at five-twenty."

In a moment the basement tea room of the American hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris, France, "some time in July, 1916," was diminished by a half score of khaki-uniformed college men. As they jostled by through the crowd of internes, nurses, and other hospital attendants, Wadell and I brought up the rear, gulping down a second helping of tea and cakes secured by certain strategic means from the fat hands of Harry Lehr,—yes, he of the famous New York "monkey diners",—a little older than I had pictured him, a little fatter and blonder of countenance, a little thinner and shriller of voice, but unquestionably very much at home. Emerging shortly into a yard, we found it alive with blue-gray ambulances already in motion toward the gate.

"Old Harry serves tea here every Tuesday to have something to do," remarked Wadell, tossing me a faded khaki overcoat and a soiled cap. "He gave me an undersized sandwich the second time, by the way."

It was barely five o'clock when trim Buick No. 205, Wadell at the wheel, bur-r-red to a gentle halt in the dust outside the hospital, the middle car in a convoy of some twenty ambulances, all awaiting final instructions. On our left towered the big hospital, architecturally an academic structure. It still appeared the college building for which it was orig-

inally constructed but for the top of the nearest wing. There in an improvised roof garden lounged wounded of all sorts and conditions, with crutches and bandaged heads plainly visible. "Those two men at the right," Wadell indicated, "are Harvard boys, wounded at Verdun a month ago. They're about ready to go back."

As we started I suddenly realized what a lot of things had happened since I had seen him two years before, opposite me at dinner the day he left Lawrence for Beirut, Syria, to teach English. I also recalled that when we two were juniors on Mt. Oread we had been rivals for a certain high political office, and that I had "retreated for strategic reasons." And so this cool-looking *ambulancier* of the Paris division of volunteer American drivers was the once bitterly hated political opponent of college days.

In the road the chief of corps was now passing—an ex-Harvard professor, lank as a crane in his khaki suit—mingling the good-natured attitude of the instructor with the authority of the commander. "Keep close formation, boys, and don't straggle," he warned. "This is not a hoodlum organization, remember. And don't let the taxi drivers break up our line. All right!"

Neuilly-sur-Seine, as you know, is well to the northwest edge of the city. The station at La Chapelle, our goal—the only place in Paris then being used for the reception of wounded—is well to the north and east. In a minute the convoy was stretching out into the main road and the wildest auto ride of my life began. Indeed, I

shall always recall that ride across the north end of Paris largely in terms of gray and of speed:—the gray of a late afternoon, the sorrowful quiet of the hospital left behind, the blue-gray convoy lurching through the crowded boulevards, the faded gray uniforms of soldiers along the route, the drab crowds of poor in the dirty streets picking at the vegetables and notions of the Montmartre quarter, and, throughout and over all, the somber quality of the mission we were bent on; and speed—the speed of an angel of mercy on reckless wings.

As we roared dustily through the congested market district, the faces of the women seemed at times to blanch paler at the sight of us; for all they knew we might have been going to bring home a husband, a father, a sweetheart. Children darted to places of safety; old men hesitated to cross before us; policemen waved us clear passage. All the world seemed to be viewing us with awe, regarding us with apprehensive solicitude, and giving us the right of way.

Suddenly toward the end of our flight we met our natural enemy, the driver of a Paris red-devil taxi. Having to wait while all twenty ponderous trucks passed evidently did not suit this driver. He pulled up his little sawed-off sewing machine in front of No. 205 as if it had rooted its nose in the pavement and then imperiously signalled for the right of way. Wadell's answer was a tightening of the face and a burst of speed even beyond the insane pace we had already attained. Zip! We grazed the taxi's front wheel and, gleefully looking back, saw the careening convoy repeat the insult five, six, ten times.

"They can't bluff us any more,"

said Wadell. "Ambulances have the right of way over everything. What do we care for traffic rules?" He jerked the car to all but a skidding stop; an old woman decided to stay on the sidewalk. Reminiscence was stirred. "We've only killed one man so far, though, and a Ford did that. But that was his fault, not ours: night, fog, horn going, and a policeman riding with the driver, luckily." Bump-thump, clatter, dust in the eyes and mouth, horn screeching, blocks of twisting market streets, and then we rolled into the station at La Chapelle with the docility of tamed colts, backing swiftly into post 15 at the north end of the station.

Presently the ambulance drivers were lined up, roll was called, and we marched through an aperture in the track curtain just as the hospital train came into view down the track. There in the semi-darkness war suddenly seemed to come very close. Even the train that slowly backed in bespoke the haste with which everything in France has been converted into a means of national defense. Instead of one of the magnificent Red Cross trains of which I had heard, here crept in a string of the toy box cars found on European railways—about half the length of an American box car. From the windows of the cars bandaged heads peered out; in the doorway of each car stood an attendant. The ambulance boys swarmed down the track, each pair of men selecting a car to empty; canvas stretchers were snatched from the floor beside the curtain; the train gently halted; and the work of unloading began.

Wadell had disappeared; in his place came a French boy scout with

a flamboyantly cocked hat. Together we seized a stretcher and entered the nearest car. There to right and left extended rudely improvised upper and lower berths, eight in all, bedded with heavy blankets. In the darkness we could make out unshaven, haggard faces, some pale, others drawn, all patient. Shoulders with the dry mud of the trenches were visible; a hobnailed boot with red clay from a hundred miles to the north still in evidence projected near my head. And over all was the quiet of suffering men.

We lifted our stretcher to shoulder's height and motioned to a man in the nearest upper to prepare to get down. To my surprise he raised himself and, first lifting a badly wounded foot into the stretcher, got upon the litter unassisted. Gently we lowered him to the floor, carried him outside, and in the seeming confusion of the unloading set him down next to the curtain. Two unkempt stretcher bearers at once appeared, spoke reassuringly to the *blesse*, and lugged him out through the parted curtain.

We soon finished our car and were looking for more work when Wadell's voice sounded in my ear. "Well, what do you think of it?" His question recalled me to an analysis of my emotions. To my surprise I felt none of the horror I had expected:—no nausea; no quivering before the evidence of painful wounds; no tightening of muscles to restrain an exclamation at the sight of these men only twenty-four hours from the front trenches. There simply was no place in that station for superfluous emotion. Everything was gentle efficiency. How carefully the awkward looking Amer-

ican lads lowered their burdens to the hard floor; how surely they stepped about in the semi-darkness over wounded forms scattered everywhere. But never was there a trace of the sympathetic emotionalism one might have expected; and from the wounded, not an outcry, not a complaint.

Nearly half of the cases handled that day were "sitters," hence the task of loading the ambulances, which immediately followed, was comparatively simple. In came the stretcher bearers with the wounded. An officer checked each *blesse* into the care of the *ambulanciers*, making up a party of wounded for the American hospital, the Canadian hospital, or the famous Val de Grace as the case might be. In this work the wounded for the first time showed signs of uneasiness. As we lifted them head high into the ambulances they would look at us rather concernedly, I thought, and point solicitously to a bandaged foot or knee projecting and in danger of being bumped.

Just an hour from the time of arrival at the station Wadell plucked me aside and announced a trip to Val de Grace, a military hospital across the Seine, far into the southern part of the city. We got our check list of passengers—a light load of five "sitters"—and old 205 glided out of the door of La Chapelle.

We had almost a triumphal ride to Val de Grace. Owing to the addition of a jovial Paris policeman, we were now three on the front seat. And how gracefully our guard cleared the way for us; smiled indulgently when we sped south down the smooth Boulevard de Sebastopol; nodded at one of his fellows as we

broke the traffic rules in passing the Palais du Justice; halted a daring taxi driver with a curt gesture as we crossed the Seine; and pleasantly assented as I guessed in broken French the correct route through the Latin Quarter to Val de Grace.

There all was simple. We entered, unloaded, and left in five minutes, Wadell challenging a brother *ambulance* for a race home. Dropping our policeman near the Sorbonne seemed an excuse to increase our speed. We reached the Rue de Rivoli in a swirl of dust, our rival following desperately in our rear; we hurtled west past the Louvre and into the Place de la Concorde, taking chances at every cross street. Then ahead of us opened up the long vista of the Champs Elysees with the Arc de Triomphe just a smudge in the western sky.

When I took French I on Mt. Oread I often dreamed of riding in

silk-hat state down the Champs Elysees, admiring the throngs and perhaps being admired in turn. How differently things turned out. For a wonder the street was not jammed with taxis; so Wadell "opened her up." Flashes of lamp posts; flicker of lighted shop windows; rush of fresh evening air tearing at our faces; the finest street in the world melting under us; the great arch looming before us; our friend far behind; and dinner at the hospital was only five minutes off.

We swung into the home gate three blocks ahead of our rival. As I climbed down from my seat I was prone to murmur platitudes about the "centuries I had lived in the past two hours," but Wadell did not encourage me.

"You must have chow with me," he said, shutting off the engine. "But I warn you beforehand—the grub here is something rotten."

HERBERT FLINT, '14.

WHY NOT?

Ask the candidates for the legislature what they think about higher education before you vote.

Endowment and Life Members

An endowment member is one who pays into the alumni treasury \$3 in addition to his ordinary dues for year, total \$5. He may remain an endowment member for only one year, or may continue to pay \$5 a year until—reckoning in whatever dues he has at any time paid—his total payments amount to \$50. Then he may become, upon application, a paid up life member.

The money from endowment memberships is used to "provide funds necessary for the prosecution of the work of the Association, and to establish and maintain a permanent endowment fund."

In the following list of endowment members during the year 1905-16 the figure preceding the name shows for how many years the membership has been paid.

CLASS OF '73			
1	L. D. L. Tosh	1	Pliny L. Soper (<i>Deceased</i>)
	'74		Mina Marvin Wilcox, <i>Life Member</i>
6	Ellis B. Noyes		'82
	Hannah Oliver, <i>Life Member</i>		Ethel Allen Hamilton, <i>Life Member</i>
	'75	9	Edwin C. Meservey
8	Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder	5	Charles J. Simmons
9	Frank P. MacLennan	1	Phillip C. Young
	Kate Stephens, <i>Life Member</i>		'83
	'76	1	Frank D. Hutchings
4	Charles W. Smith		Miles W. Sterling, <i>Life Member</i>
1	Lizzie W. Smith		Cara Fellows Sterling, <i>Life Member</i>
	James A. Wickersham, <i>Life Member</i>		'84
	'77	9	Mary Gilmore Allen
	John H. Long, <i>Life Member</i>		Mary Miller Barnes, <i>Life Member</i>
1	William Osburn	3	C. F. Foley
	Clara Morris Perkins, <i>Life Member</i>	7	Cora Pierson Hopkins, (<i>Deceased</i>)
1	Angelo C. Scott		W. S. Kinnear, <i>Life Member</i>
4	Colin Timmons		Kate Ridenour Lester, <i>Life Member</i>
1	Carrie M. Watson	2	Glen Miller
	'79		'85
	James W. Glead, <i>Life Member</i>		Ida C. Barnes, <i>Life Member</i> , (<i>Deceased</i>)
	'80	1	Van F. Boor
	William H. Carruth, <i>Life Member</i>		B. K. Bruce, <i>Life Member</i>
1	Annie O. Gilmore	2	E. F. Caldwell
	Charles S. Glead, <i>Life Member</i>	8	A. E. Curdy
1	Alfred E. Parker (<i>Deceased</i>)	2	James N. Davis
1	Lucius H. Perkins (<i>Deceased</i>)	1	Frank S. Foster
3	Helen Bay Raymond	4	Stephen E. Himoe, (<i>Deceased</i>)
	Frank Riffe, <i>Life Member</i>		James V. Humphrey, <i>Life Member</i>
	'81	2	William H. Johnson
	Karl A. Floden, <i>Life Member</i>		W. Y. Morgan, <i>Life Member</i>
	Erasmus Haworth, <i>Life Member</i>	4	Lewis M. Powell
2	Stuart O. Henry		Henry F. Smith, <i>Life Member</i>
1	Bion S. Hutchins	3	William C. Stevens
2	Flora Hadley Little		'86
5	Julia Watson Nicholson		Arthur L. Adams, <i>Life Member</i> , (<i>Deceased</i>)
	Charles F. Scott, <i>Life Member</i>	4	Harry Ballinger

- 2 J. E. Curry
- 1 Harlan F. Graham
- 2 Solon T. Gilmore
- 3 John D. MacLaren
- Harry E. Riggs, *Life Member*
- 1 S. W. Shattuck, Jr.
- 3 Walter C. Stevens
- Olin Templin, *Life Member*
- Lena Van Voorhis Templin, *Life Member*.

'87

- 4 Edward G. Blair
- 6 Robert W. Blair
- 1 Isaac F. Bradley
- 1 Cyrus S. Crane
- 2 Denton Dunn
- 9 W. S. Franklin
- 1 Mabel Gore Gleed
- 1 Wilber S. Jenks
- 2 Robert L. McAlpine
- 1 Samuel W. Moore
- 1 Charles L. Smith
- 1 John Sullivan
- Olive Thompson, *Life Member*
- 1 Albert F. Wulfekuhler

'88

- Frank G. Crowell, *Life Member*
- 1 Thomas F. Doran
- 2 Herbert M. Herrold
- Edward C. Franklin, *Life Member*
- John A. Prescott, *Life Member*
- 1 William T. Reed

'89

- S. A. Harvey, *Life Member*
- 2 Bradford L. Hill
- 1 Gertrude Oren Hunnicutt
- 3 Joseph Jacobs
- 9 Vernon L. Kellogg
- 5 Frank E. Reed

'90

- 3 Walter R. Armstrong
- Neil C. Brooks, *Life Member*
- 1 B. J. Dalton
- 2 Daniel E. Esterly
- 6 Sam J. Kelly
- 1 John A. Rush
- 2 Harriette Fellows Sterling

'91

- Marshall A. Barber, *Life Member*
- Justin D. Bowersock, *Life Member*
- 1 James A. Flint
- 2 Brett W. Jaquith
- Fred H. Kellogg, *Life Member*
- 1 Irving H. Morse
- 4 Homer C. Oatman
- 1 Frank H. Olney

- 1 R. A. Rutledge
- Frank C. Schrader, *Life Member*
- 1 Virginia E. Spencer

'92

- 3 Harold Barnes
- 1 Robert D. Brown
- 4 E. W. Caldwell
- 1 Elmer F. Engel
- 1 E. L. Fischer
- 1 Clad Hamilton
- 3 Fred S. Jackson
- 3 Geneve Lichtenwalter
- 5 Arthur Ridgeway
- 3 George O. Virtue
- 2 D. H. Wilson
- 1 Eugene W. Wilson

'93

- 1 An Alumnus
- 7 Josephine T. Berry
- 3 Ernest Blaker
- 4 Nina Bowman
- 8 E. C. Case
- 6 Thornton Cook
- Alberta L. Corbin, *Life Member*
- 1 Grace C. Eaton
- 2 William M. Curry
- 2 Albert Fullerton
- Mayo E. Hickey, *Life Member*
- Samuel J. Hunter, *Life Member*
- 5 Henry R. Linville
- 9 Frank A. Lutz
- Raphael D. O'Leary, *Life Member*
- 7 James Owen
- 3 William W. Reno
- 1 Henry C. Riggs
- 1 Frank Ringer
- 2 Ernest F. Robinson
- 1 Wilbert D. Ross
- Margaret S. Rush, *Life Member*
- 2 Clarence H. Sears
- 7 Adrian F. Sherman
- 8 Daniel H. Spencer
- 1 Charles Stephens
- Russel R. Whitman, *Life Member*
- 1 Jacob G. Wine

'94

- 2 Mary W. Barkley
- 1 Olive P. Brush
- 1 J. F. Carlson
- 4 R. W. Carter
- 6 J. M. Challias
- Arthur L. Corbin, *Life Member*
- 4 A. H. Couch
- 3 MacGregor Douglas, (*Deceased*)
- William C. Fogle, *Life Member*
- 1 Eleanor Harris

- Burritt H. Hill, *Life Member*
 Chas. F. Humphrey, *Life Member*
 7 Herbert H. Johnson
 3 H. O. Kruse
 1 L. A. Lowther
 Rose R. Morgan, *Life Member*
 6 Frank H. Moore
 9 Thomas J. Norton
 3 Ezra W. Palmer
 1 William H. H. Piatt
 1 Kate L. Riggs
 9 May Hotchkiss Spencer
 '95
 3 Maurice L. Alden
 3 William F. Bowen
 1 C. A. Burney
 1 Lillian Simmons Churchill
 1 Ralph W. Cone
 7 John A. Edwards
 1 Frank P. Fleming
 9 Wilbur L. Gardner
 1 Marshall A. Gorrill
 6 John G. Hall
 1 James J. Harding
 1 John L. Harrington
 2 Adele Humphrey
 Sheffield Ingalls, *Life Member*
 1 James C. Kelsey
 2 John A. Lahmer
 1 Margaret Menet, (*Deceased*)
 Clyde W. Miller, *Life Member*
 Mathilde Henrichs O'Leary, *Life Member*
 3 Stanton Olinger
 Jacob C. Ruppenthal, *Life Member*
 1 Edward F. Schopflin, (*Deceased*)
 1 Frederick B. Wheeler
 3 H. J. Withington
 1 William H. Wynn, Jr.
 '96
 3 Charles W. Armour
 3 Clydus C. Brown
 3 Helen Perry Edwards
 5 Dean Foster
 1 Walter Griffiths
 3 Linda Hardy
 6 John H. Henderson
 Irving Hill, *Life Member*
 1 Joseph W. Hullinger, (*Deceased*)
 2 W. J. Madden
 2 R. C. Manley
 1 Anna Drake McClung
 1 Clarence E. McClung
 4 Ward C. McCroskey
 2 Sydney Prentice
 6 William J. Squire
 Agnes Thompson, *Life Member*
 5 J. R. Thierstein
 2 John W. Tucker
 Carl Wick, *Life Member*
 '97
 2 Eugene C. Alder
 1 Walter T. Brooks
 1 Hamilton P. Cady
 Genevieve Howland Chalkley, *Life Member*
 7 Pauline Lewelling Devitt
 C. W. Fletcher, *Life Member*
 Leon N. Flint, *Life Member*
 6 May Gardner
 1 Leslie C. Gray
 4 Ida Smith Griffith
 7 Harriet Ayres Labarthe
 9 Wilder S. Metcalf
 2 Benjamin L. Miller
 5 Percival J. Parrott
 3 Horace G. Pope
 8 Richard R. Price
 1 Roy M. Robinson
 1 C. A. Rohrer
 1 Charles M. Sharpe
 Charles M. Sterling, *Life Member*
 Louise A. Wiedemann, *Life Member*
 4 Palmer S. Wilson
 7 A. J. Wise
 9 Fred H. Wood
 '98
 1 Annie Heloise Abel
 Charles N. Belcher, *Life Member*
 James E. Campbell, *Life Member*
 2 Lawrence S. Chamberlain
 1 J. B. Cheadle
 1 Herbert A. Clark
 2 George R. Crissman
 Walter W. Douglass, *Life Member*
 3 Phillip S. Elliott
 1 A. S. Foulks
 1 Tenny Frank
 5 Frank L. Gilmore
 1 Cecil N. Haggart
 2 J. O. Hall
 1 Fred M. Harris
 1 Richard F. Hayden
 2 William C. Hoad
 9 Charles H. Loomis
 John N. Macomb, Jr., *Life Member*
 1 Frank McKay
 6 Harry W. McLaughlin
 4 John E. McPherson
 1 Elise NeuenSchwander
 1 E. W. Norton
 1 Clyde W. Rankin

- 1 Thomas B. Sears
- 1 M. V. Watson
- 2 W. T. Walker

'99

- 2 J. R. Alexander
- Lela F. Douthart, *Life Member*
- 6 Samuel C. Emley, (*Deceased*)
- 6 Seward I. Field
- 2 Robert L. Howsley
- 1 Emma Hyde
- John H. Kane, *Life Member*
- 1 Mary Cornelia Lee
- 1 John Lofty
- 1 Frank P. Pratt
- 2 Lucy Y. Riggs
- 1 Ruth Whitman Sears
- 1 George Wagner
- 1 Henry Weingartner

'00

- 9 James S. Barrow
- 1 William J. Baumgartner
- 1 Charles R. Cooksey
- 6 C. E. Copeland
- 1 Charles D. Dail
- 2 George L. Davis
- 7 Ernest K. Dewey
- 4 Paul A. Dinsmoor
- 3 Bessie Maynard Elliott
- 1 Russel W. Field
- 1 Edmund C. Fletcher
- 1 Jerome O. Gilmore
- 3 Arthur L. Goudy
- 3 S. W. Griggs
- 1 Marion F. Laycock
- 3 Leslie J. Lyons
- Frank E. Marcy, *Life Member*
- 7 Lou Shinn Mattern
- 3 Howard Maxwell
- 1 David F. McFarland
- 1 Maurice Murphy
- 3 Frank A. Post
- 1 James A. Priestly
- 1 Walter S. Sutton
- 1 Ralph W. Smith
- 1 Jed R. Yale

'01

- George L. Barcus, *Life Member*
- 9 Alfred G. Barnett, Jr.
- 9 Ava Douthart Chronister
- 3 Clarence L. Cole
- 6 Estelle Riddle Dodge
- 1 Walter F. Filkin
- 2 George O. Foster
- 6 Walter S. Hall
- 4 Lou Havens Jackman
- 3 P. P. Lester

- 1 B. E. Lewis
- 1 Clarence L. Mize
- 4 Robert G. Mueller
- 1 Earl McShea
- 1 Frances H. Norris
- 1 Alpha L. Owens
- 9 Luella Renn
- 3 A. J. Ruth
- 5 George M. Sharrard
- 1 Mabel K. Stafford
- 1 Bennett M. Stigal
- 1 V. R. Walling

'92

- 1 Herbert S. Bailey
- 1 Arthur C. Bradley
- 1 W. M. Davidson
- 1 John A. Devlin
- Audrey Goss, *Life Member*
- 3 Dwight G. Hamilton
- 2 Ruth Ewing Hanson
- 1 Richard T. Hargreaves
- 2 Roy A. Henley
- 3 H. M. Langworthy
- 5 E. H. McMath
- 1 Harry L. Miller
- 1 Samuel R. Nelson
- J. C. Nichols, *Life Member*
- 1 Fred B. Porter
- 2 Agnes Burnet Pritz
- Charles L. Robbins, *Life Member*
- 1 H. L. Shipman
- 3 Sarah Evelyn Stanton

'03

- 1 C. F. Adams
- 1 Elijah S. Andis
- 1 Ernest H. Barkmann
- 1 Lee W. Braerton
- 3 John S. Burger
- 1 Helen M. Clarke
- 1 Mary P. Clarke
- 3 A. W. Copley
- 3 L. D. Havenhill
- 1 Mrs. May E. Hoss
- 1 J. Jenkinson
- 3 Elizabeth S. Kilgore
- 1 Carl H. Myers
- 4 J. N. Patmor
- 3 John K. Rankin
- 4 H. W. Rhea
- 1 Kitt C. Rodkey
- 1 Howard A. Sawyer
- 1 Alfred M. Seddon
- 1 Eugene Stacy
- 3 Charles C. Tillotson
- 2 Martha S. Whitney

'04

- 1 W. E. Baldry

1 H. S. Bedell
 4 Clare J. Cowley
 5 Caryl J. Dodds
 2 Florence *Hedger* Duke
 7 Marie A. Greene
 1 George T. Guernsey, Jr.
 2 Murray G. Hill
 1 Henry W. Hoffman
 3 Myron E. Humphrey
 6 W. H. Livers
 1 Thomas B. Losey
 5 Malcolm McNaughton
 1 George A. Neeley
 1 Roxana Oldroyd
 4 Eleanor S. Patterson
 3 Inez R. Plumb
 9 C. H. Rhodes
 1 W. R. Seaver
 1 Amida Stanton
 George H. Stuessi, *Life Member*
 1 Florence *Forest* Stuessi
 1 Stella S. Wangerein
 Harry Williams, *Life Member*
 5 Bessie M. Wood

'05

2 Hendry Alford
 5 Carrie *Anderson* Aston
 1 Clarence R. Briggs
 3 L. R. Chatelle
 3 Eva *Olin* Copley
 2 Lulu Gardner
 3 Agnes E. Graham
 1 Grace Hayward
 3 R. G. Hoskins
 1 Bonnie *Bell* Houston
 1 C. D. Ise
 1 C. H. Landrum
 1 Thomas E. Linton
 1 Giles S. Maxwell
 7 Constance *Carruth* McCollum
 2 Joseph O'Neil
 5 John W. Pattison
 1 H. F. Pigg
 2 Benjamin F. Stelter
 5 A. R. Stroup
 7 J. W. Woodford

'06

John F. Bender, *Life Member*
 1 Mary Jane Bennett
 2 Nels C. Benson
 8 E. B. Black
 1 H. L. Heinzman
 1 J. N. Hill
 1 George D. Johnson
 2 Winifred Luther
 1 William Mayfield

4 James McCully
 1 U. G. Mitchell
 5 C. H. Newman
 5 Elmira Noyes
 3 Frank M. Plake
 4 T. A. Prouse
 1 Eva *Baker* Sharer
 1 J. VanArsdale
 1 C. M. Vaughn Jr.
 2 Luella Warren
 2 Frances E. Wilhelm
 3 Wallis D. Wilson
 1 Charles A. Whitney
 '07
 1 William A. Brannon
 1 Frank P. Brock
 1 Claude H. Case
 5 Ivy *Brock* Clark
 1 Inez L. W. Essick
 1 Heim Goldman
 3 Edith Griffin
 2 J. O. Hawkinson, (*Deceased*)
 1 H. W. Houghton
 6 Clementine Lamborn
 1 Roy H. Martin
 1 John W. Lapham
 4 Lyman P. McKeehan
 1 Rost *Zurcher* Moorhead
 1 C. I. Overman
 3 Herman Pfeifer
 1 Charles D. Powell
 2 Vera E. Stevens

'08

1 Luther Barnes
 2 Louis E. Bixby
 1 Eleanor Blakey
 2 Harold V. Bozell
 2 Ola *Bingler* Chaney
 4 Bond Coleman
 1 Everett Copley (*Deceased*)
 3 Clifford Corp
 2 Neil S. Coventry
 5 J. H. Davidson
 7 Cora E. Dolbee
 R. L. Feagles, *Life Member*
 1 Don Carlos Guffey
 6 Ivy Clare Haskett
 3 W. G. Guthrie
 1 John Ise
 2 Hal C. Jones
 3 Evadne Laptad
 2 George M. March
 1 W. N. McLenon
 2 J. J. McShane
 2 Lucia *Burnham* McShane
 1 E. C. Morgan

- 1 E. L. Morrow
- 1 L. E. Russell
- 1 Gertrude Walters

'09

- 1 John S. Amick
- 3 Elizabeth Apel
- 2 T. E. Bliss
- 2 Walter E. Brown
- 1 C. A. Burnett
- 2 Alberta Clarke
- 1 Harry S. Coleman
- 1 J. C. Dassler
- 1 W. W. Douglas
- 1 Sam Forter
- 1 Geo. R. Hiatt
- 4 Maude Maffett
- 2 H. C. McClure
- 1 S. A. McReynolds
- 7 Amy Merstetter
- 3 Paul R. Parmelee
- 1 Eugenia *Sterling* Polson
- 1 Edward N. Reno
- 1 J. R. VanAtta
- 3 N. T. Veatch Jr.
- 1 Willard A. Wattles

'10

- 4 John F. Barnhill
- 6 Walter Bohnstengel
- 3 Judith M. Connelly
- 1 Elbert Farber
- 5 Florentine Hackbusch
- 2 Paul W. Harvey
- Elizabeth *Stephens* Haughey, *Life*
Member
- 1 Ruth E. Hunt
- 2 Harry H. McCully
- 3 Ben H. Nicolet
- 1 Lloyd L. Stanley
- 1 C. O. Van Dyke

'11

- 1 Henry F. Draper
- 1 Mrs. Sarah Baker Fischer
- 1 H. A. Hoffman
- Alice Houston, *Life* *Member*
- 4 J. W. Murray
- 1 Paul B. Nees
- 1 Myrea Noyes
- 1 C. T. Rice
- 5 J. A. Stolbert
- 1 Frances Christine Wenrich

'12

- 4 Elva M. Black
- 1 A. A. Griffin

- 2 Marion M. Johnston
- 2 Margaret Siegel
- 1 George S. Snoddy
- Nelson Timothy Stephens, *Life* *Member*
- 1 John T. Stewart
- 1 Isabel Thomes

'13

- 1 S. I. Davis
- 1 R. N. Hoffman
- 1 Clay Roberts
- 1 Mabel *Dunlevy* Templeton

'14

- 1 Howard N. Calderwood
- 2 C. S. Cassingham
- 1 H. C. Hansen
- 1 Helen Maude Ransom
- 1 Wayne A. Ridgeway
- 1 Paul Dwight Surbêr
- 1 Stella Tremaine
- 1 L. W. Wylder

'15

- 1 Will H. Collins

ASSOCIATE ENDOWMENT MEMBERS

- 1 Lloyd H. Atkinson, '05-'06
- 1 W. E. Beckhart
- 1 John P. Curran, '93-'94
- 3 C. L. Davidson, '77-'81
- 2 F. G. Delaney, '99
- 1 H. F. Deverell, '88-'89
- 3 Frank J. Fulton, '92-'93
- 1 W. P. Helscher, '09-'10
- 1 P. A. Huber, '85-'86
- 1 C. O. Lasley, '92-'93
- 1 B. I. Litowich, '01-'02
- 1 W. A. Matteson, '93-'97
- 1 O. L. McCall, '04-'05
- 1 James L. Mead, '83-'84
- 1 Ralph W. Morrison, '03-'04
- 1 Lewis B. Perry, '96-'97
- 3 Warren Perry, '86-'88
- 3 George H. Playter, '89-'92
- 7 A. H. Plumb, '85-'86
- 2 Thomas Hawley Rockwell, '81-'85
- 1 Myrtle H. Rose, '03-'05
- 1 Henry Schott, '90-'92
- 1 Harold Sternberg, '03-'04
- 5 Charles W. Stone, '93-'96
- 1 Claude E. Street, '85-'89
- 7 Thomas J. Sweeney, '70-'71
- 1 C. B. Voorhis
- 2 R. B. Wagstaff, '88-'89
- 1 Gretchen Rankin Warner

THE UNIVERSITY

By the Oread Observer

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Fifty-two new and near-new faces among the faculty may be seen on the campus this year. The near-new faces are attached to higher positions than they graced last year.

William L. Burdick, for eighteen years professor of law, was made vice-president of the University.

Other appointments are:

Ole Olufson Stoland, professor of physiology, A.B. University of South Dakota, 1905; M. S., 1911; Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1913. He has taught in the University of Chicago and the University of South Dakota.

Walter S. Hunter, professor of psychology, A.B. University of Texas, 1910, Ph.D. Chicago, 1912, was adjunct professor of psychology last year in the University of Texas. He is associate editor of the *Journal of Animal Behavior*, and of the *Psychological Bulletin*.

Raymond A. Kent, professor of education, A.B. Cornell College 1903; A.M., Columbia University, 1910; has been a teacher and superintendent of schools in Minnesota, and combines with his University work the superintendency of the Lawrence schools.

William Matthews Hekking, professor of drawing and painting, B.P. Syracuse University, was assistant professor of drawing and painting at Syracuse for one year; director of the department of fine and applied arts at James Milliken University for three years, and associate in free-hand drawing in the department of architecture in the University of Illinois for three years.

Frank E. Melvin, assistant professor of modern European history, A.B. University of Kansas, 1906, and A.M., 1909; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1913, fellow in European history, Kansas, 1908-09; taught first at the University of Illinois and later in Pennsylvania and Cornell.

Raymond C. Moore assistant professor of geology and paleontology, A.B. Denison University, 1910; Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1916. Member United States geological survey.

Winthrop Perrin Haynes, assistant professor of mineralogy and petrography, A.B., Ph.D. Harvard, 1914. Assistant in geology at Harvard; instructor in geology and geography at Wellsley College and at Tufts College.

Charles B. Harrison, assistant professor of physical education, A.B. Oberlin; B.P.E. College of Physical Education, Chicago.

George Clarke, assistant professor of physical education in the division of sports and games, A.B. University of Illinois.

Manuel Conrad Elmer, assistant professor of sociology, B.S. Northwestern College, 1911; M.A. University of Illinois, 1912; Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1914. Professor of economics and sociology at Fargo College, 1914-16.

John Ise, assistant professor of economics, Mus.B. 1908, A.B. 1910, LL.B. 1911, Kansas; A.M. 1912, Ph.D. 1914, Harvard; assistant professor of economics 1914-16, in the Iowa State College.

S. O. Rice, assistant professor of journalism and director of publicity. Former student of University of Missouri. Five years on the daily and weekly *Kansas City Star*, associate editor for the last two years and prior to that on the *Globe-Democrat* and the *Republic* of St. Louis.

William L. Eikenberry, assistant professor of education, B.S. University of Michigan; has taught in St. Louis and in the summer quarters of the University of Chicago; is joint author with O. W. Caldwell of "General Science," a widely used textbook.

Robert M. Woodberry, assistant professor of economics, A.B. 1910, A.M. 1912, Clark University; Ph.D. 1915, Cornell; was holder of the President White Fellowship at the University of Berlin and Munich in 1913-14 and at Cornell in 1914-15.

Harry D. Harper, assistant professor of economics, A.B. 1915, University of Minnesota; was a graduate student in Minnesota and Columbia Universities and instructor in economics at the University of Minnesota.

S. Herbert Hare, lecturer on landscape

and garden design. Of the firm Hare & Hare, landscape architects; received his technical training as a landscape architect at Harvard University.

J. D. M. Crockett, lecturer on accounting. Of the firm of Crockett, Couchman & Company, certified public accountants. Member of the American Association of Public Accountants, chairman of the Kansas City Chapter of Certified Accountants, and instructor in the Kansas City School of Accountancy.

John J. Wheeler, of the department of mathematics, has been appointed University marshal.

Jessie J. Shindler, instructor in rhetoric, A.B. and A.M. University of Wisconsin, was also a graduate student at Radcliffe and at Columbia, and has taught two years in the public high schools and four years in the departments of English and public speaking at the University of Wisconsin.

James D. McCallum, instructor in rhetoric, A.B. and A.M. Columbia University, taught last year at the Sturgis School in Ithaca, New York.

A. J. Mix, instructor in plant pathology, A.B. 1910, Hamilton; Ph.D., 1916, University of Cornell; assistant in botany with New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

Odis H. Burns, instructor in public speaking, A.B. 1916, University of Kansas, has done graduate work at the University of Chicago.

M. Kenneth Forward, instructor in rhetoric, Ph.B. Brown University. Assistant at Brown in the English department.

Jay McDonald Milligan, instructor in bacteriology, A.B. 1914, Geneva College. Graduate student in bacteriology in Kansas, 1915-16.

Donald G. Paterson, instructor in psychology, A.B. 1914, M.A. 1915, University of Ohio. Graduate assistant in psychology in the University of Ohio.

Frank B. Thayer, instructor in journalism, A.B. Oberlin College; A.M. University of Wisconsin; has had editorial experience on the *Springfield Republican*.

Anna G. Saby, instructor in romance languages. Graduate of the River Falls Normal School, Wisconsin; A.B. and M.A. University of Wisconsin; has taught modern languages in the University of Wis-

consin, Oregon Agricultural College, and Randolph-Macon Women's College.

Peter W. Claassen, instructor in entomology, A.B. 1914, A.M. 1915, University of Kansas. Assistant in entomology at Cornell University, 1915-16.

Earle Brenneman Miller, instructor in mathematics, A.B. 1914, University of Colorado; A.M., 1916, University of Chicago.

Miles L. Hanley, instructor in rhetoric, A.B. Wittenberg College A.M. Ohio State University. Instructor in English in Ohio State University for two years.

Elmer Edward Hartman, instructor in electrical engineering, B.S. 1913, University of Kansas; was employed by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in its educational department and research division since graduation.

Frank J. Zuck, instructor in practical pharmacy, Ph.G. University of Illinois. Eight years manager of drug stores.

James Lisle Williams, instructor in biological chemistry, B.S., Kansas State Manual Training Normal School; M.S. University of Kansas.

Evelyn F. Olcott, instructor in voice, pupil of Mrs. Toedt, Mme. Milka Ternina, Isadore Luckstone, and at the Institute of Musical Art in New York; was for three years an understudy in contralto roles with the Metropolitan Opera company of New York.

Paul W. Lawson, assistant instructor and field assistant in entomology, A.B. Oskaloosa College.

Agnes Anderson Murray, assistant instructor in chemistry, A.B. 1909, Baker; A.M. University of Kansas 1911; fellow in chemistry 1910-11, analyst in food laboratory 1911-15, University of Kansas.

LeForce Bailey, assistant instructor in architecture, B.S. 1915, M.S. 1916, University of Illinois.

Harold L. Lentz, assistant instructor in chemistry, A.B. 1916, University of Kansas.

Rollo N. Harger, assistant instructor in chemistry, A.B. Washburn; fellow in chemistry, 1915-16, at the University of Kansas.

Kate Daum, assistant instructor in home economics, A.B., A.M., 1916, University of Kansas, had a year's experience as dietician at the University Hospital in Kansas City. She was an instructor in home eco-

nomics in summer term of 1916, in the University of Kansas.

Sybil Woodruff, assistant instructor in home economics, A.B. 1916, University of Kansas. Instructor in home economics in summer term of 1916 in the University of Kansas.

Jessie L. Wright, laboratory assistant in home economics, is a graduate of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Normal School, and has been director of home economics, Sparta, Wisconsin, and in the Sheboygan, Wisconsin, schools.

The following additional appointments and promotions were announced from the chancellor's office September 21:

Norman F. Strachan, instructor in sanitary engineering and assistant engineer of the State Board of Health. B. S., 1915, University of Kansas.

L. A. Hartley, acting superintendent of Fowler Shops and instructor in pattern-making, in place of F. E. Jones, on leave of absence. Has been in charge of the commercial work in Fowler Shops for the past two years.

Evangeline Downey Teeter, instructor in home economics in place of Hazel K. Allen, who is absent on account of illness. Mrs. Teeter has been instructor in the department for the past three years.

Santiago Gutierrez, instructor in romance languages, Licenciés es Ciencias, University of Lyons, France, professor in the Liceo of San Jose, Costa Rica, ten years.

Rudophe O. Hoffman, instructor in romance languages, is a graduate of the University of Ghent, Belgium, and has been instructor in Northwestern University.

Raymond F. Rice, associate professor of law, in place of W. E. Higgins, who is absent on account of illness. LL.B. 1908, University of Kansas.

Daniel da Cruz, instructor in romance languages, is a graduate of the College of Montariol, Braga, Portugal, 1901. After two years of graduate study in Spain, he taught in Portugal and in Mozambique. He has edited several literary and scientific magazines, and published studies in ethnology. In 1915 he received the degree of D.Sc. from the Catholic University of America, Washington.

Albert H. Jewell, assistant in sanitary engineering and assistant engineer of the

State Board of Health, was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1915 and from the University of Michigan in 1916 with a degree of Master of Science.

Noble P. Sherwood has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of bacteriology.

The resignation of Miss Edith M. Clark from the position of cataloguer of the University Libraries necessitated the following re-arrangement of the library force: Opal Woodruff, assistant cataloguer for the past three years, was made cataloguer; Olive Brown, accession assistant, was made classifier; and Fay Cecelia Moys, A.B. University of Kansas, 1912, was made accession assistant.

THE OPENING ADDRESS

The opening address was given this year by Chancellor Strong on September 15 before an audience that filled Robinson Gymnasium to its capacity. The chief points of the Chancellor's speech were advice for the students, with a special welcome to freshmen, a statement of the needs of the University and an analysis of the relation of the University and its students to the state and society.

On Friday, September 22, Chancellor Strong spoke to eight hundred freshmen in the chapel on the history and the ideals of the University. It is planned that this shall become an annual occasion.

3,000 STUDENTS PLUS

The dreams of years have come true and Kansas University has more than 3,000 students enrolled. There have been 2700 new registrations in Lawrence and 59 in Rose-dale, which, with the summer session students—some 350—who did not enroll this fall, brings the enrollment so far above 3000 that when the second semester begins 3,500 young men and women will undoubtedly have attended the University this year.

RECORD SUMMER ENROLLMENT, TOO

All summer session enrollment records were broken this summer when 816 teachers, flunkers, and just plain grinds took off their coats and climbed Mount Oread, some for six and some for ten weeks.

F. J. Kelley, professor of education and dean of the summer session, was at the

head of the session this year for the first time. Many new courses were added which had not been offered in the summer session before this year, and a series of lectures on educational subjects enhanced the value of the work greatly for those who were taking work in education.

Potter's Lake was open all summer and was more popular than ever. There were no accidents to mar the summer's swimming. Twilight baseball for the men and an hour's exercise in the evening for the women also proved very popular. The brightest spots in the whole summer's entertainment, however, were the series of "community sings" held on the campus under the direction of Dean Harold Butler of the School of Fine Arts, the free moving pictures, and the Coburn Players who stopped over in Lawrence for two days, giving three fine performances on the campus, "The Yellow Jacket", a Chinese play full of humor, "The Rivals", and "Richard III".

The first six weeks closed with a big party in Robinson Gymnasium attended by practically the total enrollment in the summer session. The last four weeks saw the thinning down of the crowd from 786 to 324, with thirty-two new students enrolled for the first time.

IMPROVEMENTS ON CAMPUS

John M. Shea, superintendent of grounds and buildings, was one of the busiest men in Lawrence this summer. Outside of the usual necessary remodeling and the like on the interiors of buildings, a three hundred foot tunnel was built under the campus, containing wiring, sewer pipes, water pipes and heating pipes. A cement walk was laid from Blake Hall to the old Medic Building.

Another convenience that has been added is a special order of "south-paw" chairs. Two or three have been placed in every room so that the left-handed students need not be bothered writing on the desk chairs made for right-handed students.

The University Hospital at the corner of Thirteenth and Louisiana Streets has been thoroughly remodeled and enough new equipment added to make it, with the expert service that will be available from the medical department, one of the best hospitals in the state. There was no agi-

tation against the fee this year, as there was last year, and it is probable that it will be permanently retained.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION

The School of Religion, a branch of which is conducted in each church on Sunday mornings and other classes which are conducted on Thursday evenings at Myers Hall, has been opened this fall. The organization is not entirely perfected yet but it is planned that courses of a more or less standard sort shall be conducted in the main phases of religious and social problems. A department of religious pedagogy, the main purpose of which is training of teachers for Sunday school, a department of religious sociology for training social workers and departments of Bible, religious psychology and religious philosophy for imparting information and developing zeal in religious matters make up the chief divisions of the work. By better organizing the efforts of all the religious denominations in their work among the students of the University it is hoped that a more effective appeal can be made. Dean Kelly of the School of Education is the director.

NO MORE EARLY PRAYERS

Eight o'clock chapel, instituted after the first morning classes were changed from eight to eight-thirty, has been indefinitely discontinued by the University Senate.

The prayers were not well enough attended last year to make it worth while to continue them this year. Further, it was contended that the religious associations and churches are at present giving the students all they need of spiritual oversight.

DORMITORIES SOMETIME?

The committee on halls of residence, appointed by the Kansas Council of Women, held a conference at the University Saturday, October 7. The committee is working for halls of residence at all of the state educational institutions, and the three larger schools were represented at the conference.

The Kansas Council of Women is made up of presidents and past presidents of state organizations of women. The work was undertaken three years ago, when Mrs. Scott Hopkins a member of the class of 1884 of

the University was president, and has been continued since Mrs. Hopkin's death, as a memorial to her. The committee is composed of five members, Mrs. C. A. Kimball, Manhattan, chairman, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson, Mrs. Sadie P. Gris- ham, Cottonwood Falls, Mrs. J. T. Willard, Manhattan, Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie. Mrs. Eustace Brown, Adviser of Women, University of Kansas, is chair- man of an auxiliary committee.

COMPANY M TO COME HOME

The first Kansas regiment to which com- pany M of the University belongs has been ordered home from the border. It is not

known definitely when they will return to the University, for they must await a re- lieving regiment, and mustering out at Fort Riley will be almost as complicated as mus- tering in.



CAPTAIN NAISMITH

Doctor Naismith, chaplain of the regi- ment and head of the department of phys- ical education, who obtained a furlough of thirty days to return to the University and organize the work of the department, re- joined the regiment October 11, and will re- main with them until they leave the service.

Rumors of the second regiment's recall are also heard, and if they are confirmed will bring rejoicing to the football enthus-

asts, for that means the return of Wood- ward to the squad.

Preparations are being made for a rous- ing welcome when the boys come home.

FACULTY WEDDINGS

Paul Teeter, in the state geological ser- vice at the University, and Miss Evange- line Downey, of the home economics fac- ulty, were married August 9 at Laramie, Wyoming.

T. T. Smith, professor of physics, and Miss Elizabeth Nowell, a former teacher in the department of home economics, were married August 3 at Warrensburg, Mis- souri.

CLASS PARTIES

Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, adviser of wo- men, is giving during the first month of school the annual series of receptions to the girls of the four classes in her rooms in Fraser Hall. The freshmen were enter- tained Friday afternoon September 29, and the other classes on the following Fridays.

IN TOPEKA

Pi Gamma Sigma, the honorary sorority in the department of education, entertains its members annually at a luncheon in To- peka during the teachers' meeting. This year the luncheon will be held Friday noon, November 10.

THE RUSHING SEASON OVER

Fourteen fraternities and nine sororities have finished a strenuous rushing season, pledging in all over 250 freshmen. The first week especially proved very exciting, with the fraternity pledging on Tuesday night. The sorority rushing season lasted a little longer, the following Monday being the day set for the girls to send out their bids.

FACULTY LECTURES

The course of lectures which was insti- tuted last spring by Dean Templin will be continued this year. The course is called the Third Thursday College Faculty Lectures. The first one was given on Sep- tember 28 by Professor D. L. Patterson of the department of European history to an audience that filled the chapel, on "A Day in the Trenches." Mr. Patterson spent sev-

eral weeks in France and England this summer as a correspondent for a Pittsburg newspaper.

K. U. WINS THE FIRST

As usual, the first game of the season went to K. U. Contrary to the usual order of things, however, the first game was not as "easy pickin's" as was expected.

"Bill" Hargiss, well known to all K. U. sportsmen, brought down his aggregation from the Emporia Normal and held the heavy K. U. squad to a measly thirteen points. Some say that they were lucky to get that.

They played a hard game, and three of the best Varsity men were so crippled that they will be out of scrimmage in some of the coming games. None of the injuries were of a permanent nature, however, and Coach Olcott hopes to have all of the men in the lineup for the conference games.

Both teams used the open style of play to a large extent, and over twenty of those trying for places on the squad were put into play during the game.

About fifty men are competing for places on the Varsity squad and letters, and Coaches Olcott and Clark have bright hopes for championship honors. Secret practice has been the order of things for nearly two weeks, and just what the coaches have up their sleeves will probably be a matter of conjecture until late in the season in some of the bigger conference games. It is certain, however, that the open style of play will be the strong fort of the Jay-hawker squad in the offensive, and a heavy and speedy line will be looked forward to to block the opposition.

The A. H. O. K. U. society was organized last year from the ranks of the more prominent students in the two upper classes for the purpose of aiding athletes and others in their school work. The aim of the society is to keep every man possible eligible for the major sports by giving him legitimate aid in keeping up with his work. Those who originated the society hope to put University athletics on a higher plane, and to instill the spirit of co-operation in the student body at large. The members of the society are picked for their excellence in scholarship and the interest they

have shown in athletics and the University in general.

The "Thundering Thousand" finds it hard to thunder effectively and at the same time explain the fine points of the game to "her," so co-education on McCook field is being frowned upon.

The defiant freshman who took a girl to the Kansas-Normal game was forced to disclaim her acquaintance—and if he happened to sit between two girls, this was difficult to do—or submit to the indignity of being tossed in a blanket. Those on the bleachers could, with the girl's support, put this story over, but the indiscreet who came in automobiles were haled forth and for some trying moments looked at the surroundings from a topsy-turvy point of view.

An all-university tennis tournament open on equal grounds to upperclassmen, freshmen and faculty has opened with a whirl. As one of the minor sports, tennis has never aroused much enthusiasm at the University, but with fifty entrants in the tournament it is hoped to uncover a lot of material for the Varsity tennis squad next spring, as well as to arouse considerable interest in the game.

Two bands with a total of seventy-five pieces will furnish music for the athletic contests this fall and winter. At present the two bands are practicing separately, but before the big games at the end of the season Director McCanles will bring the two together, making one monstrous band which can beat anything in the Valley for harmony and noise. The glee clubs and orchestra are also showing considerable interest and life this early in the season.

FAIRBANKS VISITS THE UNIVERSITY

Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice-President stopped off in Lawrence for a short visit on September 14. He rode around the campus of the University in the morning and in the afternoon made a speech to the students of the University and the townspeople in the Bowersock theater. Before leaving Mr. Fairbanks had the foresight to wish the football team a successful season.

THE ALUMNI

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association held August 28, leave of absence for a year was regretfully granted to L. N. Flint, '97, who during the absence of Mr. Merle Thorpe will devote his entire time to the department of journalism. Agnes Thompson, '96, was elected acting secretary.

The following were chosen members of the Board of Alumni Visitors for the coming year:

W. B. Sutton, '99, Kansas City, Kansas.
J. W. Gleed, '79, Topeka.
Helen Perry Edwards, '96, Eureka.
R. C. Russell, '00, Great Bend.
Scott Hopkins, '81, Topeka.
Olive Thompson, '87, Waterville.

'01

Etta Willett Mitchell, '01, whose husband at the time of his death last May was superintendent of the City Rescue Mission in San Francisco, is teaching in Iola.

'03

J. C. Plumb, l '03, may be addressed at Denton, Montana.

Rachel E. Mentzer, '03, is superintendent of schools at Shell Knob, Missouri. She spent last year on a ranch in the Ozarks, and for seven years preceding was employed by the Ellis & Martin Furniture company in Parsons.

'04

Arthur Bayse, '04, g '06, is writing his doctor's thesis at Yale, on leave of absence from Dartmouth. He may be addressed at Yale Station, New Haven.

Henelia *Wilhelmi* Moore, '04, has changed her address from Chicago to 89 Elm street, Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Moore, who formerly taught in the School of Law of the University, is now on the faculty of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of a boy, born August 22, their third child.

'10

Carl Gates Eddy, '10, and Lillian H. Kirchhoff, a former student, were married August 15, in Green Mountain Falls, Colorado. They will be at home in Colby.

Edmund D. Cressman '10 g '11, and Ruth Timmons, g '15, were married July 12. They are living in Lawrence where Mr. Cressman is teaching in the department of Latin of the University.

'11

Warren S. Bellows, e '11, and Anna *Williams* Bellows, '11, may be addressed at 434 Catherine street, Fort Williams, Ontario.

H. Clay Marks, l '11, may be addressed at Daytona, Florida.

Walter C. Mayer, '11, is in Manila as general secretary of the three Young Men's Christian Associations of that city.

Jean G. MacKinnon, '11, may be addressed in care of the Household Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

C. L. McWhorter, e '11, has been sent by the Philadelphia Storage Battery company to Los Angeles, where he is manager of their Pacific Coast business. His address is 1105 West Pico street.

H. M. Trowbridge, '11, may be addressed at 1409 West Tenth street, Kansas City, Missouri.

'12

Maelynette Aldrich, '12, g '13, may be addressed at 25 Wholly avenue, New Haven.

Mildred *Manley* Thompson, '12, who spent a part of the summer in Kansas may now be addressed at 3609 Lake Park avenue, Chicago.

Eleanor Draper, '12, is employed as a teacher of English and history in the Wasatch Academy at Mount Pleasant, Utah.

Adolph Beyer, '12, may be addressed at 1420 Pendleton street, Columbia, South Carolina.

E. C. Cubbison, e '12, is employed as powder chemist by the Aetna Chemical Company of Canada. His address is Drummondville, Quebec, Canada.

'13

Ulysses Gribble, l '13, may be addressed at Lewistown, Montana.

John E. Turkington, e '13, may be addressed at 738 Pennsylvania avenue, Wilkinsburg.

A. B. Cressman, '13, will teach in the high school at Waverly.

Marion P. Bedford, fa '13, may be ad-

dressed at 228 East Fulton street, Grand Rapids.

Mabel Anderson, '13, may be addressed at Gas.

Vera Atkinson, '13, has changed her address from Arkansas City to Lawrence.

R. J. Badman, e '13, may be addressed at 1206 Central avenue, Kansas City.

Arthur L. Crookham, g '13, is living in the Cambrian apartments in Portland, Oregon.

Alma Estep, '13, may be addressed at 1515 South Baltimore, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

F. L. Carson, '13, is cashier of the First National Bank of Hansford, Texas.

J. D. Malcolmson, e '13, and Lola Eaton Malcolmson, '13, are living in Thompson, Nevada, where Mr. Malcolmson is employed in the experimental plant of the Weidlein Copper Leaching Process.

Silas I. Davis, '13, receives mail addressed to 120 Broadway, New York City.

John A. Williams, '13, may be addressed at 2978 Main street, Buffalo, New York.

M. H. Hobbs, e '13, has changed his address from Great Falls to 619 West Park street, Butte, Montana.

Catherine McCreath, '13, is a teacher in the high school at Arkansas City.

D. K. Crawford, e '13, is a draftsman, for the Santa Fe in Topeka.

Helen Rose, '13, is employed as a teacher of domestic science in Rosedale.

'14

Ralph C. Wiley, '14, is employed as the superintendent of the Harry M. Evans Children's Home Society of Kansas City, Missouri. His office address is 919 Baltimore avenue.

Roland E. Boynton, 14, l '16, is practicing law in Emporia.

Velma Shelley, '14, is employed as a teacher in the high school at Eldorado.

Edward Van der Vries, '14, may be addressed at 815 Oakhill, Grand Rapids.

Amarynthia J. Smith, '14, may be addressed at Louisville, Kentucky, rural free delivery 1, box 33.

L. E. Brown, e '14, is employed by the Eastern Michigan Power company of Jackson, Michigan. His address is 767 West Main street.

Leland C. Angevine, e '14, is supervising engineer of construction of the hydro-electric plant being built in Fort Dodge, Iowa. His address is 1325 Fourth avenue, south.



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'15

Henry R. O'Brien, *g* '15, is taking work in the medical school of the University of Michigan.

Fred W. Poos, Jr., '15, *g* '16, may be addressed in care of the State Plant Board, Gainesville, Florida.

Ruth E. Lichten, '15, is teaching in the high school at Leavenworth.

Fritz J. Hartman, *e* '15, has changed his address from Wilkinsburg to 231 Cable place, Akron, Ohio. He is employed by the International Harvester Corporation.

Frances Powell, '15, may be addressed at Ottawa.

'16

William McKinney, '16, is a graduate student in the University this year.

Will A. Ransom, *g* '16, is superintendent of schools in Valley Center.

Ida O'Brien, '16, is teaching in Benson, Arizona.

Edward D. Kroesch, *g* '16, teaches in Hoisington.

Mary C. Bordenkircher, '16, is teaching in Almena.

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EVERYTHING GOING UP

But There is One Lonely Cost Item in the Manufacture of Shoes Which Has Not Changed.

From the Lyons, N. Y., Republican.

EVERYTHING seems to be going up!

It costs high to live, to keep well, to play, to die. Everything seems to cost more all the time and the average individual resigns himself to the inevitable and decides to keep at the problem of living, trusting to luck to come out somewhere near even in the end.

There are many things one can economize on or go without, under financial or other compulsion, but the list does not include boots and shoes. One's underclothes, perhaps—but never one's footwear. Footwear is seen of all men and the streets and sidewalks of the twentieth century are against going barefoot. Shoes we must have.

In company with everything else the price of shoes has been going higher for some time and is still on the upgrade. If you were a shoe manufacturer the reasons would be self-evident. Leather and other materials, findings and labor have gradually increased in price in the last few years. Shoes sold at retail have got to return more money to the manufacturer. It is a simple question of profit or loss.

A careful analysis of shoe manufacture and costs covering thirteen separate items in a recent issue of a trade journal shows that since 1905 the increase in the cost of medium grade shoes has been 33 per cent, and of this over half, or 18 per cent, has taken place since 1912.

In facing an uncomfortable situation it is always consoling to be able to say that it might have been worse. That consolation exists in the case of the increasing cost of footwear, for there is one item in the manufacturing cost that has not increased. And, curiously enough, this lonely cost item which has not increased is the very one which by most people is thought to be chiefly responsible for the jump in shoe prices—the royalty or shoe machinery expense. The analysis previously referred to which shows great increases in the total cost of shoe manufacture gives the royalty cost in the years 1905, 1912 and 1916 as consistently the same without change—5 cents per pair.

There is corroboration of this statement in a booklet received at this office, recently published, "The Documents in the Case," which presents the story of the service of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the testimony of public men, of editors and writers, of shoe manufacturers, and in the opinions of Federal judges. We quote the following paragraphs from "The Documents in the Case," which appear under the heading "Royalties in Cents":

"President Sidney W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the United States District Court in Boston on January 13, 1914, made the following statement, under oath, with regard to the royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer at the time the suit for dissolution was brought against the company in December, 1911:

"The average royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer for the use of all machines furnished by the company in the manufacture of all types and grades of shoes is less than two and two-thirds cents per pair. This includes the Goodyear welt shoe, on which the highest grade of royalty is five and a quarter cents."

Ruth Dyche, '16, teaches home economics in Stafford.

Elsie Dershem, *g* '16, is principal of the high school in Dwight.

Paul W. Harnly, *g* '16, is teaching in the high school at Clay Center.

Neil F. Cline, *l* '16, is an attorney in Kansas City, Kansas. His address is 134 N. White avenue.

Merritt Virginia Carr, '16, is a graduate

student in the University, living at 1201 Oread avenue.

Mamie A. Higgs, *g* '16, is teaching in Filer, Idaho.

G. J. Brooker, *l* '16, may be addressed at 646 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City.

Russell L. Bracewell, '16, is a chemist at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Lawrence E. Cole, *e* '16, is with the Butte Superior Copper Company, Butte, Montana, and may be addressed at 327 North Alabama.

Amy Stark Cruzan, '16, may be addressed at 1018 Vermont street, Lawrence.

L. G. Saunders, '16, teaches in the high school in Eskridge.

Helen K. Trant, '16, may be addressed at Perry.

George B. Strother, Jr., *l* '16, is practic-

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ing law in Kansas City, Missouri. His address is 8129 Benton.

Lewis A. Curry, '16, is a fellow in zoology in the University. His address is 911 Alabama street, Lawrence.

McKinley H. Warren, '16, is the general secretary of the Haskell Y. M. C. A. at Lawrence.

F. E. Whitten, l '16, is a lawyer in Wellington.

Clara Gene Dains, '16, is teaching in Pratt.

Margaret R. Davis, '16, may be addressed at 1217 Tennessee street, Lawrence.

W. R. Davis, p '16, is a pharmacist in Vermillion.

L. D. Lacy, g '16, is teaching in Osborne.

The permanent address of Allen Sterling, '16, will be in care of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institute, Washington. He sailed September 30 for South America and will travel down the west coast and around to the mouth of the Amazon in the interests of the Institute.

Ira L. Goheen, p '16, is a pharmacist in Alta Vista.

EKrieda Draper, '16, is teaching Latin and history in Wakefield.

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THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE

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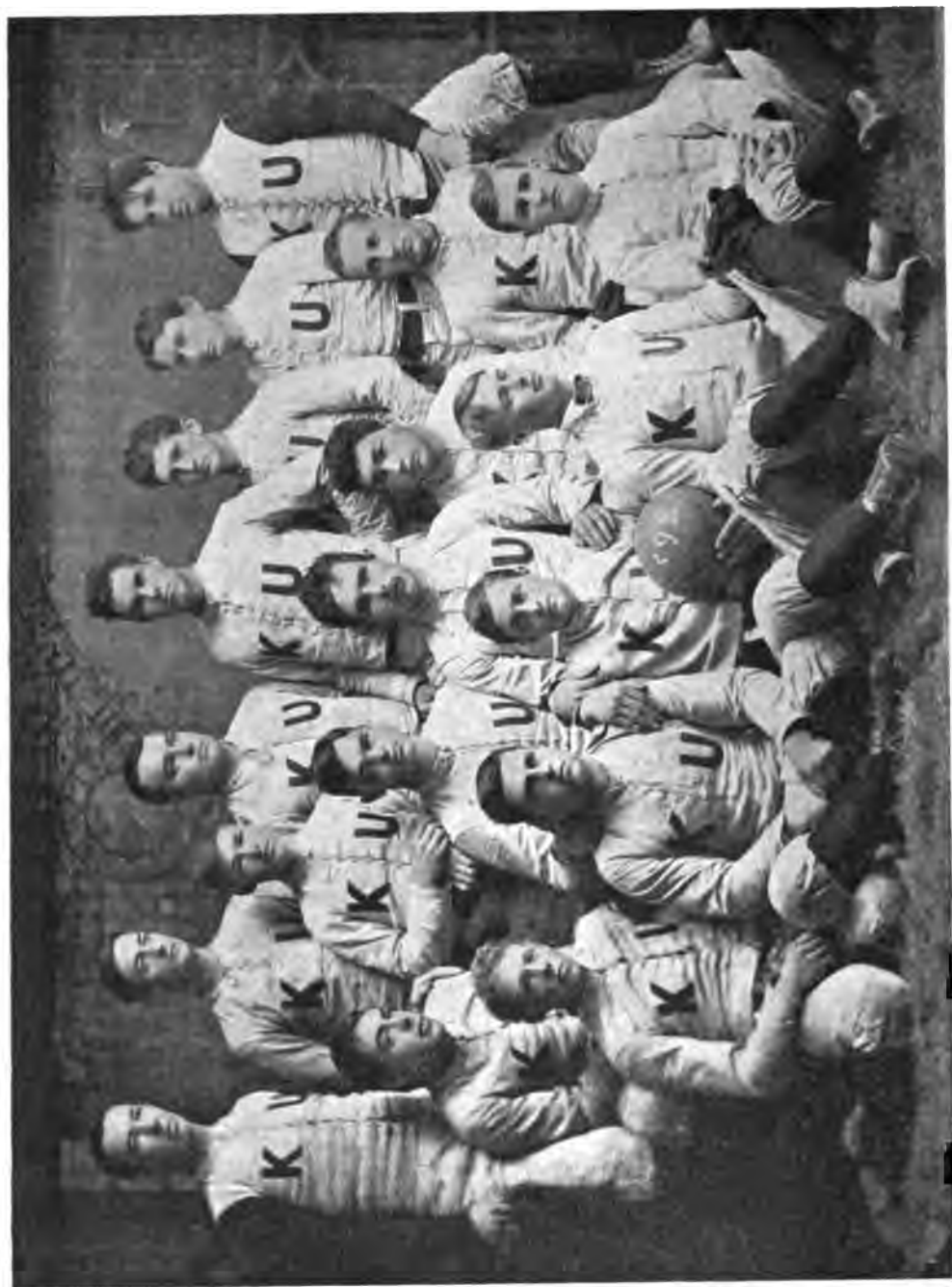
Headquarters and Dues

The headquarters of the Association are in the south-east room on the main floor of Fraser hall.

Active membership is open to all graduates. Dues \$2 a year—June to June—payable before January 1. Endowment membership, open to all active members. Dues \$3 in addition to the active membership dues.

Life membership, issued, upon application, to members who have paid into the treasury, as dues, a total of \$50.

Associate membership, open to former students not graduates. Dues \$2 a year.



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			Chumplain	Kinto				

The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

November, 1916

Number 2

A Threefold Call to the Alumni

There are three calls upon the alumni of the University of Kansas. They appeal not simply to the mass, but to the individual alumnus. We need "preparedness" and offensive operations in assuring support to the University, and we should be vigorous in defense.

As a whole the alumni are prone to take all that the University is, all that it has been, all that it will be, or may be as a whole, and all that it has done for them individually rather as a matter of course. It is too often simply a matter of having duly enrolled and duly done the prescribed work, and duly received the attendant degree, and duly gone out into the world, without that sense of service that will bind the youth "for better, for worse" to the University of Kansas to the end of his (or her) days. It is time to feel and then to mention and preach and write and speak and *live* a new consciousness of University spirit. Let us understand that the University in living form is not simply the students in attendance together with the faculty, but that it includes all these and the governing body, and also all alumni the world over, all students of the

past. When students leave "the Hill", perish the thought that they leave the University. They are still the University and of the University wherever they may be, and let the spirit prevail that they are *for* the University as well. Let us cultivate the spirit of taking the University with us everywhere to leaven whatever it comes in contact with. We need to feel that we are still a part of the school, whether in the household, on a farm, in the courtroom, as teachers, physicians, engineers, officials or what not.

To do all that develops and sustains this feeling is not something original. Other state schools do this and have done it. In the private schools such feeling is well known to be intense. A school cannot live and thrive on taxes alone. It takes affection as well, affection for the school itself, for the principles it represents. It takes the gratitude that should be felt by the alumni. We need to make more effort to keep all graduates and all former students in touch with each other and with the school. They need to visit the old scenes oftener. It may be said that these results are not accomplished by

mechanical effort, yet systematic work by this association, and by each of the lesser associations of the several schools of the University, should be carried on to an extent not so far practiced, though perhaps dreamed of by a few.

Whether with much or little of the University spirit and unity of feeling and of action, we need be sleepless in placing properly before the people the just needs of higher education for public support. There is no magic means whereby one unacquainted with the University may learn its extent, the scope of its work, the number of its courses, its needs of a large faculty, the salaries necessary to maintain such faculty under present-day standards of schools, the prodigious growth in enrollment year by year. The public is friendly to the principle of higher education, and to a state University, but very few indeed even of alumni grasp clearly the size and the magnitude of the work of the University. The alumnus should inform himself, and then press the claims of the school at every opportune time. Not one man in a thousand has a clear idea of what is needed imperatively in the way of new buildings that the state's work in higher education may go on. They do not know how many years it is since a new building was last erected on Mt. Oread. Nor do they stop to learn how by hundreds,—almost thousands—the University has increased since then. Each alumnus has influence with two legislators,—his representative and his senator. Even without going fully into the matter, a word now and then for the school will tell when appropriation bills come up for consideration. A legislator who wants the University

to be all that such school may dare aspire to, is a true friend, however strict he may be, but one who is unqualifiedly opposed to the University cannot be regarded otherwise than as almost a public enemy under present standards of educational efficiency.

Lastly, we need systematic defense of the University. It has become the custom of politicians and demagogues and misanthropes and malcontents of various kinds to condemn the University in season and out. Relative to the whole population they are few in number, but their poison goes out, taking the edge off the enthusiasm of its friends. It is time to make every assailant of the school realize that he must prove what he asserts, that he must correct his misrepresentations, that at the same time if he can in fact point out any error, folly or foible, we are more eager than he to remove the cause. Of the hundreds of newspapers in Kansas, every one is read by alumni. If they are alert, no paragraph or line unjustly attacking the University can go unnoticed. Our association should receive clippings of each unkindly line, should know of each unfriendly assertion in speech or sermon or toast or address. All such should receive immediate and direct attention. Such criticism is rarely vicious and dishonest. It is usually uninformed, misinformed or half-informed. Probably no critic would refuse to correct his misstatement.

Both the active work for sufficient support, and that waged to correct misrepresentation would promote the spirit of unity of all that rightly constitutes the University.

Russell, Kansas, October 30, 1916.

J. C. RUPPENTHAL.

In Days of Old

Last spring letters were sent out by the Graduate Magazine to the members of the Never Defeated football team of 1891—asking each one for a short story of his life and his present opinion of the game. In those years the coach was not made a member of the faculty, but a member of the faculty was made coach. Mr. E. M. Hopkins, then a late comer from the East, and still a member of the department of English, who had seen several games, was chosen coach and manager. When the replies to the Magazine's letter came they were given to Mr. Hopkins who has kindly strung them together on the thread of his happy recollections of the days when football was in its infancy at the University.

W. A. Kinzie was captain of the team of '91 which played against Washburn, Baker, Missouri, the Kansas City Y. M. C. A., and Washington University of St. Louis. The Missouri game was played October 31, with a score of 28-8. Doctor Hamm of Cottonwood Falls gave the team the benefit of his foot ball experience a few days before the game. A special excursion train ran from Lawrence to Kansas City, the round trip fare one dollar, left the Santa Fe station, crossed the river on a bridge no longer existing, ran to Tonganoxie on the Union Pacific tracks, and over the North Western to Kansas City.

The features of this game were Hogg's kicking, and Coleman's giving the signals to the Missouri quarter to put the ball in play by reaching over and touching him on the back, causing the ball to be passed into space again and again. The assistant manager for the day in immediate charge of the team was C. O. Lasley, and A. G. Canfield, Otis H. Holmes, and H. E. Copper assisted in looking after the tickets and the gate money. M. W. Sterling was a general financial agent and faculty advisor during the season. The enormous sum of \$150 was carried home by the manager as

the share of Kansas in the receipts. His great anxiety lest it pass into the possession of a foot-pad or a burglar led him to deposit the money at Woodward's drug store over night.

While the Missouri game was regarded with interest and it was thought probable that in time it would develop into something athletically and financially notable, the most important games of the series by all odds were those with Baker, and it was some years before Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa fully displaced Baker as centers of attention.

On November 2 the Reverend H. W. Cowan of St. Joseph, one of Princeton's most famous guards visited me and gave abundant pointers to team and coach. We played Washburn November 17, score 32-10, and again November 21 on our own grounds, score 38-10, receipts \$157; Kansas City Y. M. C. A., November 26, score 22-4; Baker at Baker November 28, score 18-4; Baker at Lawrence December 17, score 8-0; Washington University at Kansas City December 22, score 6-6. This game was part of a gigantic scheme engineered by M. Dushane Cloward, a Kansas City stage manager, to feature a football game and a reading from the "Light of Asia" by the author, Sir

Edwin Arnold, as a holiday entertainment in Kansas City, with excursions from neighboring cities, and all expenses guaranteed to the teams. The day of the game was rainy so the game was postponed until the next day. Sir Edwin read to a handful of people including the two teams; another handful of people, including the two teams, attended the game. Mr.



E. M. HOPKINS
Football Coach

Cloward gave the K. U. management his note to cover the expenses and we have it yet. He lost \$700 and K. U. \$75.

As far as I recall the season of 1891 was without serious accident on the field at any time though serious accidents were possible as later history of K. U. football will show. John Howard Mustard, whose picture appears in the group photograph, was obliged to give up practice on account of an injured ankle, and I believe that was the only field injury beyond the usual bumps and bruises.

Why the football in the 1891 photograph is marked 1892 the manager does not know. It is possible as the general principles of football chronology were not thoroughly familiar in the West, and as the season did not close until the Christmas holidays, and propositions for after-holiday games were offered for consideration, that whoever marked the ball thought of the matter in terms of the academic year rather than of the athletic season. The manager disclaims responsibility as he was not present when the photograph was taken; but it may be noted that the team trophy designed by the manager and approved by the team is correctly dated.

Wilbur Kinzie of Elmira, New York, writes: "After leaving K. U. I entered Cornell University Law school and after graduating and being admitted to the bar in New York state I hung out my shingle in this city and have been in practice ever since. I have a seven year old son who is the possessor of a football purchased by his dad. I think that answers the question whether I would play football if I had it to do over again."

Kinzie was the captain and the actual coach of the team with such incidental assistance as he received from the nominal coach and the brief visit of H. W. Cowan. He worked out all the details, strategy, signals, and planned campaigns with the copious co-operation of everybody else.

Mr. A. E. Huddleston's letter reads: "As for myself, I have been engaged in stone crushing and contracting business for the past ten years, furnishing material for paving and concrete culverts and bridges. I have always felt that my football

experience was a vast benefit to me and had I a boy physically able, I should not object to his taking part in high school or college football."

C. W. Frederick who is with the Eastman Kodak company as mathematician says: "Yes, I should play football again if I had it to do over. I am the kind of a chap who cannot gain wisdom even by experience. I belong to the moth family and am always perfectly willing to go on flying through a flame until my wings are singed to mere stumps, then wiggle the stumps trying to do it some more."

Huddleston and Frederick as guards were the cornerstones of the team, and as reliable as concrete. It is perfectly natural and logical that Huddleston should go right on concreting as a permanent business.

W. H. H. Piatt of Kansas City says: "Answering your second question as to whether I would again take a course in football, I will say that I consider that it does more than any other course in the college curriculum to develop moral and physical courage, democracy, decency and manliness in college men and is the equal of all other courses combined in in-

stilling and inspiring in the participants self confidence, and appreciation of the rights and feelings of opponents and a proper respect for constituted authority." In my judgment Piatt knew more about what was going on and said less about it than any other man on the team. He was in every play and also in every mischief. I doubt if any man living ever got more solid fun out of football than Piatt did. While doing his full duty as a member of the team it is alleged that he did more than his full duty in contributing to the embarrassment of the enemy. (This note is so worded, it is hoped, that action for libel will not lie).

Adrian S. Sherman, of Sherman and Landon, attorneys and counselors, Kansas City, Missouri, who in his answer does not commit himself on football, is representing some twenty-five hundred employers of neighboring states in handling claims made by injured employees under the workmens' compensation and liability laws. Sherman was the speed fiend relied upon to take the ball around the end in emergencies.

Archie Hogg, afterwards a member of our faculty and now living in



K. U. SPECIAL, OCTOBER 31, 1891.

Franklinville, New York, was a phenomenal man in football with the capacity for keeping his head and carrying on the play as full-back no matter what disaster might impend and arrive immediately afterward. On the field, he seemed as cool as a graven image, though I've heard him say that he often lost sleep in worry-



EACH PLAYER OWNS ONE

ing about a game beforehand. No evidence ever appeared of this in action—his power of self control was unequalled.

"Billy" Williamson, now chief engineer of the Kansas City, Kaw Valley and Western railway company, replies: "As to football, the training has been of inestimable value in the problems which have since confronted me, and the regret of my later life is that my two boys are both girls and must play at Vassar or Smith."

With Williamson at quarter the team needed no mascot, and never had one, I think, until long after his

day. Alert and inconspicuous, whenever the enemy thought him in one place he was usually elsewhere making them trouble. The immediate direction of the team in action was his. It seems to me that Billy used to chew gum most calmly when chaos raged about him most wildly, and a badly damaged thumb merely increased his composure.

Dean Foster, a physician of Stamford, Connecticut also regrets that among his children there are no football players. As substitute center Foster had only occasional chances to win glory; but it takes a man of fine spirit to play second violin as it should be played.

W. J. Coleman, who is now with the Mutual Oil company of Superior, Nebraska, and has coached six different teams and refereed 117 games of football since leaving college, says: "If I had it to do over again I would surely play football, and if I had a boy of my own who wanted to play, I would help him in every way that I could."

Coleman was the center of football in more ways than one; and if he and Piatt should get together I think that they could reproduce the entire history of the 1891 Never Defeated team, both inside and outside; that is if they were willing to do so. My impression is that Coleman played and worked with successive K. U. teams longer than any other one man; and as his letter shows he has never lost touch with the game.

F. S. Jewett, now president of the Oatman Arizona Stock Exchange, writes most emphatically: "If I had a boy who would not play football, I would tie a rock around his neck, and drop him into the Kaw."

Fred Dobson's ideas as to training did not always accord with those of

the manager and the rest of the team, but he was sufficiently amenable to discipline to keep his place, especially as there was no better man for it, as he well knew. In the Baker game, November 28, Dobson caused great uneasiness by not reporting for duty until a few minutes before the game to begin and when he did appear he brought with him a social distraction. But nevertheless he was on hand in time and saved the game at a critical moment by blocking the kick that would have netted Baker a goal from the field. As the ball soared into the air, Dobson soared likewise, and when he came down presently, he was, as usual, wearing a smile and an air of unconcern.

Suits were scarce in those days, as funds were slight and the armor of our heroes was often patched and tattered. I seem to recall that on one occasion Mendell had to retire from the field because of desperately serious injury—to his costume.

The business men of Lawrence presented the team with a purse of about 150 dollars in commemoration of the victorious season. The sum was expended for special trophies, gold triangles signifying both the triangular league of Washburn, Baker, and K. U., and the triangular interstate league, bearing the design of a football and the legend "First Season '91 Never Defeated."

A Word From Coach Olcott

It is a privilege to address the alumni of the University of Kansas in the Graduate Magazine, and I appreciate it fully, particularly as I had the pleasure of meeting many of the alumni Alumni Day in Kansas City last summer, and at the time made some slight mention of the following subject.

To present the arguments in favor of a summer school for coaching in athletics, I have elected to make a comparison between the proposed summer school at the University of Kansas and the present system at the University of Illinois. It is advisable to have such a school at the University of Kansas: *First*, because it brings to the attention of many students who are particularly interested in athletics all the advantages to be obtained in athletics at the University. *Second*, no prominent summer school for coaching exists west of

Illinois University. *Third*, up to the time that the summer school for coaching at Illinois was established, we in the east had never heard very much of athletics at Illinois University. It was not the case as regards Chicago University, Minnesota, and other large western colleges. Now Illinois is predominant over all of them, and chiefly owing, in my opinion, to the establishment of a coaching school.

Illinois University is now getting material which formerly went to Chicago and the universities in the surrounding states, fifty-five per cent of their athletes coming from Chicago or the vicinity.

Fourth, Kansas will draw to her summer school prospective athletic students from territory adjacent to Kansas: for example, Wyoming, Colorado, Arkansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louis-

iana, and possibly New Mexico and Texas.

Fifth, a wealth of material from these sources should decide to remain at Kansas University after having once become accustomed to the beautiful town and the fine surroundings of the University.

Sixth, the establishment of the summer school and the sending out of graduates or students from such school will provide for better coaches for Kansas high school teams. At the present time too many of the high schools are in charge of inexperienced men. It would be natural for these coaches to send their men to Kansas, and in this way the University of Kansas itself should derive a benefit.

Seventh, although Kansas has always been pre-eminent in an all-round athletic way, in the last few years it has seldom happened that Kansas has won every athletic event. But, it is needless to say, that this is caused partly by the fact that the athletic material of the State of Kansas is largely split between three places—The Kansas Agricultural school, the state normals, and the state University, not to mention the numberless denominational colleges all of whom take part of the material.

All and all, however, Kansas has

maintained a steady athletic domination over the Missouri Valley, and is best equipped of all the colleges in the Valley to maintain an all-round coaching system.

It is my sincere opinion that the establishment of a summer school for athletics will promote the interests of the University very greatly, and will tend toward developing the mental and physical qualities of students in the state of Kansas and students at the University of Kansas.

The present coaching staff is devoted to the task of promoting a sound mind in a healthy body, and is not so blindly fanatic on the side of athletics that the mentality of their men is ever neglected. On the contrary, the athletic directors spend almost as much time encouraging the men in their charge to keep up with their studies as they do in the teaching how to take proper care of their bodies.

I, therefore, urge the hearty cooperation of the alumni in the establishment of a well rounded-out summer school for coaching, and thank them in advance for their support.

HERMAN OLCOTT.

Professor of physical education and coach of the University of Kansas football team.



HAS IT BEEN A LONG TIME SINCE YOU SAW IT?
COME BACK HOME NOVEMBER 30 AND LOOK AT IT ALL AGAIN.

What the University Needs

You have read the report of the Dean of the College on the conditions and needs of the University. Herewith are extracts from an article by the Chancellor, dealing with the same matters, only limited somewhat to the concrete necessities without which the University is seriously hampered. Later these same serious difficulties will be considered in the Magazine from the point of view of interested and informed alumni.

In general, there are two things that stand out prominently as necessary:

(1) The enlargement of the teaching force so that the students may receive adequate personal attention, and that it may be possible to give the advanced courses necessary to the development of a high grade university.

(2) Adequate buildings and equipment.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

The number of teachers, administrators, and laboratory workers on salary for the year 1915-16 was 219. This number is much smaller absolutely and relatively than the number in many of the colleges and universities of our grade. For instance, in one noted western university the student enrolment for 1914-15 was 2056; the number of the instructing staff, including the administrators, was 336. For the same year the student enrolment of the University of Kansas was 2812 and the instructing staff including the administrators numbered 200. The officials of instruction and administration of a large eastern university for 1915-16 including curators, directors, library and business officers numbered 1032 with a student enrolment of 5226, while at the University of Kansas, counting on practically the same basis, the number of officers and administrators was 219 with a student en-

rolment of 2959. Similar conditions could be found in most other universities of our grade. While too much stress should be not given to comparisons of this sort, and while due allowance must be made for differences in conditions, it remains true that the number of officers of instruction and administration in the University of Kansas is altogether too small.

This University in common with others is often charged with failure to give individual instruction and with failure to place students in contact with those holding the professorships in the University. That the University and its students suffer from this condition no one will deny, but the state has steadily refused to grant the large increases in general maintenance necessary to remedy this evil. One hundred thousand dollars ought to be added at once to the University income for teaching purposes.

NUMBER OF HOURS WORK

I must again call your attention to the fact that the administrative side of an institution like this presses heavily upon the teaching force. Universities have sought a remedy, but as yet have found none that is satisfactory. Very often the best teachers are also the most careful and conscientious administrators. Committee work and other forms of administration must be attended to, if an institution is to run smoothly

with the highest efficiency. It will become more and more necessary, therefore in case of individuals, that the number of teaching hours be reduced. In order to help solve this problem the University has refrained from increasing the number of its schools or major divisions so as to lessen the machinery of the institution. In my opinion, also, the placing of departments on a committee basis as to administration to some degree relieves the strain.

STATE WORK

The state work of the University continues to grow rapidly and still constitutes a burden upon the salary budget of the institution. Either the total amount granted to the University for general maintenance should be increased with the state work in view, or else a set sum should be appropriated by the legislative body depending upon how much of this work it desires done at the University of Kansas.

NEW BUILDINGS

The University is in a really serious situation as to buildings. Since 1909, when the first wing of the administration building for the College of Liberal Arts was provided for, no appropriation has been made to the University of Kansas for buildings that would relieve the situation as to class rooms, laboratories, and lecture rooms. When the next legislature meets, eight years will have passed since an appropriation for buildings, usable for general class purposes, was made. During those years the enrolment of the University has increased from 2210 to 3350, the estimated number for the current year. The number of teachers and administrators has increased in like man-

ner from 126 to 230. The student enrolment has, therefore, increased about 1150 and the number of teachers about 100. It would seem evident to any one that this can not go on indefinitely, and as the increase in enrolment for the present year is the largest the University ever had, it seems likely that the difficulty is to be increased rather than diminished. The central portion of the building for administration and the college of liberal arts is, therefore, immediately necessary. This building would for several years relieve the great strain as to lecture room and class rooms. As soon as the central portion is available, it will add about forty-two class rooms to the university equipment, counting the new class rooms in the central portion itself, and the class rooms in Fraser Hall that the new building will relieve. The addition of this large number of rooms made available for seven or eight hours a day would greatly relieve the present congestion.

North College cannot, with safety, be used much beyond the close of the current year. An investigation of this building was made by state architect Chandler, Professor Goldwin Goldsmith, of the department of architecture, and Mr. John M. Shea, superintendent of buildings and grounds. This report I believe to be conservative and accurate. It was made in January, 1915, and was, in substance, that North College can not longer than the present biennium be used without serious risk. All immediately concerned with the university plant are unwilling to take the great burden of responsibility that this condition entails. Some relief must be had at once, or else the depart-

ment of music must be closed or moved to rented quarters.

In addition, the University must expect to discontinue the use of Snow Hall before many years have passed. I am informed by officials of the University, competent to judge, that the original construction of the building was not of the best, that the foundations are inadequate, that the interior walls have sunk to a dangerous degree, and that the building is deteriorating very fast. The whole condition is such as to make it likely that provision will have to be made for a building to take its place within ten years.

The principal of the gift of Governor Charles Robinson should be made available for a building for medicine and allied sciences. I am aware of the technical difficulties in the case, but as long as the only party at interest is the state of Kansas and as it would seem clearly evident that the best interests of the state would be served by the use of the principal sum for a building, consideration should be given to some method of procedure that will insure the practical use of the gift for the purpose intended by Governor Robinson.

A new university library building must also have consideration at an early date. The reading room facilities of Spooner Library are already over-taxed. They ought to be doubled at once. It is impossible to put many more volumes in the library as the stacks are already over-crowded. Not only is this true, but it is not safe to load the upper floor of the library building with any more books. A like condition exists in several of the buildings in which department libraries are housed. The floors are not built for holding heavy loads such as

libraries always entail. All these factors combine to make it necessary that early attention be given to a library building. The library is the very center of the intellectual life of the University and lack of adequate facilities is a great handicap upon any institution.

Additional laboratory space for the school of engineering must be provided. It is now many years since the School of Engineering had any provision made for it in the way of new buildings. Its needs in that line are becoming very insistent.

This does not, of course, comprise all of the pressing needs of the University for buildings. Among the other buildings which the University ought to have in the immediate future are:

- (1) A hall of residence for young women. Every year adds to the need for this building. The increase of the enrolment in the University makes the problem acute. There were last year over a thousand girls enrolled in the University. This year the number will probably reach twelve or thirteen hundred. The difficulty of housing them properly in quarters that are sanitary and where they may be safe-guarded morally and in every other respect increases materially every year. Something ought by all means to be done. It seems to me that the best thing is to ask the legislature to authorize the Board of Administration to issue bonds to carry a reasonable rate of interest so that they would be attractive to investors. The interest on these bonds together with the sinking fund could be carried in the University budget without difficulty. The charges made for room and board ought to be sufficient when paid into

the University treasury to off-set the budget charge for interest and sinking fund. It seems to me that this would be a good business proposition. It is certain that such a building would be of immense advantage to the University.

(2) A building to take the place of the present inadequate and extremely poor building known now as Medical Hall. The department of journalism together with the university press is arriving at a point where separate and adequate accommodations ought to be made for it. The building that I have named ought to be torn down, not only for the reason that it is inadequate and wrongly placed but because the building is not worth the extensive repairs that soon must be entered upon and which would amount nearly to the remaking of the building.

(3) A separate building for the department of home economics, the one department in which the girls of the College are especially interested. This work is now entirely housed in the basement of Fraser Hall. This is a sub-basement not intended to be used originally for class purposes and is quite inadequate to the needs of a prosperous and rapidly developing department.

(4) A University commons that in a satisfactory manner can afford the student body good food, satisfactorily served at reasonable prices. Such a commons would afford a general meeting place for students and would regulate the cost of living and would greatly add to the unity and democracy of the institution. I would suggest the building of a new saw-tooth laboratory next to those now in use for shops and the use of

the present Fowler Shops for a commons building.

(5) An addition to the building now used for chemistry and pharmacy, or a new building for pharmacy. The number of enrolments in chemistry at present is about 700, representing about 600 different students. To this must be added the enrolments in pharmacy. The present building, finished in 1900, is already inadequate to the demands of chemistry and pharmacy. It need not be said, perhaps, that modern industry is depending more and more upon developments in chemistry, and that work in that department must be kept abreast of the times. It should be borne in mind also that the department of chemistry, housed in the building referred to, does all of the work in chemistry for the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Engineering, the School of Education, the School of Medicine, the School of Pharmacy, and the Graduate School.

(6) The University has asked on former occasions for appropriations to develop a botanical garden in the University. This would be used not only for the department of botany in its courses in plant breeding and allied work, by the department of entomology in its course in insect life as related to plants, but also by the School of Pharmacy for the development of the industry of growing medicinal plants, which industry has some considerable promise for Kansas if rightly developed.

(7) A new and complete reorganized heating and power plant adequate to care for the University as it is to be in the next ten or twenty years. Provision must be made for this at a very early date, or else the

University will find itself sometime unable to conduct its business because of a lack of heating, power, and lighting facilities.

(8) A new service building, and ware house. The need of a large fire-proof building for this purpose will be evident to any one who steps into the present service building and then looks at the large amount of material that now must be stored out of doors on the south side of the campus.

The foregoing list will seem to many a large one. It must be kept in

mind, however, that delaying adequate appropriations for eight years, as has happened in our case, inevitably leads to this emergency. Appropriations for buildings as for general maintenance ought to be continuous. Many universities have a permanent building plan with recurring appropriations so that it is known some years in advance what will be available for building purposes. The hit or miss plan that the University has been compelled to follow is extremely unwise.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

The high cost of paper is the subdivision of the High Cost of Living under whose burden the Graduate Magazine labors. The office just paid for paper one hundred and thirteen dollars and some odd cents MORE than would have been paid last year for the same purchase. Last year that sum would have been available for postage where-with to send bills to alumni—

BUT THIS YEAR?

THE UNIVERSITY

By the Oread Observer

HEADS THE K. S. T. A.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, of the School of Education, was elected president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, at the meeting held in Topeka, November 9-11.

The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, and there were two hundred and ninety present at the Kansas University reunion Thursday evening. Among the University people who took part in the program were H. T. Steeper, '09, John F. Bender, '06, Lela Douthart, '99, Louise Alder, '04, Scott Hopkins, '81, Cora Dolbee, '08, Miss Galloo, F. W. Blackmar, W. W. Davis, and A. T. Walker.

BI-MONTHLY CONVOCATIONS

The University Senate has decreed that, since the daily chapel services have been abandoned, convocation shall be held twice a month, on the second and fourth Fridays. The hour was first set at 10:30 and the last two recitation periods were contracted into the time of one. This plan promised to work such hardship on the three hour courses meeting at that time that a rearrangement of the entire morning's work became necessary. All the periods are shortened ten minutes and convocation is held at 10:10, thus dividing the inevitable inconvenience equally between all classes.

At the second convocation of the year, held October 13. Vice-president Burdick made his first official appearance, speaking on the need of ideals and a definite purpose in life.

THE UNIVERSITY AT HOME

The University has had Merchants' Week, and Editors' Week, and weeks for various classifications of humanity. This year a plan is afoot for Mothers' and Fathers' Week in December, when the University will be at home to the parents of the students. The party will be informal with simple refreshments and decorations, so that mother and father may see just how son and daughter live and learn.

A CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

Several departments in the college have changed this fall from government by heads

to that of committees. Upon the resignation of Mr. H. A. Millis, of the department of economics, who has gone to the University of Chicago, Mr. A. J. Boynton was made chairman of the department.

Mr. W. C. Stevens, believing that the committee plan is more efficient, has resigned as head of the department of botany, and has been made chairman.

There are five other departments governed by committees: mathematics, German, philosophy, journalism, and psychology.

LECTURERS FROM HERE AND THERE

Opportunity for comparison of the imported lecture with the home-grown article will be given throughout the year. In addition to the third Thursday lecturers, the following speakers from abroad will be heard:

Nov. 13, 4:30 p.m., Dr. J. M. Coulter, Chicago University, "The Ideals of Science."

Nov. 17, 4:30 p.m., Senor de la Garza, "What is Wrong with Mexico?"

Jan. 31, 4:30 p.m., Dr. G. D. Strayer, Columbia University.

Feb. 6, 4:30 p.m., John Spargo, "The Real Meaning of Socialism."

Feb. 9, 4:30 p.m., Stoughton Holborn, "The Need for Art in Life."

March 19, 4:30 p.m., Charles Zueblin.

April 4, 4:30 p.m., Frank Speaight (London), Dickens program, "A Tale of Two Cities."

The first foreign lecturer on the course was Dr. Alma Webster Powell, who gave a lecture-musical to an enthusiastic audience October 23.

Members of the faculty are also exported as lecturers. Mr. Dykstra is giving a series of six lectures on "The American Citizen" in Leavenworth, and Mr. Dunlap began there on October 6 a course on "Literary Criticism."

CHORAL UNIONS

The Lawrence choral union, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Nevin, is entering upon its third year of existence, with an enrollment of over two hundred members. The meetings are held on Tuesday evenings

in the Lawrence high school building. Membership is open to students and townspeople.

Mr. Nevin has formed choral unions in many other towns in Kansas. The chorus in Parsons is supported by an orchestra also under his direction.

THE COUNTY CLUB UNION

The organization of county clubs has been expanded to include a county club union made up of delegates elected from the membership of each county club. This year the union means, through its central organization and the local work of every club in its own county, to impress upon the legislature the necessity of a permanent maintenance for the state institutions of higher education.

An ultimate aim is to include in this organization representatives from all the other state schools so that concerted action on matters pertaining to their interest will be possible.

AND THE Y. M. C. A. TOO

The Y. W. C. A. girls are carrying on a financial campaign which has already brought them in \$1025.00. They solicited personally the women of the University and their friends, and hope to raise \$1200 from that source. The May fete will add to that sum, and before the year is finished they feel sure that they will have raised \$1800.00.

The Y. M. C. A. was working at the same time but after a more concentrated fashion. They devoted Thursday, October 26, from daylight to midnight to the campaign, and sent out committees from the students and faculty, and at twelve o'clock reported pledges aggregating \$1800.

A NEW SCHOLARSHIP

Mrs. A. C. Stitch, of Independence, has created a scholarship of fifty dollars for freshmen in the School of Fine Arts.

THE ENGINEERS' INSPECTION TRIP

Thirty-five senior engineers took the annual trip of inspection this year, visiting the Busch-Sulzer Company and the American Car Foundry Company in St. Louis; the Western Electric Company, International Harvester Company, and Chicago Ship Building Company in Chicago; and the plant of the Keokuk Power Company. Mr.

Goldwin Goldsmith, Mr. A. H. Sluss, Mr. H. A. Rice, and Mr. F. E. Johnson chaperoned the boys.

SUGAR BY OTHER NAMES

The department of chemistry has received from the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, a set of sugars, most of them very rare. These were made by Dr. Hudson and have thus far been very difficult to obtain. They will be kept for purposes of illustration in the chemical museum. The list includes the following: trehalose, xylose, galactose, raffinose, fructose, glucose, rhamnose, mannose, lactose.

BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK

The legality of the bonds issued by the city of Lawrence for the purchase of the water plant was assured recently by a decision of the supreme court of Kansas. However, it will be some time before the quality of the water is strained, though in quantity, at times, it droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven. Surveys, cost data, and plans, and the approval of the state utilities commission and the Kansas fire prevention bureau are all preliminaries to the actual work of reconstruction. So, for a year or more, the University and the town will continue to live on hope and a mild tincture of iron.

BLACK CATS AND YELLOW PUMPKINS

Mrs. Eustace Brown, adviser of women, and her student hosts and hostesses greeted twenty-three hundred guests in Robinson Gymnasium at the All-University party, October 28. Fortune telling, a farce, music, and dancing, with the decorations and refreshments peculiar to Halloween furnished enjoyment to the participants.

THE RETURN OF COMPANY M

On the afternoon of Monday, October 30, all of Lawrence and the University was assembled at the Union Pacific station to welcome the soldiers home from the border. The arrangements made for the boys to continue their work at the University have been left in the hands of the deans and professors to make allowances as they see fit. It is probable that the men will enter with full standing for the semester's work.

A movement to raise funds for those members of Company M who cannot re-

enter school because of financial difficulties, entailed by their enforced absence last summer, has been inaugurated.

Convocation on Friday, November 3 was given over to an official welcome from the University to its home-coming soldiers.

A DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

The tower of Babel was a vain work, and the department of Romance languages in

the University does no vain work, but nevertheless there is a similarity between the tower of Babel and the third floor of Fraser. The ancient medley of tongues might easily be repeated there, for among the instructors are numbered French, Swiss, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Costa Rican, in addition to those who grew up on English and the Kansas language.

Athletics

The editor of the Graduate Magazine, whose enthusiasm for athletics and knowledge of football are so far in the past that she has forgotten the difference between a goal post and a fullback, has been for days sitting before her desk trying to write football "dope." Herewith she unblushingly clips from the University Kansan, and hereafter promises to secure an expert sport page by purchase or theft.

KANSAS-ILLINOIS, 30-0

Outclassed in a game with the heavier, faster, more-experienced University of Illinois team Kansas played an uphill game against them October 7 and played it as though she had been winning. The offensive, however, proved dreadfully weak when pitted against the massive Illini line; and only once were the Jayhawkers able to make a first down.

Although defeated, Kansas played a consistent hard fighting game which won her the deepest respect from the Illinois stands. Generally, the impression among Illinois rooters seemed to be to the effect that Kansas deserved a better score, and that the remainder of the season could not prove more of a success for the Jayhawkers.

KANSAS-AMES, 13-0

K. U. football followers have little reason to be discouraged over the showing of the Kansas team October 14 against Ames and over the prospects of victories in the remaining games this season, according to the Kansas Aggie scout who watched the 13-to-0 disaster Saturday.

Both Coach Olcott and Manager Hamilton were inclined to look at the future of the 1916 season in much the same way, Saturday night, during the wait in Des Moines for the homebound train.

Ames looked especially good against Kansas. The great work of the two Iowa State College ends, Jones and Packer, and particularly the latter in getting around the K. U. line and smashing the Jayhawker

plays, especially those from an open formation, also added to the good Aggie showing. The Kansas tackling was ragged and not sure. The team still possesses a fatal hesitation in going after a man and hitting the dirt, according to Coach Olcott.

KANSAS-AGGIES, 0-0

Playing the best brand of football seen on McCook Field this season, the Jayhawk met the Kansas Aggies October 28—and such was the prowess of both teams that neither could score on the other. The game was hotly contested from the first whistle to the final blast—and it was "anybody's game" at just about any particular minute of play. Once, when the Jayhawker team was within a few feet of the Aggie goal, and with two downs to go on, it seemed as if the Farmer line would be crossed for the only touch-down of the afternoon. The whistle blew just at that moment, however, and when the two teams faced each other again at the beginning of the next quarter, the sturdy Aggies had rallied, and the attempts of K. U. to carry the ball on over were futile.

Kansas played much better football in the second half, and gained more ground by scrimmage than did the Aggies.

Captain Lindsey's work was the outstanding feature of the Kansas play. The heady Jayhawker captain figured in almost every play, and he alone carried the ball almost as far as the remainder of the back-field combined. His passing was brilliant, and unsuccessful only because of the failure of the ends to "connect."

THE ALUMNI

IF THE CAP FITS—

Follows an extract from a letter of an alumnus on the faculty of one of the largest state universities:

" I think you people are so close to the Kansas campus that you cannot know how much of a slide the school is taking in the estimation of university men throughout the country. You have not had a single square foot of additional space in six or seven years, during which time the enrollment of the university has increased 50 per cent. You have lost a number of teachers who were strong and prominent and who ought not to have been lost, and you should realize the fact that conditions are bad.

"Last week I was at a meeting which was called of presidents of state universities, representing our president. There were two Kansas men there, although the University of Kansas was not represented. We did not feel complimented when the president of the University of North Dakota, in speaking about the classes of schools in which the state university should be placed, classed Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California in one class; Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas and one or two other schools in a second class, and North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Wyoming in a third class, and this classification was acquiesced in by quite a number of those who were present.

"This all means that Kansas has got to spend a lot of money on the university to put it in position to do the work it should do; and no state can afford it better than Kansas, but the alumni are the fellows who have got to create the sentiment. Kansas is certainly not doing as much in the way of higher education today in proportion to her wealth and population as she did thirty years ago, and it is, I think, largely due to the large body of luke warm or cold alumni "

TREASURE TROVE

Doctor Strong was inspecting some of the innermost recesses of his demesne this fall.

and penetrated to Spooner's Dark Hole of Calcutta. There he came upon a case marked Memorabilia Club and containing many things of interest to alumni which he kindly sent to alumni headquarters. Among them were several photograph albums of the vintage of the early nineties containing pictures of the graduates of those years. The class of '91 contributed what under the circumstances might be called the "classiest" album, made of blue plush and polished wood.

Diligent inquiry brings only faint memories of the Memorabilia Club to light. Even its members can remember little more than that they were members. However, Professor M. W. Sterling seems to feel that he was its president, though he is not sure when.

The club was organized to maintain a repository for pictures and letters and other articles of historical interest to the University and merited a longer life.

'80

Abbie Coltrane Spray, n '80, has changed her address from Lawrence to 3804 Fourth street, North West, Washington, D. C.

'81

Charles G. Upton, '82, and Ellen Woodcock Upton, '82, are living in Rosedale.

'84

George Brown Watson, '84, of San Diego, died July 22, 1916.

'85

Jenette Hubbard Bolles, '85, who practices osteopathy in Denver is interested in the "Better Babies" work of the bureau of community welfare of the Colorado University extension department. Under its auspices, she will give a series of lectures in several Colorado cities this winter.

'87

W. S. Franklin, '87, g '89, may be addressed at Washington, Connecticut.

'88

E. C. Franklin, '88 g '92, and V. L. Kellogg, '89, g '92, have been re-elected to membership on the executive committee of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

'90

W. R. Armstrong, '90, is engineer of maintenance of ways for the Union Pacific railroad, with headquarters in Omaha.

'91

Clifford D. Bower, l '91, is vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Fairview, Oklahoma.

'93

Robert A. Watt, p '93, and Adelina A. Stuart were married June 24, 1916 in Washington. They will be at home in Corsicana, Texas.

Major William W. Reno, '93, is now in charge of Field Hospital, number one, at El Paso.

Lawrence J. Mason, l '93, died June 21 in Los Angeles where he had gone in search of health.

'94

W. H. H. Piatt, '94, l '96, is a member of the Charter Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, and vice-president of the Commercial Law League of America. At the meeting of the American Bar Association in September, he was appointed on a special committee of five to "create a section or other instrumentality of the American Bar Association through which the activity of the state associations may be aided in matters which call for communication, co-operation, or common action among them."

R. L. Hoff, '94, may be addressed at 841 N. Twenty-sixth street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

'95

P. J. Wedel, '95, may be addressed at Newton, in care of Bethel College.

J. C. Ruppenthal, l '95, is the author of an article, "Co-operation among Lawyers" in the April issue of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, published in White Plains, New York.

'96

James H. Patten, '96, may be addressed at 204 Second street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

'97

Gomer M. Thomas, '97, and Emma Barber Thomas, '97, have moved to Detroit where Mr. Thomas is manager of the Detroit office of the Thomas Mortgage company. He has been for seventeen years a member of the business staff of the *Kansas City Journal* and for eight years manager of the city circulation department.

Gertrude Spaulding Havens, fa '97 is living in Lyons.

Benjamin L. Miller, '97, professor of geology at Lehigh University, gave five lectures on travel in South America in New York during October, four under the auspices of the New York Bureau of Education, and one before the Academy of Sciences.

Nicholas A. Gernon, '97, l '97, is district attorney in Red Bluff, California.

'98

Agnes Radford Fassett, '98, may be addressed at 2722 Tenth avenue, North, Seattle.

'99

Ida Case Storch, '99, who lives in Omak, Washington, is the mother of a boy, John Arthur, born September 17.

Georgia Cubine, '99, is teaching English in the high school at Butte, Montana. Her address is 737 West Park street.

'00

G. R. Mains, '00, may be addressed at Powell, Wyoming.

Gertrude Hill Springer, '00, has changed her address to 106 Ascan avenue, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

John W. Hayson, l '00, of Oklahoma City, is a member of the supreme court commission. He was appointed to serve until January 1, 1917.

Winslow Hutchinson, '00, may be addressed at Tremont Hall, Albany, Oregon.

'01

James Dickson, '01, g '06, is teaching chemistry in the Topeka high school.

'03

Isabelle Hazen, '03, may be addressed at 519 West 121 street, New York City. She is a student in Teacher's College this winter.

E. V. McCollum, '03, g '04, and Constance Carruth McCollum, '05, are the parents of a girl born last May, their fourth child.

Roy C. Harding, e '03, and Alverna Herr Harding, '02, have changed their address from Topeka, to Wamego.

'05

Agnes E. Graham, '05, g '07, has changed her address from Ottawa to 1106 Sixth street, Clay Center, where she is teaching Latin and history in the Clay Center high school.

Hendry Alford, '05, is teaching in a high school in Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, Philippine Islands. His classes are very

large and, as they have been under Filipino teachers, are not very well qualified for high school work.

Roy G. Hoskins, '05, *g* '06, associate professor of physiology in the Northwestern University Medical School, has been promoted to be full professor and head of the department.

C. H. Landrum, '05, may be addressed at Washington.

Frank Hartman, '05, *g* '09, is teaching in the department of physiology of the University of Toronto.

Mildred Newman, '05, is living at 1038 Vermont street, Lawrence.

Abijah Fairchild, *l* '05, is practicing law in Enterprise, Oregon.

'06

Florence Mitchell Bowlus, '06, may be addressed at 1021 South Walnut street, Coffeyville.

Mabel Kent, '06 is serving her first year as principal of the Paola high school.

Annie G. Harris, '06, may be addressed at 406 South Holden street, Warrensburg, Missouri.

E. B. Black, *e* '06, of Black & Veatch, consulting engineers, 507 Interstate Building, Kansas City, Missouri, is the father of a boy, Robert Winslow, a future student, born April 24, 1916.

C. K. Corkill, '06, *g* '07, is pastor of the Methodist church in Melcher, Iowa, and a member of the Des Moines conference.

F. F. Rupert, '06, *g* '08, and Olive *Buhoup* Rupert, a former student, are the parents of a girl, Margaret, born March 6.

Violetta Garrett, '06, has changed her address from Nickerson to Kansas City, Kansas, where she is teaching German in the high school.

Winifred Luther, '06, is teaching English in the junior high school in Carthage, Missouri.

Anna *Clinger* Smith, '06, is teaching in the Lawrence high school. She may be addressed at 623 Alabama street.

'07

Lillie Bernhard, '07, is teaching in Enid. She may be addressed at 1217 West Broadway.

Frank J. Klingberg '07 may be addressed at 1443 West 37 Drive, Los Angeles.

Mary B. Campbell, '07, is employed in the laboratory of the Children's Free Hospital

of Detroit. She is also doing research work for the Parke Davis company laboratories.

John F. Heine, *e* '07, may be addressed at 912 Jersey avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Miles E. Canty, *l* '07, county attorney of Wilson county, is with the militia in Texas. and W. H. Edmundson, *l* '97, is acting in his stead.

'08

Ivy Haskett, '08, may be addressed at 540 Freeman street, Kansas City, Kansas. Miss Haskett is teaching in the senior high school at Excelsior Springs.

John L. Osborn, *p* '08, may be addressed at 2507 Tracy, Kansas City, Missouri.

R. A. Cox, *l* '08, is practising law in Augusta.

Raymond Barrows, '08, may be addressed at 3231 Montgall avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Aute Richards, '08, is professor of zoology in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Benjamin I. Townsend, *m* '08, is living in Britain, Oklahoma.

Avon R. Nottingham, *e* '08, assistant professor of mechanical engineering in Purdue University, is the father of a boy, Ralph Byrd, born June 27.

Harold V. Bozell, *e* '08, has been appointed assistant professor of electrical engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University for the college year 1916-17, for which period he has secured leave of absence from the University of Oklahoma, where he is dean of the school of electrical engineering and professor of electrical engineering.

Viah Mae Cross, *fa* '08, and George Allison Beach, of Berta, Arkansas, were married October 15. Mr. and Mrs. Beach will make their home in Hutchinson.

Frank Cortelyou, *e* '08, who is the resident engineer in charge of the gigantic cement bridge across the Columbia river at Portland, has completed his work a month ahead of contract time. The bridge is a highway, but in addition carries six lines of rails for electric cars. Its total length is four and one-third miles.

Katherine Lasley, '08, may be addressed at 4 Bronson Place, Toledo, Ohio.

Dan S. Anderson, *e* '08, has lately become district sales manager of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company in Peoria, Illinois. His address is 115 Lynn street.

M. A. Stainer, *e* '08, has changed his address from Amarillo, to Galveston, Texas, where he may be addressed in care of the construction engineer of the G. C. and S. F. railway.

Robert C. Kent, *e* '08, is employed by the James Chalmers' Sons, gelatine manufacturers of Williamsville, New York.

'09

Myrtle Brobst Mitchell, '09, has changed her address from Kansas City to Salina where her husband, C. W. Mitchell, a former student, is practising law.

Mabel Ergenbright Elam, '09, may be addressed at Enid, Oklahoma.

Eugenie Sterling Polson, '09, may be addressed at 622 Ninth street, Marysville, California.

Virgil W. McCarty, '09, and Bernice French McCarty, '07, are living at 3818 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Missouri. They are the parents of a boy born Washington's birthday—but his name is John French.

George A. McCune, *e* '09, may be addressed at Valley Falls.

Jessie Coe, '09, is teaching Latin in the high school at Plainville.

Mrs. Laura McClelland, '09, is employed in Wilson Academy which is connected with Kansas City University of Kansas City, Kansas. She receives mail sent in care of the University.

Merle C. Prunty, '09, is principal of the Central high school of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Carl Pleasant, *e* '09, *g* '11, and Gertrude Copley Pleasant, '09, may be addressed at 3833 Park street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Edward R. Weidlein, '09, *g* '10, has been appointed associate director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh.

Sara White, '09, is teaching English in Salina.

Merle Carlisle Groene, *l* '09, may be addressed at Lewistown, Montana.

E. G. Corwine, '09, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is the father of a boy, born July 4, 1916, his second child.

H. C. McClure, *e* '09, C. E. '14, is commissioner of engineering and construction in the department of public service of Toledo, Ohio. He has charge of all engineering work and public improvements in the city.

'10

Thomas A. Lee, '10, *g* '12, and Mary Helen Shirer, a graduate of Washburn, were married June first. They are at home at 1801 MacVicar avenue, Topeka.

Elbert Farber, *e* '10, may be addressed at 4803 Winthrop avenue, Chicago.

Louis J. Beyer, *m* '10, and Gwendolyn Markle were married August 16, 1916, in Little River. They will live in Ellinwood.

Ivy Craig, '10, who is teaching in Kansas City, Kansas, spent the summer in attendance at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. She may be addressed at 1977 Stewart avenue.

Ruth Hunt, '10, *g* '11, has changed her address from Abilene to Marysville where she is teaching English in the high school.

Vernon S. Foster, *e* '10, and Ruby Ravenscraft Foster, '10, may be addressed at 533 King street, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, where Mr. Foster has charge of the direct current designing for the Canadian General Electric company.

Edna Teeter, '10, is teaching Latin in the high school at Humboldt.

'11

Agnes Husband, '11, is head of the department of voice in Stephens Junior College. Her address is 301 College Avenue, Columbia, Missouri.

Alice Houston, '11, who has for some time been assistant advertising manager of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, has recently joined the agency of Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc., 14 Wall Street, New York, specialists in financial advertising.

Frederick E. Lee, '11, is employed as professor of social sciences in Sei Gakuin, and lecturer in anthropology in Waseda University. He may be addressed at Sei Gakuin, Takinogawa, Tokyo, Japan.

Roy Porterfield, *e* '11, *g* '16, and Anna Savage, '13, were married this fall and are living at 3606 Benton boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Porterfield is employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

L. S. Beeghly, '11, who is employed in the agency department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company is living in Milwaukee.

D. H. Redinger, *e* '11, has recently been made resident engineer at Big Creek, Fresno County, California, for the Pacific Light and Power company. He is engaged

in raising the elevation of three large dams fifty feet, an undertaking which requires 230,000 cubic yards of concrete.

Amund J. Gibson, '11, *l* '16, is practicing law in McCune.

Lola E. Lindsey, '11, has gone to Sendai, Japan, to teach English in Miyagi Jo Gakko for a three years' term.

Ruth Hodgson, '11, may be addressed at 1329 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Edward Griffin, '11, *e* '12, and Ruth *Spray* Griffin, '11, may be addressed at 3804 Fourth street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Arthur McAdams, *l* '11, is living in Bennington.

Edward J. Chesky, '11, has changed his address from Mackville to Hutchinson.

Edna Hunzicker, '11, is teaching German in the junior high school at Chanute. She may be addressed at 127 North Forest street.

Frank Lansing Wells, *l* '11, and Ruby Hazel Morris of Waynoka, Oklahoma were married June 1, 1916. They will live in Fairview, Oklahoma, where Mr. Wells practices law.

Charles M. Gruber, '11, and Hermione *Sterling* Gruber, '12, are living at 386 Quail street, Albany, New York.

Charles F. Maris, '11, *l* '13, may be addressed at Roundtop, Montana.

Mabel Watkins, '11, is teaching normal training in Wamego.

Dessa Rankin, '11, is teaching normal training in Hutchinson.

Jean Smith, '11, is teaching home economics in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Clarence T. Rice, '11, and Edith *Stewart* Rice, '11, may be addressed at 934 Barnett avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

'12

Edward H. Taylor, '12, and Hazel B. Clark, '13, were married September 19, in Kansas City, Missouri. They may be addressed in care of the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.

Donna *Rose* Caldwell, *g* '12, whose husband is superintendent of schools in Lebanon, is the mother of a girl born recently.

J. H. Jonte, *e* '12, has changed his address from Bakersfield to Ray, Arizona.

Nelson Stephens, '12, may be addressed at 256 Fulton avenue, Jersey City.

E. R. Hoskins, '12, has changed his ad-

dress from New Haven to the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

Florence M. Beatty, *g* '12, may be addressed at Fort Lupton, Colorado.

Josephine Barkdull, *fa* '12, is in the art department of the A. E. Little company, 426 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Her home address is 106 Kensington Apartments, Witmer and Ingram streets.

Jesse T. Gephart, '12, and Margaret *Cone* Gephart, *fa* '09, may be addressed at McAlester, Oklahoma.

Nora Frederick, '12, is teaching biology in the Lewis Institute in Chicago. She may be addressed at 110 South Ashland boulevard.

'12

Arthur E. Mallory, '12, and Lulu *Woodman* Mallory, a former student, are the parents of a girl, Esther Kathleen Mallory, born September 21. Mr. Mallory is superintendent of schools in Burrton.

Tillie Shklar, '12, and Harry Broud were married in September, and will be at home at 101 E. Forty-first street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Angeline Figley, '12, has changed her address from Cottonwood Falls to Arkansas City where she is teaching Latin.

H. E. Ford, '12, is cashier of the State Bank of Keats.

C. C. Fairchild, '12, is superintendent of schools in Valley Falls.

Helen *Burdick* Laughlin, '12, has changed her address from Franklin, to 40 Lincoln street, Framingham, Massachusetts.

Paul Ewald, '12, is a student in the medical school at Rosedale. He may be addressed at 3936 Terrace street, Kansas City, Missouri.

W. W. Carpenter, '12, is teaching in the Phoenix union high school.

Levi Kabler, '12, is cashier of a bank in Kingman.

Josephine McCammon, *fa* '12, has changed her address from Junction City to Valley Falls.

George Snoddy, '12, *m* '13, and Audrey Harshberger, *fa* '12, were married in Lawrence, August 16. Mr. Snoddy is head of the department of psychology in the University of Utah.

'13

R. H. Beamer, '13, and Lucy *Dunbar* Beamer, '14, are living at 333 Johnson avenue in Lawrence.

Roy O. Lindsay, *l* '13, and Alva F. Lindsay, *l* '14, are practicing law in Saint Joseph, Michigan, under the firm name of Lindsay and Lindsay. They may be addressed at Donnell Court building.

Mary Reding, '13, is a student in the University of Chicago this winter. She may be addressed at 6030 Greenwood avenue.

F. D. Messenger, *e* '13, and Anna Hanson Messenger '12, are living in East Lansing, Michigan. Mr. Messenger, who spent the summer on plans for sewers in Battle Creek, is employed as an instructor in drawing and design in the Michigan Agricultural College.

Elizabeth Dunaway '13 and Gilbert B. Clift of Blackwell, Oklahoma, were married July 18, and are living in Dewey, Oklahoma.

E. P. Jaques, *e* '13, may be addressed at 7240 Emerald avenue, Chicago.

O. W. Patterson, '13, is living in Leavenworth where he is teaching mathematics in the high school and has charge of athletics.

Rachel Wood, '13, is studying music in the University this winter. She may be addressed at 1336 Tennessee street.

Ethel Jones, '13, is teaching science in the Hutchinson high school.

Miriam Smyth, '13, is teaching English in the high school at Kingsley.

George C. Dunn, *e* '13, may be addressed at 862 Kinsella street, New York City.

Gladys Henry, *fa* '13, '16, is teaching music in Lecompton.

Walter H. Wellhouse, '13, who is a student in the University this winter, may be addressed at 838 Arkansas street.

'14

Hale S. Cook, '14, has passed the examinations for a second lieutenancy in the artillery division of the regular army. Because he is not a West Pointer, a probation of two years is demanded before he receives his commission. He is at present with Battery B of the Missouri troops, stationed at Laredo, Texas.

Edward Van der Vries, '14, is principal of the high school at Tucson, Arizona.

Flossie Kincaid, '14, has changed her address from Lawrence to Belmont where she is teaching music and history.

Bert Steeper, *l* '14, and Edith M. Cooper, *fa* '15, were married August 24 in Lawrence. They are at home at 5110 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, where Mr. Steeper is associated with Albert I. Beach, '06, in the practice of law.

Grace McCrone, '14, is teaching in Camden Point, Missouri.

Martha Mae Hunter, '14, is teaching home economics in the high school at Hiawatha.

Emma P. Rabourn, '14, *g* '15, is employed as principal of the high school at Westside, Iowa.

Bessie Beckett, '14, is teaching home economics in Abilene.

Minnie E. Dingee, '14, is a student in Columbia this winter. She is doing graduate work in mathematics. She may be addressed at 106 Morningside drive, New York City.

Edward Boddington, '14, *l* '16, may be addressed at 737 State street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Millie Mann, '14, *g* '15, is employed as assistant registrar in the University. She may be addressed at 1326 Massachusetts street.

Willard Van Slyck, '14, is principal of the high school at Pratt.

Meredith Robbins, '14, is superintendent of schools at Dexter.

Alma Gustafson, '14, is teaching in Paola.

Marie Sealy, '14, has changed her address from Kinsley to Independence where she is teaching in the high school.

Mary Helen Keith, '14, is teaching commercial branches in the high school of Victoria, Texas.

Edna N. Bigelow, '14, has changed her address from Washington to 2428 East Tenth street, Indianapolis, Indiana. She is teaching sewing in the technical high school.

Ruth Harger, '14, is living in Abilene where she is teaching English in the high school.

Martha Hunter, '14, is teaching home economics in Hiawatha.

Mabel Woods, '14, is teaching English in Lawton.

Marjorie Kennedy, '14, has changed her address from Lawrence to Sabetha where she is teaching English in the high school.

Robert L. Maurice, *l* '14, is living in Lakeland, Florida.

Clifford A. Altman, '14, *g* '15, and Genevieve Sterling Altman, '07, are living at 55 North Valley, Kansas City. Mr. Altman is chemist for Peet Brothers.

Frank E. Wood, *g* '14, is an instructor in mathematics at Northwestern University. His address is 2020 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

A. B. Underwood, '14, may be addressed at 2231 Broadway, Parsons.

Hazel K. Greene, '14, is employed as a teacher in the high school at Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

Violet Dunn, '14, has changed her address from Easton to 1542 Chelsea avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Dorothy Keeler, '14, is teaching in Reading.

Bernice McFarland, '14, is teaching in Minneapolis.

John S. Butler, '14, may be addressed at 906 West 18th street, Los Angeles, California.

'15

Frances Powell, '15, has changed her address from Ottawa to Coffeyville where she is teaching English.

Erma Griest, '15, is teaching English in the Leavenworth high school.

Avery Olney, '15, has changed his address from Lawrence to Leavenworth where he is teaching history.

Ethel Ulrich, '15, is teaching Latin and history in Belle Plaine.

Genevieve Kinney, '15, is teaching German and music in Lakin.

Edith Babb, '15, may be addressed at Houston, in care of the Bender Hotel. She is teaching in the high school.

Fina Ott, '15, is teaching Latin and English in Sedgwick.

Helen Houghton, '15, is living in Kingman where she is teaching mathematics in the high school.

E. J. Baldwin, '15, is teaching science in the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks.

Dorothea Hackbusch, '15, may be addressed at Ottawa where she is teaching German and English.

Clara McDowell, '15, is teaching biology in the high school at Bonner Springs.

W. C. Magathan, '15, is employed as chief accountant under the director of education in the Philippines. He may be addressed in care of the Bureau of Education.

Madeline Ashton, '15, is teaching German in the high school at Garnett.

Helen Benefiel, '15, has changed her address from Lebanon to Williamsburg where she is teaching English in the high school.

A. L. Culberston, '15, is teaching science in the polytechnic high school at Santa Ana, California.

Avis Middleton, '15, is teaching in the high school at Collinsville, Oklahoma.

Anna Johnson, '15, is teaching in the high school at Williamsburg.

Maribelle McGill, '15, and Willard Monahan, a former student, were married September 20. They may be addressed at 4646 North Winchester avenue, Chicago.

Mary Jarvis, '15, is teaching music in Pratt.

Genevieve M. Herrick, '15, is teaching English and Latin in Horton.

Harold F. Mattoon, '15, may be addressed at 839 Mississippi street, Lawrence.

Eleanor Myers, '15, may be addressed at 124 North Pesotum street, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Silva McConnell, '15, is teaching home economics in Linwood.

Florence Whitcher, '15, is teaching in Stafford.

Euly Burtch, '15, is employed by the Tulsa Fuel and Manufacturing company of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

'16

Raymer McQuiston, '16, is superintendent of schools at Fairview.

Ella Hawkins, '16, is an instructor in physical training in Atchison.

Allen Herron, '16, is superintendent of schools in Onaga.

James Ramsey, '16, is teaching science in the Lawrence high school.

William C. Morrow, '16, is teaching mathematics and normal training in Wamego.

Lilian Wolf, '16, is teaching English and history in Abilene.

Lydia Esping, '16, is principal of the high school at Palco.

J. C. Malin, '16, is a fellow in the department of history in the University this winter. He may be addressed at 926 Mississippi street.

Edna Hetzel, '16, may be addressed at Manhattan where she is teaching German in the high school.

Amelia Babcock, '16, is teaching biology in Holton.

Sibyl Rose, '16, is teaching English in the high school at Greenleaf.

Nellie Barnes, '16, may be addressed at 402 South A street, Monmouth, Illinois.

Chester C. Covey, '16, is living in Mexico Missouri, where he has charge of the band, orchestra, and glee club of the Missouri Military Academy. Mr. Covey traveled through Wisconsin and Michigan

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with Brook's concert band on the chauntauqua circuit during the summer.

Guy F. Davis, e '16, and Sadie Richards were married September 25, and are living in Schenectady, New York, where Mr. Davis is employed by the General Electric Company.

S. E. Campbell, e '16, may be addressed at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Mary Blanche Lorimer, '16, is a student

in the Wesley Memorial hospital of Chicago. She may be addressed at 2407 Dearborn street.

Clara Kent, '16, may be addressed at 2407 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

Leah Jennerson, '16, is teaching German and English in the Quenemo high school.

Cecil Grimes, '16, is teaching Latin and English in Healy.

Stella Simmons, '16, is employed as a teacher in Onaga.

DeForest C. Steele, g '16, teaches in Eldorado.

W. W. Swingle, '16, g '16, is secretary of the Kansas Academy of Science, with headquarters in Topeka.

Ella Jane Eaton, g '16, is teaching in Highland.

Robert C. Skinner, l '16, is in the insur-

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ance business in Kansas City, Missouri. He may be addressed at 3226 Washington street.

Harry M. Steven, '16, is with the General Electric company in Schenectady, New York.

Zetha Hammer, '16, may be addressed at 75 M street, Salt Lake City.

Harland B. Hutchings, '16, is practicing law in Kansas City, Missouri. His address is 1212 Armour Boulevard.

Norman Jamieson, '16, is teaching English in the high school at Eskridge.

Josephine Jaqua is a teacher in St Francis.

Helen Jenkins, '16, is teaching piano in Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri.

Ethel M. Keeler, '16, is employed as a teacher in Reading.

Nellie Kennedy, '16, teaches in the high school at Humboldt.

Amy J. Kincaid, '16, is a teacher in the high school of Quinter.

Harold L. Lentz, '16, is a graduate student in the department of chemistry.

Margaret E. Lorimer, '16, is teaching home economics in Preston.

W. O. Lytle, '16, is a graduate student in the University. He may be addressed at 1316 Vermont street.

Margaret F. Meyer, '16, may be addressed at 15 E. 30th street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Blanche Mullen, '16, is a teacher of English in Burlington.

Ruth Peairs, '16, is teaching in the Lawrence high school.

Ida Perry, '16, may be addressed at 2811 Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.

Edith Piotrowski, '16, is teaching in the high school at Lawrence.

Ruth Plowman, '16, is employed as a teacher in Kingman.

John A. Reber, '16, is athletic director in the Lawrence high school.

J. Wilford Hill, '16, has opened a law office in Cherokee, Oklahoma.

Mary Russell, '16, teaches English in the high school at Belleville.

Lucile Sage, '16, may be addressed at Concordia.

Ira R. Elswick, '16, will practice law this year in Caldwell.

John D. Elliott, '16, is principal of the high school in Carbondale.

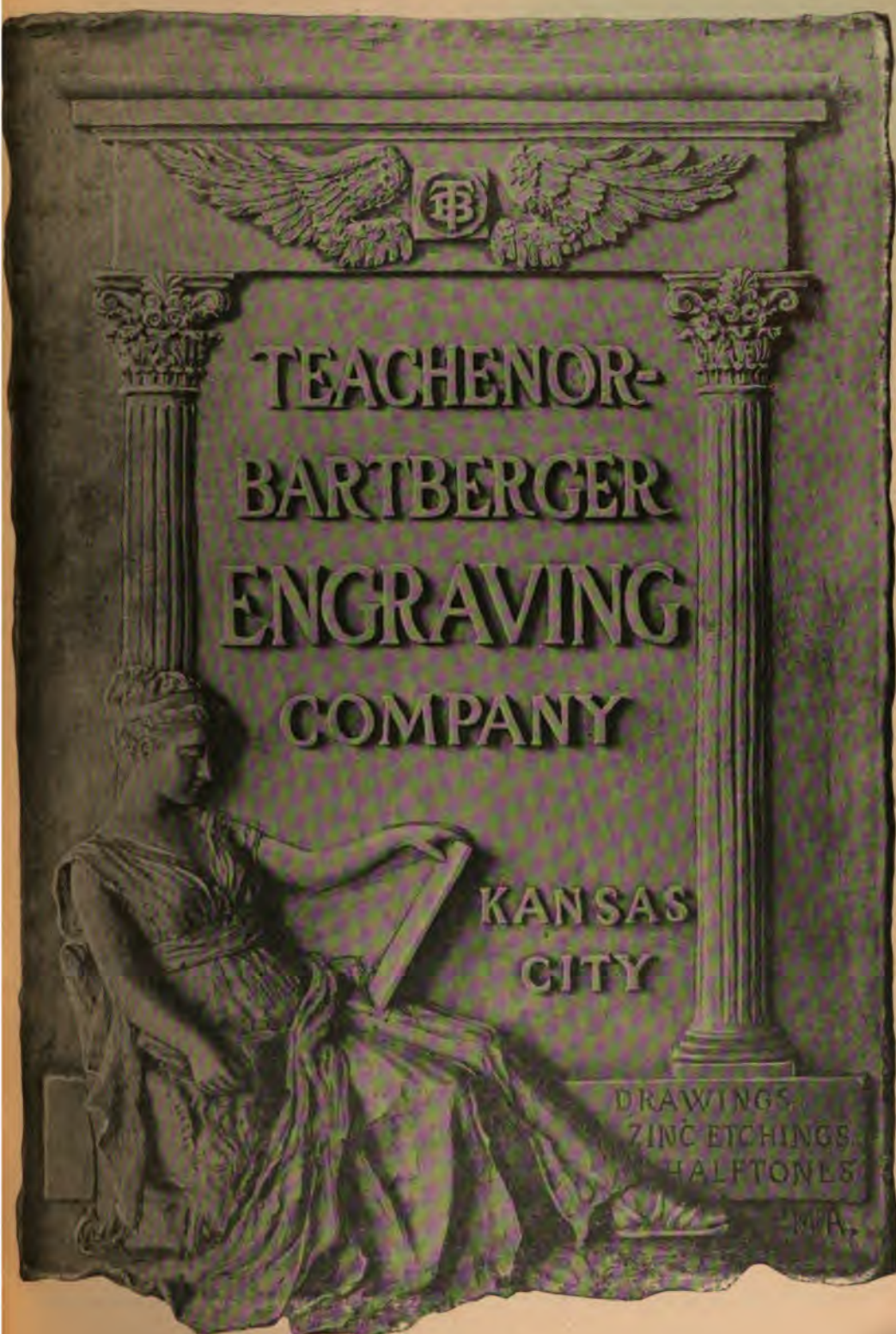
Anna Lee Gill, '16, is a teacher in Beloit.



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Virgil Gordon, '16, is teaching in Winfield. Mary E. Gossard, '16, may be addressed at Oswego.

Harry T. Gray, '16, is practicing his profession in St. John.

Florence Hale, '16, is a fellow in Latin in the University.

Florence R. Sheidenberger, '16, is a teacher in the Iola high school.

Asa Trueblood, '16, is principal of the high school in Ford.

Marguerite Cornforth, '16, is teaching Spanish in the high school at Green River, Idaho.

FORMER STUDENTS

G. B. Gilmore, a former student, is a physician in Colorado City.

Clara Brueser, a former student, may be addressed at 3930 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Clara Hunsicker Murray, a former student of '84-'88, visited in Lawrence this fall. Mrs. Murray is the wife of Bishop Murray of Maryland, whose episcopal residence is in Baltimore.

Paul Hudson, a former student, for many years editor of *The Mexican Herald*, may

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EVERYTHING GOING UP

But There is One Lonely Cost Item in the Manufacture of Shoes Which Has Not Changed.

From the Lyons, N. Y., Republican.

EVERYTHING seems to be going up!

It costs high to live, to keep well, to play, to die. Everything seems to cost more all the time and the average individual resigns himself to the inevitable and decides to keep at the problem of living, trusting to luck to come out somewhere near even in the end.

There are many things one can economize on or go without, under financial or other compulsion, but the list does not include boots and shoes. One's underclothes, perhaps—but never one's footwear. Footwear is seen of all men and the streets and sidewalks of the twentieth century are againt going barefoot. Shoes we must have.

In company with everything else the price of shoes has been going higher for some time and is still on the upgrade. If you were a shoe manufacturer the reasons would be self-evident. Leather and other materials, findings and labor have gradually increased in price in the last few years. Shoes sold at retail have got to return more money to the manufacturer. It is a simple question of profit or loss.

A careful analysis of shoe manufacture and costs covering thirteen separate items in a recent issue of a trade journal shows that since 1905 the increase in the cost of medium grade shoes has been 33 per cent, and of this over half, or 18 per cent, has taken place since 1912.

In facing an uncomfortable situation it is always consoling to be able to say that it might have been worse. That consolation exists in the case of the increasing cost of footwear, for there is one item in the manufacturing cost that has not increased. And, curiously enough, this lonely cost item which has not increased is the very one which by most people is thought to be chiefly responsible for the jump in shoe prices—the royalty or shoe machinery expense. The analysis previously referred to which shows great increases in the total cost of shoe manufacture gives the royalty cost in the years 1905, 1912 and 1916 as consistently the same without change—5 cents per pair.

There is corroboration of this statement in a booklet received at this office, recently published, "The Documents in the Case," which presents the story of the service of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the testimony of public men, of editors and writers, of shoe manufacturers, and in the opinions of Federal judges. We quote the following paragraphs from "The Documents in the Case," which appear under the heading "Royalties in Cents":

"President Sidney W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the United States District Court in Boston on January 13, 1914, made the following statement, under oath, with regard to the royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer at the time the suit for dissolution was brought against the company in December, 1911:

"The average royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer for the use of all machines furnished by the company in the manufacture of all types and grades of shoes is less than two and two-thirds cents per pair. This includes the Goodyear welt shoe, on which the highest grade of royalty is five and a quarter cents."

be addressed at Roaring Brook Farm, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Following her work in the University, Helen Wiley, a former student, went to the Normal School of Physical Education at Battle Creek, Michigan, where she spent three years. During the past winter she had charge of five of the grade school playgrounds in Kansas City, Missouri.

G. B. Rieman, a former student, is employed by the M. & E. T. railway at Dallas, Texas.

J. E. Peairs, a former student, has been president of the Pueblo, Colorado, Commercial Club for two years. K. U. friends will receive a most cordial reception at the club room at all times.

George Probst, a former student, is manager of the Probst Grain Company of Hardtner. He has recently organized a city band.

Ross Beamer, a former student, and Frances Funkhouser were married at Plattsburg, Missouri, on June 28. They will live in Harlengin, Texas.

C. O. Lasley, a former student, is a member of the firm of Spear, Moylan and Lasley, contractors, of Toledo, Ohio.

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Published at Lawrence, Kansas, by the Alumni Association
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AGNES THOMPSON, '96, Editor and Manager.

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The headquarters of the Association are in the south-east room on the main
floor of Fraser hall.

Active membership is open to all graduates. Dues \$2 a year—June to June—
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year.



Yes, this is the same old picture of the same old central unit of the Administration building, no "forwarder" than it was the last time its likeness was published. At the establishment of the University, the Graduate Magazine wishes to do its share.

The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

December, 1916

Number 3

Travel in South America

Mr. Benjamin LeRoy Miller, professor of geology at Lehigh University, who has traveled higher up and farther around the world than almost any other alumnus, tells in this article of the conditions of travel in South America. To alumni who may have felt, since the outbreak of the European war, like the man who was all dressed up with no place to go, this account should prove especially interesting.

Until the outbreak of the great war, Europe had long been the Mecca of the American traveler and yearly several hundred thousand people from the United States spent their vacations (and their money) in visiting the lands from which our ancestors sprang. As a people we are peculiarly susceptible to fads, and "seeing Europe" had developed into a fad to such an extent that our own country was sadly neglected and less well-known regions were ignored. To be sure, Europe has had an appeal to the people of the United States because of its art, its history, and its culture, but many of the listless travellers who have dragged their weary feet through European art galleries and museums have done so only because of the irresistible impulse to "follow the crowd."

Travel is a graduate course in education and to the person with keen eyes and alert mind is the most bene-

ficial of all educational experiences. People will always travel and the more they travel the keener becomes the desire to seek new regions and new experiences. The "wanderlust" which comes to us all, at times, demanding new scenes, new ideas, and new associations, is the incentive which impels one to forego, for a time, the comforts of home and the enjoyment of friends and start forth for new fields. With the tourist resorts of Europe converted into battle fields, training camps, and hospitals, our people during the past two summers have spent their time in seeing the United States and there is no doubt but that they have returned to their homes with truer ideas of our great country and are better citizens in consequence.

With the Old World closed to the traveler, however, one need not feel that it is necessary to confine his travels to the United States, for the

great continent of South America is equally free from the turmoils of war and, although practically unknown to the tourist, is quite as deserving of attention. In fact, at the present time we, as a people, owe it to ourselves that we become better acquainted with our Latin-American neighbors if we hope to maintain the Monroe Doctrine and cement the friendship of the twenty-one American republics which is so essential to the maintenance of order, stability, and independence in the New World. We cannot afford longer to ignore the republics of Central and South American or treat them as children whom we must control and occasionally punish for misdeeds but never consult in regard to interests of mutual concern.

Statistics tell us much of the wonderful advances made during the past decades in the development of the resources of South America, yet it now behooves us to gain information of an entirely different kind. The people themselves must become known to us and their attitude appreciated if we ever hope to become neighbors in feeling as well as neighbors by accident of location. Travel in Latin-America for our citizens therefore gains an additional incentive beyond that of mere pleasure and well-nigh becomes a duty. In fact few more profitable investments could be made by our Government than to send annually a few score graduates of our American colleges together with a small number of mature leaders to make an extended tour of South America. The friendships thus formed and the exchange of ideas between the peoples of the two continents would do far more in a few years to remove the feelings of

distrust and suspicion which now prevail than could be accomplished in any other way. If some of our philanthropists who look beyond the present crisis and consider the importance of preserving inviolate the independence of the nations of the western hemisphere, would establish a few scholarships for South American travel to be distributed by merit to the graduates of our universities, a working basis for international peace and friendship consisting of mutual appreciation would undoubtedly visit the chief coast cities.

The boats plying between New York and the South American ports in size and equipment are far inferior to those that cross the Atlantic yet one can spend the three weeks in comfort in the passage from New York to Rio de Janeiro if he does not fall a victim to the dread *mal de mer*. Conditions are similar on the West Coast. The boats on both the East and West coasts are built primarily for freight and have limited passenger accommodation yet are seldom crowded. The meals are fair although one becomes accustomed to new and strange dishes when traveling on the Brazilian, Chilean, and Bolivian lines. Crossing the equator one must expect to pass a few uncomfortably hot nights. If the warning to close the latticed doors and windows is heeded the amount of air received is never sufficient to make the staterooms comfortable and if the advice is ignored one's slumbers may be disturbed by visions of finding oneself in the morning with a depleted wardrobe, as there are apt to be misappropriations of valuables and clothing on the South American vessels, especially those on the West

Coast, if one credits the numerous stories related.

Traveling by railroad in South America one finds all sorts of conditions. In Argentine you may travel in trains de luxe, observation cars, and compartment sleepers, with satisfactory dining cars, while on the Government railroad in Brazil you pay \$4.00 a night for the privilege of occupying a berth in a sleeping car, but you need not conclude that you are becoming a victim of insomnia if you fail to get any sleep. To be thrown from side to side of the berth and expecting at any moment to be precipitated into the aisle is not especially conducive to repose and it is easy to account for your lack of appetite when the train stops at an eating station for the morning meal.

In most parts of South America sleeping and dining cars are absent and one takes his meals and spends the nights at hotels and eating houses in small towns where both food and beds are poor. It is not an uncommon experience to be assigned to a hotel room with no windows and a single door which opens into an inner court or patio in which donkeys, llamas, pigs, and chickens are kept. The natives close the door but the fresh-air-loving traveler may be awakened during the night by the tread of domestic animals on his rock-floored room.

Train service in South America is expensive and travel light so that trains are very infrequent. On returning from several months in Latin America one finds it hard to resist asking the ticket agent on what days of the week the trains run from New York to Philadelphia. Patience can be cultivated in South America, if anywhere, and the person who gives

up trying to travel on schedule time, either by boat or rail, saves himself much worry and annoyance.

The expenses of travel in South America are high in comparison with Europe or North America although in a few countries, Chile particularly, they are very moderate. Argentine is the most expensive country in all South America in which to live or travel. Except in Buenos Aires, even though one wishes to economize, it is necessary everywhere to stop at the best hotels to secure comfortable accommodations. The average cost of a trip throughout the various countries varies, according to the length of time spent, from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per day including railroad and steamship fares and all necessary expenses.

In Brazil Portuguese is the language used entirely while elsewhere in South America it is Spanish. While one can travel without much difficulty without a thorough knowledge of either of these languages it is essential that one acquire at least a limited vocabulary sufficient to ask questions that can be answered by "yes" or "no." One quickly learns the names of objects in Spanish or Portuguese and while verbs are necessary for exact expressions it is surprising to find how well one can manage with a verbless vocabulary. French is more useful than English as the educated South American usually speaks French and Paris attracts the wealthy people of Latin America far more than any other city in the world.

The advantages of South American travel are many and cannot be adequately described in this brief article. Suffice it to say that it appeals to many people of different tastes. To the archaeologist, the ruins of a

former high order of civilization that are so common in the Andean regions of Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador are a never-failing source of interest. To the ethnologist, the many tribes of Indians furnish material for study and speculation. For the historian, there are many old historic towns that antedate any of our cities in the United States and the numerous monuments of national heroes that adorn the plazas furnish evidence of a glorious past and the existence of a type of man such as the conditions in a new country develop. In the many old churches, the architect finds much to admire, while the paintings they contain are of great interest to the lovers of art. The difficult feats performed by the civil engineer in the Andes challenge the admiration of the engineering profession and the mining engineer finds deposits of practically all the economic minerals known to man in the Brazilian and Andean mining districts. For the

geologist, botanist, or zoologist each region furnishes new and interesting forms. The business man, the agriculturist, and the capitalist find much food for thought as they note the rapid progress of some of the Latin-American countries and observe the boundless opportunities for growth and development still open for the bold men of energy and ambition. To all, however, there is the human interest which is everywhere shown and with less disguise in new thinly-inhabited regions where the problems of life are simpler and society less differentiated than in more highly developed countries. One cannot mingle with our neighbors on the South without gaining much from them and when we succeed in diverting part of the European stream of travel to South America our Latin-American relations will become closer and all the peoples of the American continents will benefit by the mutual exchange of ideas.

WILL all the class numerals ending with two or seven kindly begin to shake themselves out and dust themselves off and polish themselves up in readiness for the reunions of their appended classes next June.

How a Budget is Built

There are doubtless among the alumni those who have no idea how the biennial budget of the University is determined. Perhaps, they think, some pleasant morning the Chancellor takes his hat and a pencil and scrap of paper and strolls about the campus and into the various buildings and when he meets the heads of departments asks them how much money they think can be spent in their departments, adds up the total, and sends it up to the legislature. The only details true to life in that picture are that the budget starts with the Chancellor and ends with the legislature, suffering many sea changes on the way.

The proceeding is in reality something in the nature of a progressive whittling party. Early in the year in which the legislature meets, announcements go out from the Chancellor's office to the deans of all the schools and to the heads of the divisions that have no deans, the extension department head, those in charge of state work, the marshall, and the superintendent of grounds and buildings, that the time has come to make up the budget, which, being interpreted, means that they indicate on how little they can possibly get along for the next two years.

The amount needed for the library is decided differently than the others. The Chancellor's cabinet, the smallest and highest governing unit of the university administration, decides what the lump sum shall be and what share each department shall have. The department heads, after the budget is allowed by the legislature, have the opportunity of deciding what books they shall buy with their al-

lowances and send the lists to the librarian who orders the books.

Each dean notifies the heads of the departments in his school who in turn call departmental meetings to consult upon their needs. The requirements are divided into two chief divisions, equipment and expense, and salaries. Each head sends in the salary allotment for his present staff and, if necessary, hopefully, prayerfully, after serious consideration and consultation, includes items to cover the salaries of additional teachers. Equipment is as various in content and price as the subject taught, from the financially trivial maps and photographs of language departments to the unpronounceable chemicals which are worth their weight in gold, and the grand pianos for the school of music.

After the department meetings, the heads go home and sleep on it and awake refreshed in the morning to conclude that perhaps after all the department can get along without this or that item which was included yesterday. They cross them off and send their budgets in to their dean who in turn perforce gets out his knife. He from his broader outlook knows that much as this department needs this particular thing, that department needs some other particular thing much more acutely. After he has gone through all the departmental budgets in that frame of mind, he sends them on to the Chancellor who, again, having the good of all the schools at heart, cuts off reluctantly an item here and there, and, adding the library estimate, sends what has now become the University budget to the Board of Administration.

From the board, the poor, defenceless, attenuated thing, is sent on its shivering journey to the ways and means committee of the legislature. And what happens to it there and thereafter is the tragedy of the institutions of higher learning in the state of Kansas.

Prayer

Those who in their hearts have known
The living God's eternal throne,

Who have beheld the flaming sword
Leap in the flash of human word,

Who carry in their deep-set eyes
Quiet immortalities,

Whose feet have walked with scarce a sound
Wonder-haunted homely ground,

For whom each feathered throat that stirs
Is one of heaven's choristers,

Who look and look and always see
Men's hearts beneath their mummery,

Whose thoughts are instant everywhere . . .
What need have such as these for prayer?

—WILLARD WATTLES.

A Revival

The Magazine very gladly gives Mr. Engel space for this article which tells the history of the Student Loan Fund up to the present time and contains a suggestion for the increase of the fund.

When I first thought of writing this article, I had in mind to entitle it "A New Deal" but remembering that that expression originated in and applied primarily to card games which I have never played I decided to use another heading having a more serious and a higher association under which I would not be so likely to display my ignorance. For example, I was going to say that in this new deal hearts were trumps, and that the tricks were all taken by the kings and queens of the class of '16 which were the high cards. But I was afraid that would not convey a consistent and an adequate idea of what I wanted to say. I do know something about revivals. I have felt and observed their benefits in my own life and the life of the community and have read of their influence upon literature and institutions. I believe in them because they arouse people to fresh thought and consciousness. But the one I wish to speak of here is that which was consummated last June by the class of '16.

In 1894 the senior class inaugurated the custom of making a gift for a student loan fund. The class that year gave \$342.30 to which they added \$55 in 1909 at the time of their fifteenth anniversary reunion. The first loan of one hundred dollars from that fund was made to W. R. Crane, '95, now Dean of Mining and Metallurgy, State College, Pennsylvania. The laudable precedent set by the class of '94 was followed by subsequent classes till 1901, the gifts ranging from \$15.91 to \$150. The

amount of the fund July 1, 1901, was \$1079.92. After 1901 the student loan fund seems to have been forgotten or ignored by the graduating classes until the class of 1916 came upon the scene. Previous classes had erected monuments of one kind or another upon the campus in order to perpetuate their memories. But last year's senior class in looking about for a class memorial listened to the arguments and appeals of eloquent revivalists who, with fine idealism led the class away from material monuments and brought back to life again the custom which had been dead for fifteen years. These revivalists were presumably members of the class, six of whose members had received aid from the student loan fund to complete their course. No doubt the publicity given to the fund last year helped to crystallize the sentiment of the class which expressed itself in a gift amounting to \$278.58.

The publicity and agitation for the fund are for the most part due to Registrar Foster through whose efforts last year \$372.90 was collected from the students. This year he has received pledges for about an equal sum in amounts ranging from fifty cents to twenty-five dollars. He never lets an opportunity slip by for increasing the fund. This year for example he is asking the students to make a voluntary contribution of ten cents or more for the student directories and the suggestion will no doubt be followed by many.

The fund has been given a strong impetus in another way during the

year, namely, through individual gifts. Just a year ago Governor Capper contributed one hundred dollars, and this year Ezra Palmer of the class of '94 added a personal gift of one hundred dollars to the amount already given by his class. It is the hope of the committee in charge of the fund that many more alumni and friends of the University will follow the example of these benefactors. If they are not ready to give the money outright, they can aid the fund by a method adopted by James L. Mead of Chicago who, last year, placed one thousand dollars at the disposal of the committee to be loaned at the same terms as the regular fund and this year has extended the limits. Of his fund \$725 has already been loaned. The sum of \$111.43 representing the Brown County Scholarship has also been given to us in trust by its treasurer Miss Stella Aten. It would seem that thousands of dollars might in this way be made available for the use of students whose needs can not now be met.

The total amount in the fund now is \$2657.03 of which \$2400 is now loaned out in the following amounts: six loans of \$100, two of \$75, one of \$60, twenty-seven of \$50, leaving a balance in the treasury of only \$257.03 and there are now on file applications for loans for \$200. We have so far this year granted seven loans amounting to \$575. The treasury is therefore now practically empty and it is certain that many urgent cases will come before the committee between now and the end of the year. Last year fourteen loans were made after this time amounting to \$695. Why could not the Alumni Association give the loan fund the use of its endowment fund? I have in

mind a plan for systematic and organized support of the fund on the part of the alumni which I hope to publish in the Graduate Magazine if the editor can find room for it.

In the May number of the Graduate Magazine I spoke of a proposed plan for reorganizing the administration of the loan fund. At its October meeting, the University Senate took action on the report of a committee which had been appointed for the purpose of proposing a plan for reorganization with the result that a student loan fund committee of five, consisting of the Chancellor, the Registrar, and three other members of the faculty was to be appointed with power to formulate rules and act upon all applications for loans. The three members from the faculty appointed were Mr. Hood, Miss Jones and Mr. Engel. The committee met in the Chancellor's office on October 30, and elected E. F. Engel secretary and treasurer of the committee and adopted the following rules:

1. This fund shall be known as the Student Loan Fund of the University of Kansas and shall consist of donations received or of money given in trust for the benefit of students who need financial assistance to continue their University course.

2. The fund shall be administered by a committee which shall consist of the Chancellor, the Registrar and three other members. This committee shall pass upon all applications for loans and shall have charge of making the loans and collecting the interest and principal when due.

3. Unless otherwise stipulated by the donors, loans from this fund may be made to any student in the University irrespective of sex or school in which he is enrolled.

4. In making these loans preference shall be given to applicants belonging to the upper classes and no loan shall be made to a student who has not been in residence in the University at least one year, except that graduate students may apply after the completion of one semester's work.

5. Further consideration in the granting of these loans will be given to the moral character of the applicant, his habits, his industry, and his application to his studies, and to evidence that the student really needs the loan and is not making it as a matter of convenience to avoid earnest effort on his part to obtain the necessary money from relatives and friends.

6. The amount loaned to any one student shall be limited to his actual needs, and shall not exceed \$100 in any one school year. For each loan the student shall give a note drawing 4% interest, payable annually, until maturity and 6% after maturity, signed by himself and one other person of established financial standing. Instead of an endorser, acceptable collateral may be given. The maximum time limit for which notes shall be drawn shall be two years from the probable date of graduation.

7. The amount of a loan granted to any one student shall, except in extraordinary cases, be held as a deposit

in his name with the committee, and shall be subject to withdrawal by him in sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) a month, except in the last month of the senior year when \$50.00 may be withdrawn.

8. The committee may at any time require from the student drawing upon his loan a statement of his expenses at the University.

9. The committee may at any time before the full amount of the loan has been drawn by the student, for sufficient cause, cancel the portion remaining on deposit and require a new note for the amount actually received.

10. The formal application for a loan shall be made upon a blank provided for that purpose, but the applicant is advised to introduce himself personally to the various members of the committee to give opportunity for personal acquaintance, and should be ready to appear before the committee if requested to do so.

On the application blank thirty questions are asked which aim to bring out personal knowledge of the applicant and of his need for a loan. It is believed that the addition of the Chancellor and Registrar to the committee will give it strength and prestige and bring larger support to the fund.

E. F. ENGEL.

IF you are lucky enough to be invited to a County Club banquet during the holidays, be sure to go and see for yourself what earnest near-alumni the present students are.

The University on the Border

At this time when there is so much talk of introducing military drill into the colleges of the country it may be interesting to look at the contribution of the University to the military efficiency of the nation. The University of Kansas has never had compulsory military training, though



Colonel Metcalf and his horse. The horse is now for sale. Would-be purchasers apply to him personally.

some enthusiasts have urged its introduction, but she has encouraged the formation of a company in the organized militia of the state, officered by members of the faculty who have had experience, but are in no wise connected with the regular army. Enlistment in this company was purely voluntary and no credit was given, nor was it acceptable for full value as a substitute for physical training. There are colleges in the state which have now or have had compulsory military training and a comparison as to the results of the two forms of training would be interesting and possibly instructive.

So far as numbers are concerned it

seems safe to say that there are more commissioned officers among the alumni of the University than among the alumni of all the other colleges of the state.

The following list does not pretend to be complete but taken from those who are known to the writer. Any additional names that might be added to this list should be sent to the alumni secretary so that a complete file might be on hand.

Kansas University men now in the regular army: General Fred Funston; Major Reno, M. D.; Captains C. C. Cole, A.B., M.D., Adna Clark, Joe Topham; Lieutenants Harold Burdick, Alva Bernhard, Roy Hill, W. B. Loughborough, W. C. Wilhelm, S. Fuller.

In the Kansas militia: General C. I. Martin, l '07, adjutant general of Kansas; Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, l '97, commanding 1st Kansas Infantry; Major Carl Phillips, p '90, in charge of sanitary corps of the 2nd Kansas; Major Hugh Means, l '95 major first battalion, 1st Kansas. Captains: D. S. Sheedy, l '06; F. E. Lemon, '02; S. G. Fairchild, '10-11; R. B. Wagstaff, '88-'89; Lute P. Stover, '90. Lieutenants: M. E. Cauty, l '07, adjutant second battalion; W. L. Stryker, '10, adjutant third battalion; Jos. W. Murray, '11; A. J. Thompson, l '11; J. S. Alford, '06; Howard Randall; Darl James, e '16; J. H. Utterback, '09-'15; Lester Sprinkle, '11-'15; C. R. Fisher, '10; E. M. Briggs, g 08.

Sergeants: Ernest Blincoe, '15; Arthur Nigg, '15; Merle Daum e '16; Earl Keilman, '07-'09; Merle Adams, '12-13; Clinton Kanaga, '07-'09. Musicians: Carl R. Brown, '11, g '12;

Ben Keiser, '00-'02. Privates: W. G. Johnson, '04; Wayne Edwards, '16.

The undergraduates have upheld the traditions of the alumni who are now doing military duty or of those who enlisted during the Spanish-American war.

Company M, First Regiment,



Major Means in a moment of relaxation.

was composed almost entirely of students, the mounted orderlies were mostly undergraduates, several were in the band, while a goodly number were scattered among the companies of the First and Second Regiments. Of the seventy-six men composing Company M seventy-two were students, or more than the peace strength of sixty-five, and had the call come during the school session there would have been no trouble in filling the company to full war

strength of one hundred and fifty men.

As illustrating the physical efficiency of the University men only three officers out of twenty-nine were disqualified and only nine out of seventy-six enlisted men, or less than eleven per cent, and these mostly for being under weight, which was scarcely to be wondered at, considering their youth. The average rejection for the two regiments was nearly twenty per cent, showing that so far as physique was concerned they were far above the average.

Both officers and men stood the four months in camp in excellent shape and returned to their homes in better condition than when they left. In the march to Austin, seventeen out of the whole regiment was the greatest number that fell out in any one day and some days not a single man had to quit the ranks, while in other regiments as many as two hundred fell out in a single day. On the last day's march Company M was setting the pace for the regiment when the commander ordered them to halt



The infinitesimal man on the right is hardly recognizable as Mr. Briggs, but the flora in the foreground has verisimilitude.

until the other regiments caught up, and they made the twenty-one miles before one o'clock in the afternoon and came in whistling and in the best of spirits.

Company M was always ready to

take its share of the drudgery, in a cheerful manner. Just before the train pulled out from Fort Riley a squad was told off to pick up the papers which had been thrown down during entraining and among them was a bachelor of arts, a master of arts, and an undergraduate, all of whom took it as a matter of course, and did the work well. In general efficiency the K. U. men showed themselves the equal of any men entrusted with like responsibility.

General Martin had the militia in such a state of preparedness as to equipment and organization that when a representative of *Everybody's Magazine* tried to find out the defects of the National Guard the only criticism that he made of Kansas was that the Third Regiment was not up to peace strength, while we all know that the Third belonged to Missouri and not to Kansas.

Colonel Metcalf made his regiment equal to any and second to none of the National Guard regiments on the border.

Major Phillips made an enviable record for his sanitary corps by limiting contagious diseases to the initial cases and by bringing home every man in his regiment in good physical condition.

Among the companies of the First Kansas, M stood among the best and was noted for the intelligence and versatility of its men. There was little need for details when giving orders, for there was initiative among non-coms and privates and a willingness to do the duty asked. Whenever

there was need for some one to do skilled work, it was a safe guess that there was some one in Company M who could do it.

Lieutenant Sprinkle and his men were called on to make a map of the vicinity of Eagle Pass; Charles Eggen supervised the wiring of the camp; Aaron Piepenburg was cook for the officers' mess; Pike Moyer officiated at the organ, Carl Brown at the piano; Lieutenant James was the unanimous choice for football coach; Wayne Edwards was official photographer for the regiment; Arthur Nigg was drum major for the band and supervised the erection of the regimental cook house; Rice was monologist; Milt Baker would sprint, box or wrestle at a moment's notice; a University of Kansas basketball team could be got together by blowing a whistle; Wint Smith put "pep" into the baseball team from his position at first; and the Reverend W. C. Johnson of Company M would supply the pulpit of any church in Eagle Pass or San Antonio.

The moral influence of the University officers and men was excellent and the morale of the whole regiment was bettered by their presence.

The value of such a company as M in a regiment can hardly be expressed in words, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the first regiment will always have a company from the University in its organization.

JAMES NAISMITH,
Chaplain of First
Kansas Infantry.

THE UNIVERSITY

By the Oread Observer

A NEW ORDER OF DISCIPLINE

Until 1909 the responsibility for the discipline of the University was vested in a committee of the faculty, though it rested mainly upon the Chancellor. In 1909 two associations of students were formed, the Women's Student Government Association and the Men's Student Council which undertook among their duties that of the oversight of student conduct. Two years ago, however, the men's zeal abated and they resigned their power.

At a meeting of the University this fall the Chancellor presented a communication asking to be relieved from the task—which in addition to his other duties had become a burden—of maintaining discipline in the University.

The Senate thereupon appointed a committee to take under consideration this matter and to recommend a method of dealing with it. On December 5 the committee presented the following report which with its recommendations was adopted.

The Committee finds that:

Except for the Women's Student Government Association, to which some powers are delegated yearly by the Senate, there is, at present, no person or committee charged with the direct supervision of student discipline.

All constitutional powers of the Senate concerning student interests (Constitution of the University of Kansas, Sec. IV. 1. c.) are delegated to distinct committees except in the case of discipline.

The constitution having vested in the Senate the disciplinary powers formerly exercised by the Chancellor, the Chancellor, as evidenced by his communication of November 7 to the Senate, is of the opinion that his powers are limited to those of a member and President of Senate and that he has no discretionary power in matters of discipline after the Senate has acted.

While it may be desirable at some future time to give large disciplinary powers to a single officer, the Committee believes that, for the present, it is inadvisable to make provision for such an officer.

Therefore the Committee recommends that:

The Senate's powers in disciplinary matters be vested in a committee of five members to be elected by the Senate. The committee shall elect its chairman.

At least one member of the committee shall be a woman. In special cases, when the committee thinks best, the committee may elect either one other man or two other women, and temporarily delegate such powers as it sees fit to the committee of men or of women thus formed.

It shall be the duty of the committee to establish standards of right conduct, to investigate instances of misconduct and to assess proper penalties for misconduct.

The disciplinary powers of the Senate shall be delegated to its committee except that there is always right of appeal to the Senate and except that a penalty of expulsion, or suspension with loss of credit, must be ratified by the Senate. For purpose of appeal, or for ratification of a penalty of expulsion, or suspension with loss of credit, the committee may, at its discretion, ask for a special meeting of the Senate. Otherwise, report of the committee's action shall be made at the next regular meeting of the Senate.

Standing accredited committees of three members each, one from the Men's Student Council, the other from the Women's Student Government Association, may be consulted as advisory bodies. In special instances, power may be granted by the Senate committee to these advisory committees, always with the understanding that responsibility and final power rest with the Senate committee.

At the first election, five members of the Senate shall be elected by ballot, one for the term ending October 1917, two for the term ending October 1918, and two for the term ending October 1919, the term of each to be determined by lot. Thereafter the number necessary to complete the committee shall be elected by ballot at the October meeting of the Senate of each year. Nominations shall be made as follows. The secretary of the Senate shall send out, at least

ten days before the meeting at which an election is to be held, nominating ballots, which shall be returned to him at least three days before the meeting. Each member of the Senate shall be entitled to nominate as many persons as there are places to be filled. If one vacancy is to be filled, two names shall be presented, one that of the nominee receiving the greatest number of nominating votes, the other chosen by the Chancellor from the three next in order. If two or three are to be elected the same principle shall be observed—the two or three having the largest nominating vote being thereby nominated directly, etc. Any vacancy, which may occur during the year, shall be filled at the next regular meeting of the Senate (or, if time should not allow, at the second meeting) by the procedure outlined herein.

The committee does not feel sure how far it is expected to go into such questions as the kinds of penalties to be inflicted and the duties of other officers in maintaining discipline. It will do what is desired by the Senate, but it believes that the permanent disciplinary committee when elected should take the lead in discussing such questions. If the Senate concurs in this opinion, the present committee asks to be discharged.

A. T. WALKER, Chairman.

W. L. BURDICK	F. E. KESTER
C. A. DYKSTRA	D. L. PATTERSON
E. GALLOO	G. C. SHAAD

FEASTS OF REASON

If everyone had made twelve out of a possible dozen of the lectures given on the hill during the past month there would not have been so much time for the football rallies that seemed wise and otherwise.

Everyone went to some of the lectures, however, and came away feeling well repaid.

Doctor J. M. Coulter, head of the department of botany of the University of Chicago, gave two lectures, the first on "The Ideals of Science" on Monday, November 13 and a second, "Inheritance and Its Consequences" the following day.

He was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Botany Club, a Chicago University dinner and a reception by Sigma Xi.

Senor de la Garza, a Mexican statesman and diplomat, came on November 17 to tell us "What is Wrong With Mexico." According to his diagnosis it isn't at all what

most of us had thought it was. Senor de la Garza asks the people of the United States not to let their ears be deafened by the din of the bandits to the plea of the intellectuals that they be permitted an opportunity without intervention to bring order out of chaos. His fluent command of English and earnest enthusiasm made his speech a most interesting one. He talked again in the evening at the University Club.

The Third Thursday faculty lecture was given by Mr. Peter Appleboom of the department of Romance languages, who talked of "Holland and Its People." Mr. Appleboom is a native of Holland and was for several years a naval officer.

Among the other lectures addressed to groups of students was one by Doctor S. W. Williston of the University of Chicago to one of the botany classes on "Evolution;" a talk on book reviewing before a class in journalism by Mrs. Florence Finch Kelly, '81, an address at the monthly meeting of Sigma Xi by Doctor Sundwall; and a lecture by Laura Radford, '94, who has been a missionary in India, at a meeting of the Y. W. C. A.

Dean P. F. Walker of the School of Engineering addressed the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kansas, on the "Manufacturing Development of Kansas."

Dean Walker is making a special effort to impress upon the people of Kansas the opportunities of the state along manufacturing lines, and the address is one of a series he is making in the various towns of the state.

Mr. George E. Putnam of the department of economics, at a meeting of the Western Economics Association in Chicago, read a paper on "Teaching Undergraduates a Course in Economics."

Mr. Charles A. Shull lectured before the Kansas Academy of Science at Topeka, November 18, on "The Evolution of Sex in Plants and its Biological Significance."

The Kansas City section of the American Chemical Society held a meeting Saturday, November 18, in the lecture room of the Chemistry building.

Plans for the national convention of the American Chemical Society which will be held at Lawrence and Kansas City, Missouri, in April, were discussed. Dr. H. P. Cady gave a lecture, "Some Modern Views of the Atom."

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is planning a series of lectures on vocational subjects to be given in Fraser Hall at various times during the year. Arrangements are to be made with women who are prominent in special fields of work to talk to the women students of the University and to the town women who are interested.

DOCTOR STRONG IN THE EAST

Chancellor Strong has recently returned from a journey in the East, during which he made the opening address at the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities. At the close of the session he went with a committee from the association to confer with the directors of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The Foundation is about to change the manner of providing

its retiring allowances to university teachers.

ORGAN RECITAL

Prof. Charles S. Skilton presented his original composition "The Legend of the Organ Builder" November 24, in a concert program in Fraser Chapel to an audience of students and townspeople. He was assisted by Mrs. Florence Butler, who read the poem of the same name, on which the organ piece is based.

"The Legend of the Organ Builder" is the story of a wonderful organ builder who had made organs that played without the aid of human hands. Growing too proud of his work, he deserted his wife and returned in time to hear his own organ playing for her funeral.

Professor Skilton interpreted the story on the organ after the poem had been read.

Athletics

KANSAS 21—OKLAHOMA 13

The day for the Oklahoma game dawned bright and clear and the students looked forward to the game with great expectations. The team had never been in a better condition this season, and many were the great prophecies of the outcome of the game.

The Jayhawkers beat the Sooners at their own game. Two years ago the team from Oklahoma beat the Jayhawkers by numerous forward passes, this year the conditions were reversed, to the joy of the Kansas delegation. Shinn caused a great sensation in both bleachers when he caught a twenty-five foot forward pass with three men on his shoulders. The Sooners made their first touchdown as a result of two forward passes and a six yard run by Johnson.

As soon as the second half opened the Jayhawkers got busy and completed a thirty yard pass, which coupled with four attacks on the Oklahoma line put Nielsen across the line for their first touchdown. The Sooners followed with two brilliant plays that left Kansas seven points behind. Undaunted the Jayhawkers took up the line of march once more and a spectacular run of twenty-five yards by Shinn evened up the score.

With only a few minutes to play the Kansas team once more resorted to forward passes and the final score of the game was made, leaving the Jayhawker team victorious for the first time this season. Several times the team should have scored during the fourth quarter, but each time the Sooners were too strong for them.

The University students were wild over their victory, which was no wonder as the future prospects of the team would not have been very great had not Woodward and Shinn finally managed to complete a few forward passes. All the players deserve credit for their playing in this game, none lacked in spirit and most of them put every ounce they possessed into this game.

The few Oklahoma rooters that were present were very much surprised to find that the weak Kansas team had actually beaten them at their own game. They may live to be surprised again next year.

KANSAS 27—WASHBURN 0

The day for the Kansas-Washburn football game was a fine one for a team, but very disagreeable for spectators. There was a very small attendance, and half of the crowd were Kansas rooters. The feeling was not very strong for either team. The Washburn supporters were confident

of victory because of the several defeats that Kansas had suffered at the first of the season.

It took the Jayhawkers just two minutes to score on their light opponents. There was no trick playing throughout the game, straight football was all that was necessary to win a very easy victory. Woodward made a place kick from the forty-three yard line that just missed the goal by a few inches. The captain of the Ichabod team was the only real football player Kansas had to fight. The Kansas team was composed for the most part of substitutes and second team men.

During the first quarter Pringle, Ruble and Fiske each carried the ball over the line for a touchdown.

The second and third quarters did not net any scores or remarkable gains for either team. Washburn made several brave attempts to score, trying numerous forward passes, but the ends failed to assist.

The Jayhawkers could not during the fourth quarter resist the temptation to score once more on the Washburn team. Pringle made a twenty yard pass to Bell, which with the goal kicked by Vernson netted the Kansas team twenty-seven points.

The success of the few forward passes that the Jayhawkers attempted during this game, are no doubt greatly responsible for the victory over Nebraska. The team became enthusiastic over Woodward's success at passing the ball and knew they had two good place kickers, Lindsey and Woodward.

KANSAS 7—NEBRASKA 3

The prospects of the Kansas football team for the season of 1916 brightened very noticeably when the Jayhawkers won from Nebraska. This was a surprise to everybody but the loyal Jayhawkers, being the first victory the team had won from them for seven years, and the first time any team had won for four years. The honor of being the first to break in on the Nebraska's string of victories goes to the Kansas team. The day for the game could not have been a better one, the sky was clear and there was just enough frost in the air to enliven the team. It was homecoming day for the Nebraskans. Kansas had several hundred rooters at the game to cheer the team on to victory. The Nebraska rooters seemed to

think is unnecessary to urge their team. No doubt they now fully believe that it is never too late to learn. The game was not won by luck, but by hard playing and cool heads. The Kansas team completed one forward pass for thirty-four yards. The Nebraska team only completed five out of seventeen forward passes, while Lindsey's team completed three out of ten.

The first half of the game looked very bright for the Nebraska team, but with the opening of the second half it was easily seen that they were not destined to victory this year.

In the first quarter Captain Corey of the Cornhusker team place kicked a goal from the forty yard line, ending the quarter three to nothing in their favor.

It was a rejuvenated Kansas team that entered the field for the third quarter. They opened up their spread formation play using their strong back field. For almost the first time this year the Kansas team played an offensive game. The Cornhuskers fought hard, but they were no match for Fast, Nielsen, and Captain Lindsey. Nielsen carried the ball across the line for the never-to-be-forgotten six points. Lindsey kicked the goal.

The fourth quarter opened a little more favorably for the Nebraska team, in fact for a few minutes things looked bright for them but the Kansas line tightened up wonderfully and saved the day for the Jayhawkers.

Schulte, the Missouri coach, saw the game and was very much impressed with the Kansas backfield and was slightly worried for the outcome of the game his team would play with the Jayhawkers November 30.

KANSAS 0—MISSOURI 13

Thanksgiving Day, Homecoming Day and the Missouri-Kansas football game at Lawrence were picturesque this year. Many old white haired alumni were to be seen on the streets recounting incidents of their class to admiring freshmen and young alumni. The streets were decorated with the red and blue, with occasional yellow and black. The parade though a small one was very unique. Each department of the school had a float representing some phase of its work. The main attraction was an old rickety buggy driven by a typical Mis-

souri farmer, labelled "We are from Missouri" followed by a new touring car with a label that left no doubt in the minds of the spectators that it was not from Missouri. Many a hearty laugh greeted this contrast of the two states from the Jayhawker throngs followed by uncertain laughs from the Tiger sympathizers. The day was indeed an admirable one for the joint festivities of the two universities. Everything was very orderly and no hard feeling was to be seen in the vast throngs. Old grads from Missouri mingled freely with the old grads of the Kansas University.

McCook field was opened to the public at a quarter past twelve and by two-thirty every seat and all the standing room was taken. The bands of the two schools vied openly for championship as did the two cheering sections. The Jayhawker band can not be beaten any place and the rooters produced their share of the noise. The sun was just warm enough to be very comfortable and also put spirit in the team. Many were the cheers that greeted the Kansas warriors who were expected to win the championship of the valley for their Alma Mater. Although the Missouri section made a lot of noise they were not sufficient to compete with the confident and hopeful Jayhawker section.

The first quarter was a bitter disappointment to the Kansas enthusiasts. The Tiger team made a touchdown just before the whistle blew for the quarter. The Jayhawkers did not lose confidence however and cheered the team heartily. The Missouri section, fully prepared for a bitter defeat at the hands of the team that beat Nebraska, went wild.

The second quarter though very exciting failed to add to the score of either team. The Jayhawkers were plainly outclassed in every play. The line could not hold out against the tremendous charges of the Tigers.

The Kansas section refused to rally dur-

ing the intermission between halves. The cheerleaders tried in vain to loosen them up for even one good hearty cheer.

The Jayhawkers opened the second half with renewed vigor, but again and again they were nonplussed by the strong Missouri line. They repeatedly tried forward passes, but only one was completed and that for but a few yards. Once it looked as if the Missouri team were going to succeed with a place kick, but they have no place-kicker that can compare with our Lindsey, and so they failed.

The fourth quarter was one round of excitement for both sections of the bleachers. Missouri continually hit the Jayhawker line for gains of five and ten yards. Kansas could not seem to find who had the ball. Kansas got the ball ten minutes before the end of the quarter and the prospects brightened for the sons of Kansas, but a misplaced forward-pass completely ruined all their expectations. The Tigers scored four minutes before the close of the last quarter and kicked their goal, leaving the score thirteen to nothing in their favor.

It was a very bitter end to an otherwise perfect day for students and Kansas rooters. Old men left the field with long faces and the young students could hardly realize that their invincible team had been beaten, the team that whipped the great Nebraska team, put Oklahoma to flight and held a track meet with the Washburn team.

Three of the Crimson and Blue players are to be highly commended for their brilliant playing, Captain Lindsey, Nielsen and "Jick" Fast. These men put up a good fight until the last whistle blew. That night there were no bonfires, no wildly enthusiastic groups of students parading the streets celebrating their victory. The campus was fairly covered with homecomers for hours after the game, but all showed their disappointment that their old time enemy had once more taken the laurels of victory back to Columbia.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the
announcement on the back cover.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Sunflowers, A Book of Kansas Poems. Selected by Willard Wattles. Second Edition. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

This second and enlarged edition of the little "Book of Kansas Poems" which made its first appearance two years ago bears testimony not only to the value of Kansas verse but also to the appreciation by the public of Mr. Wattles' service in giving permanent form to the collection. The new edition, copyrighted and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., is in more pleasing and convenient format than the first edition and its two hundred pages contain also about a third more matter than did the collection in its previous form. Among the added poems are Harry Kemp's "The Harvest Hand," first published in *The Smart Set*, C. D. Edson's "Corn," which is here first printed in its completed form, and Eugene Ware's long famous "Washerwoman's Song." Other Kansas poets newly or more fully represented in the collection are Rose Morgan, Walt Mason, Anne Reece Pugh and Dorothy Statton.

The little book will have peculiar significance to Kansas—and perhaps will have peculiar interest to others—because of the truth with which most of its selections interpret and portray both the material and the spiritual life of Kansas. In poem after poem one finds vivid glimpses of earth and sky, delicately limned pictures whose truth strikes home to the Kansan's heart, bits of local color that will rouse the longing of homesickness in the breast of the Kansan expatriate. And also, echoing all through the pages, one finds the spirit, the ideals, the aspirations, the dauntlessness, which have animated the people of Kansas through all their history. And therefore, because the selections picture so colorfully and interpret so truly both the body and the spirit of the Sunflower State, the little volume will find a warm welcome among those who know and love Kansas, and ought to find a ready and useful reception among those others who sometimes profess curiosity and bewilderment as to what Kansas means and wants and proposes.

The book is gaily got up, with especial reference to the holiday season and gift pos-

sibilities, with conventionalized sunflower decorations in brown and yellow upon endpapers, title page and page headings.

FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

Dean Lucius E. Sayre of the School of Pharmacy, is preparing a new edition of "Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy," a text book in pharmacy used throughout the United States.

Mr. Richard L. Grider, an instructor in the department of mining engineering, is the author of an article on "Concentration and Smelting of Vanadium Ore," which recently appeared in the *Mining and Scientific Press*.

C. A. Shull of the department of botany has written an article on "Measurements of the Surface Forces in Soils" which is reprinted from *The Botanical Gazette* for July, 1916.

E. B. Krehbiel, '02, is the author of "Nationalism, War and Society," brought out by the Macmillan company.

The following articles have been published within the year: "The Action of Certain Acid Reagents on the Substituted Ureas and Thiazole," by F. B. Dains, R. C. Roberts, *g* '14, and R. Q. Brewster, *g* '15, in *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*, January, 1916; "The Reactions of the Formamidines: VI. Some Thiazole Derivatives," by F. B. Dains and A. E. Stephenson, *p* '09, in *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*, September, 1916; "The Reactions of the Formamidines: V. Some Pyrazole Derivatives," by F. B. Dains, H. R. O'Brien, *g* '15, and C. L. Johnson, in *The Journal of the American Chemical Society*, August, 1916.

Oliver D. Walker, '83, gave last year the president's address before the Kansas Medical Society, entitled "The History of the Kansas Medical Society." It was printed in the journal of that organization, and reprinted in pamphlet form in June, 1916.

Mr. E. M. Hopkins has published with the co-operation and active support of the National Council of teachers of English, a body of representatives and delegates from practically all associations of English teachers in the United States, the Modern

Language Association, the National Educational Association, and the United States Bureau of Education, a report on the cost and labor of teaching English in secondary schools and colleges, which has passed through fifteen editions, the latest in 1913, of a total number of about thirty thousand copies; and he now has in preparation a much more extended report on elementary school English which has been in progress for three years, and which will be published by the Bureau of Education when completed. The Council and the National Educational Association have each appointed a committee to aid in this work, and in each of about forty states there is a state committee and a number of local committees co-operating with the central body. It will require a year or two more to complete the report for publication.

Mr. W. A. Whitaker, George Belchic, g '15, Roy Neal, e '16, and H. L. Van Velzer are authors of an article on "Flotation Experiments on a Joplin Tailing," published in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*, August 1, 1916.

Edna Osborne, g '14, fellow in English, has written for the *Kansas University Humanistic Series* an article on "Oriental Diction and Theme in English Verse from 1740 to 1840."

Frederic E. Lee, '11, has two articles in the "*Pilgrim Teacher*," "Utilizing the Out of Doors in Religious Education" in the July number, and "An Adequate Program of Religious Education" in October.

Dr. W. H. Bailey, '05, pathologist of the Wesley Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, recently published an article on "Active Immunization by Vaccine Therapy" in the *Oklahoma State Medical Journal*.

Clarence L. Cole, '01, captain in the United States Army, reprints from the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, a paper on "A Case of Infection of Lymph Glands with *Bacillus Paratyphosus B.*"

W. E. Higgins, '88, l '94, professor of pleading and practice in the School of Law, has published as Bulletin XI of the American Judicature Society, "English Courts and Procedure."

Annie H. Abel, '98, g '00, has issued a work in three volumes on "The Slave Holding Indians," published by the Arthur H. Clark company, Cleveland.

The Kansas Chemallurgist, devoted to the interests of chemistry and metallurgy in the University of Kansas, made its first appearance May 24, 1916. Mr. W. A. Whitaker, of the department of chemistry, is advisory editor.

Herbert S. Bailey, '02, has an article on "American Sesame Oil" in a recent number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. In August Mr. Bailey also published an article on "Peanut Oil," *Farmers' Bulletin* No. 751, United States Department of Agriculture.

F. W. Bruckmiller, '12 g '15, writes of "Oxygen Demand of Sewage" in a recent number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, and in collaboration with L. E. Jackson has an article in the June number of the same journal on "A Modification of Whipple's Method for Organic Nitrogen in Sewage," and another article, "On the Rate of Ammonia Distillation," in the same number.

Ralph C. Shuey, e '07, writes for a recent number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* on "A Rapid Filter for Turbid Liquids."

Henry A. Kohman, '08, Chas. Hoffman, e '09, and Trumann Godfrey, e '13, have contributed an article to the September number of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* on "The Use of Certain Yeast Nutriments in Bread Making."

In the same journal H. G. Elledge, e '08, writes on "The Chemistry of Laundering."

E. V. McCollum, '03, read a paper on "Malnutrition through Errors in the Combination of Foods" before the last meeting of the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials at Detroit. The paper is published in the September number of the *American Food Journal* with a cut of the author.

W. S. Long, chemist in charge of the food laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Health, published an article in the September number of the *American Food Journal*, on "Contribution to Knowledge of Chemical Composition of Fruit Extracts."

O. F. Stafford, '00, professor of chemistry in the University of Oregon, has written for an industrial company at The Dalles, Oregon, a very complete report on "The Feasibility of Electrochemical Industries."

C. Ferdinand Nelson, associate professor of physiological chemistry now on a year's

leave of absence, has written the following: "Back to the Chemist's Shop," published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, (Philadelphia) June, 1916, and "The Pharmacist and the State" in the *Druggists' Circular* (New York) June 1916.

Mr. Alexander Wetmore, '12, of the United States Biological Survey, is the author of two articles published in recent numbers of *The Auk*. "The Speed of Flight of Certain Birds" in May, 1916, and "The Birds of Vieques Island, Porto Rico," in October.

The eighth edition of "A Laboratory Guide to the Study of Qualitative Analysis" by E. H. S. Bailey and Hamilton P. Cady, professors of chemistry in the University, is just out. Paul V. Faragher, associate professor in the department, has collaborated with the original authors in revising the book for this edition.

"Nature, Reason, and the Limits of State Authority" is the subject of an article by

Mr. Edmund H. Hollands, of the department of philosophy, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Philosophical Review*.

Mr. J. W. Evans, of the department of Journalism, has had two interviews in *The Nation's Business*, the first with Mr. W. A. McKeever, on the child welfare contest, called "Now Out There in Kansas," the second with Doctor S. J. Crumline of the State Board of Health on "The Community's Health."

Mr. Donald G. Patterson, instructor in psychology, has collaborated in two contributions to *Scientific Magazine*, one in the *American Annals of the Deaf*, called "A Survey of a Day School, for the Deaf," and the other "A Measurement of the Language Ability of Deaf Children" in *The Psychological Review*.

The National Institute of Efficiency of Washington, D. C., has issued as the second of a series a monograph by Mr. E. E. Slosson on "Trade Expansion and National Independence."

IF a number of students equal to the increase in enrollment since a new building has been erected on the campus were placed end to end, the line would reach from the Ad Building foundation straight to the hearts of the legislators.

THE ALUMNI

FROM AN ALUMNUS ABROAD

Rome, Italy, Sept. 16, 1916.

When I was asked to go to Rome I hoped I might follow the advice of Herr Bernstorff and sail under the American flag. Finding that our boats do not touch continental ports I waited to see whether perchance the aforesaid gentleman was intending to return home. There was some reason for thinking that an urgent invitation was at hand—in which case I might sail safely in his company. Nothing happened and I had to go without protection, consoled however with the assurance of a friend that if I went down I should bestow upon my country the heritage of one more model of diplomatic English, or perhaps two or three.

There was trouble about passports. If one were going to Paris to buy hats for a Chicago milliner, or if one were a champagne salesman, few questions would be asked. War yields to business; but as a consul said to me in France when I begged for aid to get a day's permission to study a precious piece of architecture: "This is no time for art. But you might do something if you could pass off as a tire-salesman." The amusing thing is that when I went directly to the French police chief for an authorization, he gave me a ten-days' pass in France at the mere mention of the *Maison Carrere*.

The trip to France was of course uneventful. The boat did not put out its lights, we did not sleep in our life belts, nor did we remain on deck all night, and finally, no cruiser came out to escort us into Bordeaux. The captain frankly stated that the notes from Washington had made such precautions unnecessary. In fact I saw no evidence of the fear of submarines till several days after landing, when in fact we were skirting the Mediterranean in the *International Express*. Then all lights were put out and the curtains drawn.

Through the kindness of French officials we remained in France for several days; yet I came to feel before long that there was something indelicate in remaining where there was so very much suffering. This impression could not be escaped especially at small country stations, where

groups of old men and women in mourning were bidding Godspeed to lads of eighteen eager for the fray. And then there was the ever constant clatter of the pennies falling into the redcross boxes—the long line of very new graves, the wan faces of soldiers on crutches about the square.

And yet the work of France is going on at regulation pace. Our baggage was off the boat as speedily as ever—here Spaniards did most of the work—the baggage was expedited by women; women ran the street cars with entire efficiency, women cleaned the streets, managed the hotels, and apparently the post office, the railway station, and the bank. Women of course worked the farms as in fact they have long done, but it was a new experience to see a woman shoeing a horse, and sawing a beam on the rafters; at Carcassonne, in fact, I saw a woman at the throttle of the threshing engine. A sight of present day France would convert even Missouri to suffrage.

There are of course little annoyances that one soon grows accustomed to. Partly to gain a substitute for vanishing silver, partly to increase credits, the government encouraged the cities to issue fractional notes on credit. Gresham's law will explain why the old coins disappeared. At Toulouse for instance I received by way of change Chamber of Commerce shinplasters, postage stamps, and tramway company transfers. I came to Italy with a pocket full of French stamps—and I can supply street car rides in half a dozen French towns at reduced rates.

All this is not meant to convey an impression that France is in extreme straits; by no means. Of course in traveling through I was not accorded every confidence, nor did I even approach within hearing distance of the secret councils of the wise. But this one must say, that the traveller does not in the conversation of the street, the railway carriage and the hotel hear or overhear the sigh of impatience and regret that one so often hears in America when the war is mentioned. The face is set and the lines of sorrow are unmistakable but the eye is still quick and hopeful. I should not even say "still" if that implies a possible change.

The glance is sure and abidingly optimistic. The French are not going to lose this time.

At Rome indeed one is hardly aware of the war from the outward appearance of things. To be sure coal is forty dollars a ton; but one burns charcoal when one must and remembers that the violets will return in January. The war tax has brought sugar to twenty cents a pound but in this sunny land sugar is still considered a luxury. Freight rates have lifted wheat to two dollars a bushel but the Italian gets even by grinding the whole wheat instead of sixty per cent of the grain into flour. The hospitals are in the north so that but few of the wounded are seen here, and women have decided not to wear mourning. Beggars who used to infest the city have gone in search for more lucrative work since the strangers who fed them have vanished. Gone are also the ubiquitous vendors of "mosaics" and postcards, some to graves in the Dolomites. Rome lives almost better than her old self. To be sure Italy has had a year less of war than France, and what is more, she has not yet had to strain her resources. There are still two million men of military age that can be summoned.

I have naturally been somewhat curious to know the foreign point of view about our own action. As usual they, even as we, are apt to judge foreign nations from some act that happens to concern them, an act which may or may not be typical. The French who have known America's interest in Belgium—one man mentioned a carload of flour from Kansas—are inclined to be very friendly. The Italians on the other hand who have received no contributions from America have not had the same impulse to render favorable judgment, and for a few very simple reasons they are apt to criticize us sharply. The reasons are these. A paper subsidized for two years by the Central Powers endeavored for a while to spread the report that we, the largest neutral state, were unfriendly to the Allies; when this failed it undertook to weaken the effect of American opinion by making frequent remarks of a slighting nature. Later Colonel Roosevelt's book which was translated into Italian seemed to give these people reliable proof that America was now a nation of low ideals. And this is about all that they have had upon which to base judgment except for the semioccasional news item of half a dozen

lines. I mention this simply as an illustration of how international antipathies are formed which so often start nations on the road to war. I doubt not that nine-tenths of the paragraphs that have during the last year tried to shape American opinion as to Italy's position are no better founded than this.

It has also been interesting to talk to Americans who are here perforce, and it has somewhat amused me to see how quickly they are able to adopt the point of view of European diplomacy. For instance more than one has complained that America has lost prestige by not watching over the interests of her citizens. They point to the Nancy affair to show how Germany upholds the dignity of her citizens abroad. Personally I sincerely hope that our Government will never concern itself overmuch with that kind of prestige, and I like to think that Uncle Sam has better things to do than to follow every globe trotter with a protecting club. Indeed, until the American abroad meets with esteem for what Americans have accomplished in abiding art and science, the forced respect due to a big nation's heaving a big stick will be merely ludicrous. There are other lessons in, I hope, unamerican phraseology like "legitimate aspirations" and "national destiny" (national equivalents for a thug's "lode" and "hunch") that Americans here are learning all too readily—and not only here. It seemed once that the new nations of the west might have a chance to work out a human system of international ethics before economic pressure would forever bar logic. But if those nations are to be contaminated with the doctrines of warring Europe even now the chance of this millenium is gone. There are no new continents reserved to try the experiment. Over here where every stone bears the mark of human blood it seems such mockery to hear from over there the old hollow phrases: "America first," "a world power," "the nation's dignity" and all the rest. It is so like the bombast of these inscriptions that lie shattered about the Forum and the Museum of the Vatican. Must America go the selfsame road?

F. '98.

ALUMNI! ATTENTION!

The Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Kansas held a dinner at the Hotel Del Prado, Saturday evening, Dec. 2.

The following K. U. men and women were present: Prof. Burgess, Miss Lescher, "Cub" Baer, Elmer Ditmar, Robert Fisher, Harold Brownlee, Homer Hoyt, Ernest Leisy, C. C. Farnsworth, C. A. Nash, A. K. Nelson, Leyton Melvin, Burton Sears, Miss Mary Reding, Miss Agnes Long, Miss Mary Probst and Miss Lucy Williams. These officers were elected: Homer Hoyt, president; Elmer Ditmar, vice-president and Mary Reding, secretary.

The second meeting of the Chicago Alumni Association will be held at the Hotel Del Prado, Saturday evening, January 13, 1917. A varied program, including readings, musical selections and a dance will be the after-dinner attractions. Every K. U. man and woman in Chicago is urged to come. Alumni or former students who expect to be in Chicago this winter are asked to make a special effort to arrange their trip so that they can be present for this occasion. Every one will be welcome, whether word is received from him or not, but the secretary requests that all who are planning to come send in their names and addresses to Box 120 Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

HOMER HOYT, '13.

MORE LIKE A PLAID

Charles Klaumann, e '07, who is at present in the real estate business in Iola, lately paid his life membership in one large, luscious check.

'75

Miss Kate Stephens, '75, has given a book to Spooner Library entitled "Oratorum Graeciae Praestantissimorum Orationes." The book itself, two hundred and ninety-seven years old, yellow and discolored, is bound in a new green cloth cover, its old leather cover having broken and turned to powder.

'78

Hugh T. Richards, g '78, may be addressed at 4820 Normandie avenue, Los Angeles.

'79

William E. Stevens, '79, has changed his address from Kansas City, Kansas, to 3011 Sherman avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.

'81

Bion S. Hutchins, '81, n '80, has changed his address from Des Moines to 2206 East

Thirty-fourth street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Florence Finch Kelly, '81, spent six weeks in Kansas before election, speaking in twenty-two counties in behalf of President Wilson's candidacy.

'89

Katharine Merrill, '89, writes that she is quartered for this winter near Chicago where she is giving private lessons in dramatic expression, directing the players of a community drama club which may in time develop into a Little Theatre, and lecturing in Chicago and the vicinity on the history of the theatre. These lectures are illustrated by lantern slides and by costumed readings of plays belonging to the periods treated. They are under the management of the Pond Lyceum Bureau, New York City.

Franc Eddy Johnson, '89, is living in Escondido, California. She may be addressed in care of Mr. D. M. Eddy.

'93

Margaret Rush, '93, has changed her address from Superior, Nebraska, to 904 Ohio street, Lawrence.

'94

F. N. Howell, '94, may be addressed at Alva, Oklahoma.

Laura Radford, '94, took a prominent part in the Kansas State Student conference which was held in Baldwin November 17, 18 and 19.

'95

Ezra W. Palmer, '95, has been in California lecturing in the interests of the Christian Science church, and later gave the same course in several towns in Kansas.

J. L. Cramer, l '95, may be addressed in care of the Y. M. C. A. at Wenatchee, Washington.

R. W. Cone, '95, may be addressed at Larned.

H. J. Withington, '95, has changed his address from Caney to Neodesha.

'96

M. E. Gilmore, p '96, is practising medicine in Fort Worth, Texas. He may be addressed at 202 Fort Worth Club building.

Rudolph Caughey, '96, of Lincoln, Nebraska, preached at the Presbyterian church in Lawrence Sunday morning, November 19.

Ward C. McCroskey, '96, is general superintendent of the public schools of Porto Rico. As principal of the Central high school at San Juan, he prepared the course

of study for high schools which is now in force in all the high schools of Porto Rico. There are more than 150,000 children in the public schools.

'97

Alfred J. Wise, *e* '97, may be addressed at room 1127, La Salle depot, Chicago.

Maude Landis, '97, may be addressed in care of the Memorial Hospital at Brattleboro, Vermont.

'98

J. B. Cheadle, '98, *l* '02, may be addressed at 5517 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.

Walter Woodroe Douglas, '98, *g* '08, may be addressed at 209 South eleventh street, Kansas City, Kansas.

S. J. Stewart, *l* '98, was re-elected Governor of Montana.

Edwin S. Earhart, *l* '98, has changed his address from Kansas City, Kansas, to 3631 Charlotte avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Philip S. Elliott, '98, *l* '00, who recently returned from a business trip to Central America, may be addressed at Rockhill Manor, Kansas City, Missouri.

'99

Walter Cross, '99, may be addressed at 1013 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Elizabeth Johnson Hendrickson, '99, is the mother of a girl, Janette Martha, born November 13. Mrs. Hendrickson lives in Monrovia.

Lela F. Douthart, '99, may be addressed at 718 Washington avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

W. B. Sutton, '99, and Marguerite Wise Sutton, '01, are living at 753 Washington boulevard, in Kansas City, Kansas.

E. H. Sellards, '99, during the past year has found human remains associated with fossils in the pleistocene stratum, thus establishing for the first time in America the fact that man was contemporaneous with the pleistocene period. Mr. Sellards is state geologist of Florida.

Frank P. Pratt, '99, died suddenly October 14, as the result of a stroke of paralysis. He was buried in Glasgow, Scotland, where he had practiced medicine for a number of years.

'00

Lizzie E. Goodnight, '00, is professor of modern languages in the Kansas City University.

C. E. Klise, '00, who has been the principal of the North Yakima, Washington, high

school, died October 26 in the Waltham sanitarium near Boston after a year's illness. His wife, Effie Storm Klise, '01 and three children survive. So kindly did his pupils feel toward him that volunteer relays of high school boys have harvested the fruit on his ranch near town, giving all their holidays to the task.

James A. Priestley, *e* '00, may be addressed at the Tutwiler, Birmingham, Alabama.

Frances Maynard Elliott, '00, may be addressed at Rockhill Manor, Kansas City, Missouri.

Walter S. Sutton, '00, *g* '01, died in Kansas City, Missouri, November 10, as the result of an operation.

'01

Orville Harry Brown, '01, a physician, has been devoting his attention for a number of years to bronchial asthma, and has gone to Phoenix where he may have a better chance for studying the disease. His office is in the Goodrich building in Phoenix.

Robert Hamilton Needham, *p* '01 may be addressed at 1311 Harrington avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

Herman von Unwerth, *e* '01, is living in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

B. M. Stigall, '01, may be addressed at 3729 Walnut street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mary Brown, '01, has changed her address to 4217 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

'02

Ralph S. Nelson, *l* '02, is a lawyer in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, with offices in the Harding block.

Herman M. Langworthy, '02, *g* '03, and Minnie Leach Langworthy, '01, are the parents of a girl, Dorcus Emlin, born October 30.

Lydia Wampler, '02, may be addressed at Eureka, Illinois.

'03

Carl H. Myers, '03, has changed his address from Bailey, Nebraska, to Harlan.

Mary Elizabeth Blue, '03, is living in Visalia, California.

Angie Horn, '03, *g* '04, died at her home in Lawrence April 29.

'04

The younger daughter of Marion H. Creager, '04, and Helen Alder Creager, '06, took the first prize in her class at the baby show of the Pan-Hellenic Circus held in

Kansas City, Missouri, with a score of 99.7. Mr. Creager will be the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star during the coming session of Congress.

Roxana Oldroyd, '04, was one of the speakers at the Kansas State Student conference in Baldwin, November 17, 18 and 19.

Cora A. Taylor, '04, *g* '06, may be addressed at 302 west Iowa street, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Alice Emily Leonard, *fa* '04, and Fred-

erick C. Gunn were married November 23. They will live at 1606 west Thirty-ninth street, Kansas City, Missouri.

'05

William H. Quiring, *e* '05, may be addressed at 314 East Second Street, Newton.

A. V. Draper, '05, has changed his street address in Baltimore from Linden avenue to 216 Laurens street.

B. D. Hill, *e* '05, is employed by the Southwestern Bell telephone system of St. Louis.

Myrtle Sellards, '05, may be addressed at 2225 West Eleventh street, Los Angeles.

J. A. G. Shirk, *g* '05, is living at 116 east Lindberg street, Pittsburg.

R. G. Hoskins, '05, and Gussie Duke Hoskins, '04, *g* '06, are living in Chicago where Mr. Hoskins is head of the department of physiology in Northwestern University Medical School.

'06

Carlotta Clark Wettach, *fa* '06, and F. S. Wettach, a former student, are the parents

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chine and Georgette
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THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES

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of a girl, born November 4, their fourth child.

Leroy P. Weatherby, '06, g '08, may be addressed in care of the department of chemistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Georgia Pilcher Baird, '06, is living at 1105 North Walnut street in Hutchinson. She is the mother of two children, a boy and a girl.

'07

Edna Dart, '07, may be addressed at 1126 Louisiana street, Lawrence.

Raymond Taylor, '07, may be addressed at 400 Mansfield street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Sumner Everingham, '07, receives mail addressed in care of Hotel McAlpin, New York City.

William L. Moodie, '07, is living in Geneva, Washington.

'08

Cecil Smith, '08, has changed his address from Beloit, to Superior, Wisconsin.

Charles A. Smith, '08, may be addressed at 1812 Ray street in Madison, Wisconsin.

Bond Coleman, e '08, is employed by the Wisconsin Zinc company at Benton, Wisconsin.

G. B. Bohannon, '08, has changed his address from Harper to Kingman.

Leo T. Gibbens, l '08, is living in Scott City.

'09

Willard A. Wattles, '09, g '11, has recently been elected to membership in the Poetry Society of America. He is one of the nine members living west of the Mississippi.

Hubert de Tinsley Steeper, '09, and Grace Thestrup, '10, are the parents of a girl, Ariel Grace, born November 7. Mr. and Mrs. Steeper live in Leavenworth where Mr. Steeper is principal of the high school.

Richard Douglas, l '09, '10, g '10, and Edith Willis Douglas, '11, are the parents of a boy, Richard Willis, born October 30.

L. E. Spray, '09, may be addressed at 1329 Boswell avenue, Topeka.

Horton F. Thompson, l '09, and Rachel White Thompson, '09, are the parents of a girl, Laura Elizabeth, born November 21.

Roy Liston, e '09, may be addressed at 518 Topeka avenue, Topeka.

Fay E. Livengood, '09, and Alice Peterson, of South Deerfield, Massachusetts, were married August 23. They are living in

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Is the title of our
new Christmas
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of the thousand
gifts we have to
offer for men and
boys.

Shall we mail you
a copy?

Ober's

"The House of a Thousand Gifts"

Lawrence, Kansas.

New Haven, Connecticut, where Mr. Liven-good is finishing the regular course in the missionary preparation department of the Yale School of Religion.

Tulla E. Bliss, *e* '09, may be addressed at room 208 Union Station, Memphis, Tennessee.

'10

Mary Johnston, '10 and Henry L. Nixon, were married November 8. They are living at 940 Forty-fourth street, Chicago.

Mary Bass Wetmore, '10, may be addressed at 1066 North Emporia avenue, Wichita.

Fred R. Hesser, *e* '10, has changed his address from Kansas City, Kansas, to 4023 Harrison street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Edna Gafford Porter, '10, is living at 1324 Prospect avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mary Smith French, '10, may be addressed at Winfield.

Otto Apollo, '10, and Elsie Miller of La-fontaine, were married October 15. They are living in Fredonia.

Laurene Steven, '10, may be addressed at 1629 Barker avenue, Lawrence.

Edwin F. Smith, *e* '10, may be addressed at 238 Galena boulevard, Aurora, Illinois.

'11

Rosco C. Ingalls, *g* '11, is head of the history department of the Redondo Union high school. He may be addressed at 204 South Guadalupe, Redondo Beach, California.

James H. Hanger, *g* '11, may be addressed at 414 west One Hundred and Twenty-first street, New York City.

Roy Stockwell, '11, is among the adventurous Americans who are driving ambulances "somewhere in France."

A. W. Young, *e* '11, who is employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is chief of roadway party number four.

C. W. Nystrom, *e* '11, and Leona Calene Nystrom, '12, are living at 4021 Lafayette avenue, St. Louis.

M. O. Lock, *l* '11, has an office in the Aetna building in Topeka.

V. E. Lednicky, *e* '11, has been appointed chief geologist of the Philippine Bureau of Science.

Eliot Porter, '11, has changed his address from Princeton, New Jersey to Harlowton, Montana.

Robert C. March, *e* '11, and Gertrude Kitchell, were married October 22. They

will live in Topeka where Mr. March is employed by the Perfection Silo company.

'12

Guy A. Smith, *e* '12, and Gertrude Figley Smith, '12, are the parents of a boy, Ray Milton, born June 2. Their address is 406 Drenneu street, Van Buren, Arkansas.

Alston M. McCarty, *l* '12, is president of the McCarty-Sherman Motor company, authorized Ford agents in the city of Denver. His contracts call for the sale of 3200 cars in the city and county of Denver during the coming year.

Ellis Davidson, '12, who has been a member of the staff of the *Springfield Republican* for several years, was married in Springfield, November 23, to Mildred Burgess.

Martin K. Thomen, *e* '12, and Orell Meyers Thomen, '12, are living at 904 West Broadway, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Thomen is working in the electrical engineering department of the Toledo Railway and Light company.

Florence Wallace, *m* '12, has changed her address from Junction City, to Alma, Nebraska.

J. H. Jonte, *e* '12, is employed as a special analyst in the department of chemistry of the State College of Washington in Pullman.

'13

Annie P. Hopkins, '13, has changed her address from Abilene to Hays, where she is teaching in the Normal school.

W. K. McKinley, '13, receives mail addressed to box 845, El Reno, Oklahoma.

Mabel R. Nowlin, '13, has been for two years in China. The first year was devoted to the study of the difficult language of that country, but she is now teaching in a native girls' school in Peking.

Ulysses Gribble, *l* '13, and Neva Foster Gribble, *fa*, '12, who were married last summer, are living in Lewistown, Montana.

Earl Potter, '13, is on the telegraph desk of the *Kansas City Star*. He receives mail addressed in care of The Lyndhurst.

Homer Hoyt, '13, *g* '13, has changed his address from Kenwood avenue to 120 Foe Exchange, University of Chicago.

Lina Coxedge, '13, and William Paul Ferguson, of Shenandoah, Iowa, were married September 19 at Parsons. They will live in Shenandoah where Mr. Ferguson is



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'14

Ray Eldridge, '14, is in the Kansas City office of the Associated Press.

E. Myrtle Ellsworth, *fa* '14, is teaching art in Edgeley, North Dakota.

Guy C. Glenn, *e* '14, may be addressed at 1404 Lincoln street, Topeka.

Jessie Reed Newson, '14, may be addressed at 271 Central Park West, New York.

Russel H. Clark, '14, and Emma J. Ryner-son, were married November 1, in Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles Green, '14, *g* '15, is assistant in mathematics in the University of Illinois. He may be addressed at 907 South Sixth street, Champaign.

Alma Richardson, '14, has changed her address from Vermont, Illinois, to rural route one, Lawrence.

Herbert C. Hansen, *e* '14, is living in Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee, where he is superintendent of the Bristol Gas and Electric company.

W. A. DUNMIRE

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EVERYTHING GOING UP

But There is One Lonely Cost Item in the Manufacture of Shoes Which Has Not Changed.

From the Lyons, N. Y., Republican.

EVERYTHING seems to be going up!

It costs high to live, to keep well, to play, to die. Everything seems to cost more all the time and the average individual resigns himself to the inevitable and decides to keep at the problem of living, trusting to luck to come out somewhere near even in the end.

There are many things one can economize on or go without, under financial or other compulsion, but the list does not include boots and shoes. One's underclothes, perhaps—but never one's footwear. Footwear is seen of all men and the streets and sidewalks of the twentieth century are against going barefoot. Shoes we must have.

In company with everything else the price of shoes has been going higher for some time and is still on the upgrade. If you were a shoe manufacturer the reasons would be self-evident. Leather and other materials, findings and labor have gradually increased in price in the last few years. Shoes sold at retail have got to return more money to the manufacturer. It is a simple question of profit or loss.

A careful analysis of shoe manufacture and costs covering thirteen separate items in a recent issue of a trade journal shows that since 1905 the increase in the cost of medium grade shoes has been 33 per cent, and of this over half, or 18 per cent, has taken place since 1912.

In facing an uncomfortable situation it is always consoling to be able to say that it might have been worse. That consolation exists in the case of the increasing cost of footwear, for there is one item in the manufacturing cost that has not increased. And, curiously enough, this lonely cost item which has not increased is the very one which by most people is thought to be chiefly responsible for the jump in shoe prices—the royalty or shoe machinery expense. The analysis previously referred to which shows great increases in the total cost of shoe manufacture gives the royalty cost in the years 1905, 1912 and 1916 as consistently the same without change—5 cents per pair.

There is corroboration of this statement in a booklet received at this office, recently published, "The Documents in the Case," which presents the story of the service of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the testimony of public men, of editors and writers, of shoe manufacturers, and in the opinions of Federal judges. We quote the following paragraphs from "The Documents in the Case," which appear under the heading "Royalties in Cents":

"President Sidney W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company in the United States District Court in Boston on January 13, 1914, made the following statement, under oath, with regard to the royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer at the time the suit for dissolution was brought against the company in December, 1911:

"The average royalty paid by a shoe manufacturer for the use of all machines furnished by the company in the manufacture of all types and grades of shoes is less than two and two-thirds cents per pair. This includes the Goodyear welt shoe, on which the highest grade of royalty is five and a quarter cents."

'15

Albert Ross, '15, and Miss Elsie Johnson were married in Topeka, November 18.

John W. Messick, p '15, and Altina Elliot, '16, were married Thanksgiving morning in Lawrence and will live in Monumen

Gilbert Clayton, '15, has been appointed manager of the Kansas City Branch of the United Press.

Evelyn Ebenstein, '15, is teaching English and domestic art in the Cherokee County high school.

'16

J. B. McKay, l '16, is the junior partner in the firm of Hamilton and McKay, attorneys at Eldorado.

Frank Bost, '16, is employed by the Fegles-Bellows engineering company of Winnipeg, Canada.

Roy O. Neal, '16, may be addressed at 408 Seneca avenue, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

V. G. Scrivner, '16, is advertising manager of the *Dispatch-Republican* of Clay Center.

Leland E. Fiske, '16, may be addressed at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, box 578.

W. S. Cady, '16, is employed by the *Dodge City Globe*.

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THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE

Published at Lawrence, Kansas, by the Alumni Association
of the University of Kansas.

AGNES THOMPSON, '96, Editor and Manager.

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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

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Headquarters and Dues

The headquarters of the Association are in the south-east room on the main floor of Fraser hall.

Active membership is open to all graduates. Dues \$2 a year—June to June—payable before January 1. Endowment membership, open to all active members. Dues \$3 in addition to the active membership dues.

Life membership, issued, upon application, to members who have paid into the treasury, as dues, a total of \$50.

Associate membership, open to former students not graduates. Dues \$2 a year.



FROM THE OFFICE WINDOW

All of Kansas east of the lilac-hedge has not been swept out of existence, but merely veiled its face from the camera in the haze of distance.

The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

January, 1917

Number 4

The Real Efficiency Committee

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR W. Y. Morgan, '85; Senator George R. Allen, l '98, of Kansas City, Kansas; Representative Harlan F. Graham, '86, g '90, of Holton; Senator Paul H. Kimball, l '07, of Parsons; Representative W. A. Layton, l '98, of Osborne; Senator Wilder S. Metcalf, l '97, of Lawrence; Representative Clarence R. Sowers, l '14, of Wichita; Senator George H. Wark, l '03, of Caney; Representative A. L. Wilmoth, l '90, of Concordia; and Senator Walter E. Wilson, p '93, of Washington, besides those other representatives and senators who have sons or daughters or brothers or sisters—or all four—among the students, are the real efficiency committee whom the other members of the legislature should consult in regard to University matters.

For they know that university efficiency is quite another thing than factory efficiency and that a university is not a "plant." They know that shifts of students and faculty and per cents of use of classrooms are not the units of measurement applicable to an institution of learning.

They know that if a student's recitations come at consecutive hours in the morning or afternoon—and preferably in the morning—he can make better use of the remaining period for study.

They know that laboratory periods must be long ones and that for at least five months of the school year artificial light must be used the later part of the day. And they know the correlating fact that laboratories can be more effectively lighted than class-rooms.

Those of them who have been on the hill of late years realize that the long distances on the campus bring it about that a forty-minute study period may be seriously curtailed if inserted between recitations.

And, being University men, they have had it borne in upon them that physical labor and mental labor are fundamentally different and can not be judged by the same standards nor managed by the same systems.

The alumni all over the world are watching with hopeful interest the efforts of the alumni in the legislature in behalf of the institutions of higher education in Kansas.

282291A

The Things We Must Have

The Magazine lately promised its readers a consideration of the needs of their institution "from the point of view of interested and informed alumni." The Board of Alumni Visitors is both interested and informed, and there follows an exposition of their conclusions, based on previous experience and a visit of inspection this fall.

To the Alumni Association, University of Kansas:

Your Visiting Committee for the year 1916-1917 has made its first semi-annual inspection of university conditions and submits this, its preliminary report, which will be confined to the immediate financial needs of the institution.

The members of this committee are tax payers and citizens of Kansas, who were graduated by the University from twenty to thirty-seven years ago. No member of the committee is either an instructor or officer, or related by blood to any instructor, officer or employee of the University. The great majority of the faculty are strangers to us. We feel, therefore, that we see and speak mainly as citizens and tax payers, unbiased in our views, unless it be by a deep feeling of gratitude to the citizens of Kansas, living and dead, who established and supported the University, and to whom we owe the training, inspiration and ideals received by us in our college course. We are biased to this extent, that after many years out of the University we find ourselves more ardent believers than ever in higher education by the State.

TAXATION

Last year the man who paid taxes on \$1,000 worth of property, paid \$1.30 and no more, toward the liquidation of all state expenses; One Dollar and Thirty Cents in a year, for

peace, order, security, the protection of life and property, the promotion of health and morality, the preservation of liberty, the development of industry, suppression of crime, the care of the helpless and unfortunate, and the higher education of the young. Of this dollar and thirty cents, less than the sum of sixty-five cents was spent on the state schools as a whole, and less than twenty-five cents on the State University.

The tax payer cannot be too often reminded that his taxes are not imposed in Lawrence, Topeka, or Manhattan; his taxes are imposed and spent in his home city and county. Only one-tenth or one-twelfth of the total tax that he pays in the city goes to state purposes. If the total tax burden is more than it should be, let the complaining tax payer sweep before his own door. It may be that the city and the local schools ought to get on with less money; we do not say yes or nay; but the State of Kansas should not spend a dollar less than it is spending, and it probably ought to spend considerably more. *The State of Wisconsin spends five times as much.* Nothing, of course, ought to be spent improvidentially, but a modern state cannot be properly conducted on a smaller total revenue than the State of Kansas now has.

The man who pays taxes on \$1,000 worth of property pays for the support of the University the sum of less than twenty-five cents; twenty-five

cents a year, that his child may have a course at college without cost! He ought not to object to this, and as a matter of fact, he does not object. The man in Kansas who pays taxes on \$50,000 pays for the University the sum of about eleven dollars. In Kansas the man who pays taxes on \$50,000 has a competence; and he should not object to this small contribution to the higher education of the children of those who cannot afford the high tuition of privately endowed institutions; and as a matter of fact he does not object. The objection is made—when made at all—to the total burden, at least nine-tenths of which does not consist of state taxes at all.

BUILDINGS

Coming now to the specific and immediate needs of the State University, we find that the great body of the instruction, now as heretofore, is given in Fraser Hall, the main building on the south campus, and in the old North College. These buildings have stood about fifty years. The old North College as you know has been a scandal for a quarter of a century. It has been three times condemned. It is unsafe and unsanitary. It is overcrowded. It is devoted to the Department of Fine Arts, which had an enrollment in 1916 of two hundred eighty-six students. It is as great a disgrace to the State of Kansas as the worst east side tenements are to the City of New York. It cannot be used after this year.

Fraser Hall, of course, is not so bad; but there is probably not a high school in the State of Kansas where the housing needs of the students are not better provided for than in Fraser Hall. The low damp basement of this building was not

originally designed for purposes of instruction at all. Neither were the rooms on the fourth and fifth floors. Yet from the basement to the fifth floor, every particle of room is in use. The students are compelled to climb from the basement to the fifth floor—one hundred eighteen steps. The upper rooms are dangerous in case of fire. The basement rooms are a positive menace to the health of the students. The toilet rooms in the basement adjoin the department of home economics and there is no other place to put them. Most of the original recitation rooms, originally large and airy, have been divided into two rooms.

In former days the class room instruction was all given prior to one o'clock. Under this arrangement the students and professors had an uninterrupted afternoon for the work of preparation or for work in the laboratory. But with the multiplication of students and classes and divisions of classes, this system became impossible for lack of room; so that now class room work continues practically throughout the working day, and students and professors are kept on the hill all the time except during the evenings. This would not be so bad if there were rooms provided where the students could study without interruption, and if each instructor had a small private study room or office. But there is not space for student study rooms; and in a number of instances twelve and fifteen instructors occupy the same small study or office room. Doubtless the state is getting the utmost use out of Fraser Hall, but if the institution continues to grow, more room will have to be provided, or else the students and in-

structors will have to be divided into day and night shifts.

While the arrangement may be efficient so far as getting the utmost use out of Fraser Hall is concerned, it is extremely wasteful of the precious time of the students and instructors, so that upon the whole the system is extremely inefficient. After all, the institution exists, not for the efficient employment of floor space, *but for the efficient employment of the time of the students.* This committee does not believe in the all-day use of the class rooms. With the students housed in dormitories on the campus so that after each lecture the student could go to his own private room and do his work without interruption, the condition would be different. At Lawrence the students' rooms are, for the most part, a quarter of a mile to two miles away from the campus.

Special emphasis ought to be placed upon the necessity for adequate private office rooms for the instructors. The institution exists, in our view, quite as much for the average student and the dull student as it does for the occasional genius. Every instructor should have his small private office for the purpose of personal consultation with individual students. Very many students need individual help and advice and real personal acquaintance with the professors.

Fraser Hall was never properly ventilated. Sub-division of the original rooms has increased the evil of bad ventilation. We believe the city of Topeka has not a school building in any ward which is not superior to Fraser Hall in point of ventilation, sanitation, interior beauty and general fitness.

The Committee is not asking the abandonment of Fraser Hall or the expenditure of money in refitting and redecorating. It is merely asking for relief from the intolerable congestion by the erection of the main part of the administration building, the foundation of which has already been laid. For this additional room there is certainly profound need; and when we say "profound need" we are speaking from the standpoint of the student body.

We wish further to comment at this time upon the need at the University for dormitories for the young women students. The founders of the University were pioneers in the matter of co-education. They believed that in the economy of a great state the mothers of the voters were of quite as much importance as the voters themselves; and that there was no very profound difference between the mind and soul of the daughter and the mind and soul of the son of the same parents; and that the state owed as much to the daughter as to the son. Kansas has recently emphasized its confidence in this proposition by enfranchising the daughter as well as the son. While the sons and the daughters are now granted complete and entire equality and while intellectually and morally they are, in a broad sense, identical, they are not, of course, entirely so. They do not face entirely the same problems and have not entirely the same gifts nor entirely the same educational needs. There are many educators of great respectability who believe in the separation of the sexes during the college years. Two state universities, one for men and the other for women, would be necessary to meet the views of such educators. Such an

arrangement would be impracticable in the State of Kansas on account of the increased expense, even if the citizens had a preference for such separation. But it is believed that while such separation is not needed and is not desirable; still some special provision should be made at the state schools to meet the special needs of the women students, and among these special provisions are dormitories. If the young women of Kansas are to be given equal opportunities with the young men, and if they are to be induced to avail themselves of those opportunities to a desirable extent, dormitories must be established. Very many parents are sending their daughters out of the state for their college work largely on account of the insufficient and inadequate and unsatisfactory housing conditions at Lawrence, and the lack of desirable supervision. There should be erected on the campus dormitories capable of accommodating at least the freshmen girls. Too much cannot be said about the importance of the first year in college; and, especially, during the first year, the girl student, who is upon the average about eighteen years of age, should have pleasant and comfortable surroundings and a degree of wise supervision and direction which could best be given under the dormitory system.

SALARIES

A study of the *salaries* of the college faculty reveals the fact that disregarding a number of assistant instructors receiving from three to six hundred dollars each per annum, and considering only those who are regarded as regular members of the faculty, seventy-two men and women receive more than \$1,500.00 each,

their average being \$2,140.00 per annum; and seventy-three men and women receive a salary of \$1,500.00 or less, an average salary of \$1,124.00 per annum. Naturally more hours of instruction are given by the seventy-three younger instructors than by the seventy-two older and better paid instructors, since it is desirable that full professors shall have fewer hours of instruction and more hours for original work and investigation; so that the major part of the instruction in the college is given by instructors receiving average salaries of \$1,124.00 a year. Many of these men are married and have families to support. It is probably desirable that all should be married because it is the unanimous verdict of all great corporations that married employees as a rule give the greatest satisfaction. Many of these instructors have spent four years in college and three years in graduate work, making seven years of preparation after the high school. A number of industrial corporations in this country employ promising scientific graduates at a minimum of \$900.00 a year and advance them rapidly and substantially. Such men, at the end of the third year—at the time when these young university instructors were receiving their doctor's degrees—are receiving not less than \$1,800.00 a year. Our colleges ought to have the pick of the graduates; but they cannot have it unless they pay at least a living salary. Furthermore the University of Kansas is constantly losing its best young instructors through calls from other institutions which pay better salaries. This is not all. With salaries so low, instructors with families must be constantly harassed by financial difficulties, so that they cannot

do the best work of which they are capable. The students are entitled to receive that best work. Eleven Hundred Twenty-Four Dollars has not been an adequate salary for a college instructor for very many years; and it is particularly inadequate now that the cost of all the necessities of living has risen so enormously. There is hardly a large industrial corporation in the country—hardly an employer of any kind—that has not recognized this increased cost of living either by an advance in pay or by the granting of special payments or bonuses at the end of the year 1916. These grants were not made, we are informed, as a matter of generosity or humanity so much as a matter of sound business judgment. Employees were in financial difficulties. They were restless and uneasy. The advances were made as a matter of mere justice and to hold the employees and secure the best work from them. It is not practical to grant bonuses to these instructors working for an average sal-

ary of \$1,124.00 a year. It is practicable to make a material raise in their salaries. These lower salaries are too low under any condition and they are doubly and shamefully low at this time. The State of Kansas is just as well able to increase these salaries as any corporation in the United States has been to increase its salaries; and Kansas should be just as accessible to considerations of plain justice and sound business judgment. This recommendation, like the others, is made, not from the standpoint of the officers and instructors of the University, but from the standpoint of the 3,500 students at Lawrence.

SCOTT HOPKINS,

Topeka.

MRS. JOHN EDWARDS,

Eureka.

R. C. RUSSELL,

Great Bend.

W. B. SUTTON,

Kansas City, Kansas.

OLIVE THOMPSON,

Waterville.

J. W. GLEED,

Topeka.

Introducing the County Club Union

Willard M. Glasco, of the class of 1919 in the school of Law, the energetic and effective president of the County Club Union, has herewith endeavored to interest another powerful faction of the citizenship of Kansas in the project to which his organization has pledged its utmost efforts this year. The Graduate Magazine asks the attention of its readers to Mr. Glasco's request.

For those of the alumni who were graduated before the County Club Union was organized it might be well to explain what the Union is before going into its purposes and aims.

The County Club Union is a central organization of the students of all of the counties in the state of Kansas with sufficient representation to organize a county club. The County Club Union officers are elected by the officers of the county clubs once a year. It was first organized in 1913 for the purpose of putting any matter before the people of the state that concerned the school. In 1915 it was again active but nothing was done until after the legislature met. Then some letters were written urging the passage of the Mill Tax. However, on account of getting a late start nothing of importance was accomplished. Fortunately for the Union some of the officers profited by their previous experience and this year work was begun by organizing the county clubs three weeks after school opened. The Permanent Income Bill, which is only the Mill Tax under a new name, has been of paramount consideration. The mill tax amendment needed in 1915 only seven more votes for the required two-thirds, which means that if four men in the House of Representatives who voted against it had voted for it the bill would have passed. It is generally felt that the legislature would pass a resolution permitting the amend-

ment being voted on by the people in the next election if it was called to their attention by enough people. That leaves the work of acquainting the legislators with the provisions of the bill and securing their support to the students and alumni of the different educational institutions. The Normal and the Agricultural College have expressed a willingness to do something and have taken steps to begin active work.

It is hoped that this article will bring home to you of the alumni the need of your doing something. It is not sufficient for you merely to say "I'm for it," or "It's a good amendment." If we ever get a permanent income for the University the students, former students and the alumni must do more than sanction it. The students now in school have done a great deal of work. The former students and alumni are in the majority and have more influence than the students, and on that account those interested in the bill are anxiously waiting to see what the alumni will accomplish in the legislature. We can hardly expect the legislature to do something for the schools if those most interested in school welfare do not ask for action.

This probably raises in your minds the question, what can you as an individual do. The first big obstacle the Permanent Income Bill must overcome is the indifference or opposition

of the legislators. Every citizen in the state of Kansas has a senator and a representative to represent him. Go to your representatives and tell them about the bill that is to come up, or write to them after they have reached Topeka. If you do not know the details of the bill you can easily obtain information by writing to the Alumni Association or to the Country Club Union. Circulars have been printed for the benefit of those who do not understand the measure and either of the above mentioned organizations will be glad to send them or answer any inquiry concerning the proposed amendment. An extensive

campaign is not necessary but it is necessary for *you* to speak to *your* representative and let him know that you want the Permanent Income bill passed. He is not going to vote to put this amendment to a vote of the people unless he thinks enough of them want it to vote its adoption in the next election. The main thing is to do something, and if every alumnus who reads this article will spend a few minutes in the interests of the Permanent Income bill, it will be passed and that means we will have a bigger and a better University.

THE Graduate Magazine has offered a prize of five dollars to the student who writes the best article on "What is College Spirit, and How Should It be Manifested?" It will be interesting to see if some of the exuberance on the campus this fall is considered by the thoughtful students as an unfailing test of devotion to one's University.

LETTERS TO THE ALUMNI

WHAT WE HAVE

*To the Graduates and Former
Students of the University of
Kansas:*

I take the opportunity presented by the Graduate Magazine to say something about the situation at the University of Kansas. I hope that I may be able to do this perhaps twice a year, so that matters of general interest at the University may come to your attention.

The growth in enrollment of students has not been interrupted for many years. The 1000 mark was passed in 1896-7 with 1004, the 1500 mark in 1905-06 with 1706, the 2000 mark in 1907-8 with 2063, the 2500 mark in 1912-13 with 2546, and this year the 3000 mark will be passed with a probable enrollment of about 3500. Up to the present year the largest increase was in 1907-08, at which time 2063 were enrolled, with 1786 enrolled in 1906-07, an increase of 277. That has been largely surpassed for the present year. The enrollment on November first, the time at which all universities take their census, shows an increase over November first of 1915, of 484, by far the greatest in the history of the University up to the present time. While growth in enrollment is not a final criterion as to the soundness of an institution and the satisfactory manner in which it is meeting its responsibilities, an uninterrupted growth such as we have had, seems to show that, on the whole, the University is sound in the quality of its work and wholesome in its life and influence.

There has been, of course, a large increase in the teaching force, but not in the degree demanded by the growth in the number of students and the calls upon the modern university due to necessary changes in methods and the ever broadening field of human endeavor. As the boundaries of knowledge are widened, the number of subjects necessarily brought within the purview of the modern university increases, the choice of subjects that any individual student may take is enlarged and a much higher differentiation in the student body results. There is greater specialization on the part of students and teachers, and the number of teachers should increase considerably beyond the ratio of the increase in students. That has not happened at the University in the degree it should. In 1896-97 the University had 56 teachers; in 1905-06, 101; in 1912-13, 179; and for the present year, it has 241. The ratio of students to teachers at present is about 15 to 1. In most of the important American universities that are regarded as standard institutions, the ratio is much smaller, being, if figured on the same basis as at the University of Kansas, something like five or six to one. One of our problems, therefore, is to secure funds enough to increase the teaching force so as adequately to meet this situation.

Universities and colleges very often have been charged with a lack of personal attention to students. While that charge is in part well founded, the responsibility and blame do not lie with the institutions themselves. The

number of teachers and their distribution do not allow colleges and universities to give the personal attention they would like to give. In spite of repeated urgings (in our own case this has been called to the attention of the legislature every two years for many years) we have not sufficient funds to meet a situation entirely beyond our control.

A new and unprecedented situation which tends to increase the number of students at the University of Kansas may have escaped the attention of the alumni. The legislature of Kansas in 1915 (perhaps the first of all the states) passed a law to the effect that the graduates of four year high schools in Kansas accredited by the state board of education, should by fact of their graduation be admitted to the institutions of higher learning in the state. Visitation and inspection of high schools was withdrawn from all the state institutions and placed in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. The University therefore has no control over its requirements for entrance except through the fact that the Chancellor of the University is a member of the State Board of Education which accredits high schools. Just what effect this law will have on the scholarship standards of our institutions is yet a question. In my opinion standards will not suffer because of the high standards adopted by the State Board of Education. The distribution of students as to the courses they will take will, perhaps, radically be changed. The law is likely to increase the number going from high schools to the state institutions, for now the road is open without let or hindrance from the

first grade of the grammar school to the last grade of the university.

The College of Liberal Arts continues to be much the largest division of the University. Its increase in numbers has been almost phenomenal, which would seem to indicate that its work is well done and that the College is well administered. In 1896-97, out of 1004 students, 515, or about half, were in the College, or as it was then called, the School of Arts. For the present year, out of a total enrolment of about 3500, 2,000, or a good many more than half, will be enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts. This large increase is due to several causes. One, and that the least important, is the fact that to enroll in the School of Medicine two years of college work is required, and to enroll in the School of Law one year is required. A second reason is that the work of the college is widely differentiated to suit the different needs of students. As an example, journalism, home economics, commerce and other types of work are organized in the college, and not as separate schools or divisions. And lastly, Kansas, by tradition and character, leans naturally towards the kind of education represented by the American college.

The summer session of the University has assumed large proportions. Last summer it reached an enrolment of 816. It will soon pass the 1000 mark. The summer session now occupies altogether ten weeks, divided into two parts, one of six and one of four weeks. The University, therefore, has practically a continuous session during the year, forty-six out of fifty-two weeks being given to University work. The University has considered the matter of going over

to the quarter system, as represented by the University of Chicago. It has thus far preferred to keep the present arrangement, which leads to as continuous work as the quarter system, but does not disturb the general organization so long in vogue in the United States. It is clearly evident that by using the continuous session a student may shorten his course at the University. This plan therefore offers opportunities for those who desire to finish in a short time and those who desire to take a longer time.

Another legislative session is upon us. The University still lacks a permanent income and must seek by direct legislative appropriation practically all the funds it must use for the next two years. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the impossibility of consecutive planning under such a system. The method, in my opinion, is absurd and wasteful. There is one point in regard to it, however, that is seldom considered. The amount that a legislature must be asked directly to appropriate is getting to be very large, so large that any body of men shrinks from taking upon itself the responsibility of such direct appropriation. For example, an investigation made a few years ago showed that while the University of Michigan which has a permanent income was compelled to ask of its legislature by direct appropriation only \$9000.00, the University of Kansas was obliged to ask in its budget for a direct appropriation for all purposes, of \$949,000.00. The shrinking from this responsibility grows greater as the years go by. If the people by constitutional amendment should give their authority for a permanent tax or for a continuing ap-

propriation by the legislature, well and good. The legislature would then be relieved of responsibility. It is a fact that all graduates and friends of the University should ponder, that the only permanent income of the institution which is its own is the interest on the land endowment granted by the federal government when the state was admitted, which amounts on the average to about \$7200 a year.

The University of Kansas has been more adequately furnished with funds for general maintenance than with funds for permanent improvements, equipment and buildings. In spite of the most vigorous pleas and protests, the University has received nothing for new buildings that could be used for general recitation purposes since 1909. The number of students has increased since that time nearly 1200. The material equipment of the institution, therefore, is not at all what it should be, and the delay in furnishing new buildings has created a very serious situation which we hope the legislature of 1917 will take account of. The great difficulty is that the University ought to have had during those eight years about \$800,000.00. Such has been the experience of other state universities of about the same size as our own, notably, the State University of Iowa. The pressing problem now is how to make up for lost time.

One of the best features in the life of the University is the opportunity students receive in the way of public lectures and addresses and concerts. During the past fifteen years the method of bringing noted men to the University has brought before the student body some of the most eminent men, not only of this country,

but in the world. For instance the visit of James Bryce, then Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, a few years ago, was a notable day in the history of the institution. The practice is still continued, and each year noted lecturers and public men are brought here and noted orchestras and singers are heard at the University.

The library is growing rapidly, although it is still much smaller than in most universities of our rank. The librarian now reports something over 110,000 volumes. Twenty thousand dollars a year is devoted to the purchase of books. This amount ought to be increased, for when spread over the University, the amount going to a given department is small.

The University of Kansas still maintains its place as member of the Association of American Universities and of the National Association of State Universities. The standard of its work is on the whole improving and the general condition of the institution is good.

FRANK STRONG,
Chancellor of
the University.

HOW ALUMNI ARE MANUFACTURED *To the Graduate Magazine:*

The Vice-President of the Alumni Association, Mr. Henry E. Riggs, of Ann Arbor, wrote me sometime ago his views in regard to the University of Kansas and its alumni; and his expressions are so pertinent and sensible that I wish to quote some of them to you with the thought that perhaps they may be passed on through the Graduate Magazine. He says:

"The moment a student enters the University of Michigan every influ-

ence is exerted to make him a Michigan man, and commences with our Convocation, which comes about two weeks after the opening of school in the fall. Right through the football season everything that will make the freshman feel that he is an essential and integral part of the University and to fill him with the Michigan spirit, is done. In the five years that I have been here I have been thoroughly impressed with the success of this phase of the work, and I think you will find our under-graduate body a most thoroughly loyal body of students. Some of the colleges are going further than the others in the matter of personal work and personal touch between student and faculty. This is carried right through the four years, and in the senior year the students come into very intimate personal contact with the heads of their respective departments and the full professors in that department. Every effort is made to secure every graduate a position, not merely with a view of helping him find a job, but with a view of helping him find the right job and one for which he is fitted, and which in the case of the strong man, is likely to offer some considerable reward in the way of advancement. . . . After a man gets out, he is kept in touch with. He is urged to come into the Alumni Association, and receives the Michigan Alumnus and is worked up through the alumni body in about the same way that our Kansas organization is working. The moment he matriculates as a freshman an effort is made to get him into the Michigan Union, which is an organization composed of students, faculty, and alumni. Any man is eligible who has ever been matriculated at the University of

Michigan, or ever taught there. The active membership in Ann Arbor approximates 3800. The Union is the center of campus activities, boat clubs, shooting clubs, theatrical clubs, the college opera, and various other college activities. The Union is keeping in touch with the alumni. We raised last year \$785,000 for an adequate club house, and are expecting to make another campaign this year to bring the amount up to the million dollar mark. . . Dr. Angell spoke a year ago for the last time to a Michigan graduating class. It was about in these words: 'Young men and women, the University is made up of governing bodies: the regents, the faculties, the student body, and the alumni. You are, to-day, graduating into full membership in the University body. You are becoming a member of the part of the University organization to which we must look for advice, sympathy, and help, and this obligation that you take on yourself to-day, is an obligation that will last as long as you live.' This is the central thought that has governed the administration of President Angell, and that of President Hutchins. This thought of Dr. Angell's is followed up in this way: Every year every alumnus receives at least one letter from the University. Every year he receives at least one letter from his college, or department, through the Dean, and many, in addition, receive further evidence of personal interest from the sub-department. In other words, everything is done to keep alive the interest of the alumnus in the University through the college itself, through the Union, and through the Alumni Association. It is recognized frankly that the various states are not going

out to expend large moneys in building up great universities which will keep pace with the privately endowed institutions. Therefore, the state universities must look to the alumni and their friends for their large benefactions and endowments. Michigan alumni have given the University considerably more than two and a half million dollars during President Hutchins's five years incumbency, and we expect the amount to increase from year to year. The engineering college is making an effort to place on the walls of the building photographs of every class, and three-fourths of the classes are so placed. For the benefit of the student body, and in order to give the students something of an idea as to who the alumni are, and what they have done, good sized photographs are being hung of the prominent engineering alumni with a very brief statement of professional record. In other words, we are giving them the arguments that will enable them to justify their statement that Michigan leads. The result of all this is that we have a strong alumni body with very much larger percentages of active workers for the University than most of the eastern schools. We are continually trying to develop new things in which to interest various groups so that some group or other is constantly being kept in touch with some new project. The idea of giving is not necessarily kept in the background. We have just placed a bronze table to Professor Denison, who recently died, after forty years of service, and in a few months another will be placed to Professor Wood, the first professor of civil engineering, who left here fifty years ago. The Alumni Association in Kan-

sas needs to stir up just such a sentiment and cause all to recognize the desirability of getting busy on building up University spirit. It needs to accumulate information, and place it before the people showing the need of more buildings, more equipment, and better salaries.

There is a sad lack of memorials on the Kansas campus. The one by the engineers to Frank Marvin is adequate, but not that to Canfield. There is nothing to mark the life work of David Robinson, Ephriam Miller, and a number of men who, in the older schools, would have been remembered most handsomely.

All assaults on the University should be promptly challenged. That job here is the job of the department head. . . . A man may sent to interview the kicker. . . . Our President eats dinners with alumni. I presume he meets from five thousand to ten thousand alumni a year at gatherings and banquets, everyone of which is used to advertise Michigan."

As I said above, I hope that some of Mr. Riggs's enthusiasm may reach others of the alumni.

Very truly,

J. C. RUPPENTHAL.

FRASER HALL

Unnumbered winds have shaken you in vain
 Old Fraser Hall—
 Unnumbered storms have dashed their
 weight of rain
 Against your wall.
 And yet unchanged you stand, while change-
 ful days
 Come by in turn:
 On you dawn flushes first, and eve's last rays
 Of sunset burn.
 Mount Oread's first tenant, you have seen
 Her history grow
 From page to glorious page—no page so
 mean
 We would not know.
 Your doors receive increasing throngs, who
 take
 Of Wisdom's store
 And dream old dreams anew and dare to
 make
 Vows broke before.

—EDNA OSBORNE.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Kate Stephens: *Workfellows in Social Progression*. New York, Sturgis & Walton Company, 1916.

This volume appears to be the sixth regularly published book by the well-known University of Kansas writer. It was less than a year ago that its immediate predecessor was reviewed in this department.

A reviewer has noted before that Miss Stephens has little taste for conventional titles. "*Workfellows in Social Progression*" proves to be a collection of six very varied essays, each, however, concerned with some phase of social advance, with a prologue on social progress in general. There is discussion of the country newspaper in the United States, of certain pioneers in the cause of women's education, of a famous epigram of Plato, of the fable as a literary type, of an early opponent of tobacco (Joshua Sylvester), and of the relative values of the words "female," "woman," and "women."

The spirit of the whole work is scholarly, historical, literary, independent, and, to a mild degree, radical. There are numerous references—often with quotations—to literature, classical, German, French, and English. Twelve pages are given to the text of Sylvester's not very familiar "*Tobacco, Battered*." (1615.) The sequence, Plato, the fable, Sylvester, is surely an unusual one, and is evidence of Miss Stephen's wide interest and wide reading. Many readers will be pleased by the author's brief reminiscences of Greek study at the University, and by her lyric praise of the "star-sown night-skies" of Kansas—"rousing and lifting the imagination of those children of men who look up to them with loving curiosity—heavens marvelous in their myriad effulgent suns, the opalescent radiance of their Milky Way and infinities known only to the calculus of God." The social significance of the country newspaper is exemplified by well-chosen items evidently taken from Sunflower State sources.

The quotation in the preceding paragraph suggests that Miss Stephen's style has lost none of its vigorous freshness, one might perhaps say its daring. In vocabulary (note the frequent and original compounds) and syntax, as well as in thought, allusion,

and imagery, the author keeps the reader alert. There is probably no single page without its lively stimulus. The range of language is wide, from dignified verse rendering of Plato to the charming fables in negro dialect on the sun-wind contest, and the little difference of opinion between "Mistah Hop-o-Grass an' Miss Ant."

S. L. W.

A STANFORD BOOK OF VERSE, 1912-1916
Printed for The English Club, Carruth & Carruth Co., Printers, Oakland, Cal.

O to be in Stanford
Now Carruth is there,
And whoever goes to Stanford
Finds, some morning, unaware,
That the quiet hope and the heart's belief
Have blossomed fair in a lovely sheaf,
That the wonder is he could show them how
In Stanford—now!

Professor Carruth may be the most surprised reader of *The Graduate Magazine* at seeing this little review of what he has chosen to call in a presentation copy, "the first fruits of work at Stanford." It was nearly six years ago in the spring of 1911 that a similar little book, "*Songs From the Hill*," was issued in Lawrence by young people whom Professor Carruth had encouraged and taught something of a technical skill and of a love for poetry. How many hundred others have been given of his inexhaustible cruse perhaps may never be known, yet it is a good and an forgotten thing to have been "the friend of dreamers," who have become doers as well.

For the present little Stanford book contains a poem by Agnes Kendrick Gray which has been re-printed from the Boston Transcript by the distinguished critic, William Stanley Braithwaite, in his "*Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1916*," as among the ninety-two most meritorious poems that appeared last year in all the American magazines, a distinction which has not yet come to any other writer whom Professor Carruth has trained. It is to be remarked that this ballad, "*The Shepherd To the Poet*," is only one of a number of ballads of an unusually high quality, as if there had been conscious attention given to this

charming type of lyric. Others conspicuously successful in this form are Margery Bailey, Sydnie Gardner, and James Leo Duff. The Irish balladry of Mr. Duff is particularly effective and musical.

One would expect to find from any group privileged personally to know Professor Carruth, the expression of genuine religious thinking and emotion of which "Each In His Own Tongue" is the incomparable pioneer since it was printed in 1888 in the New England Magazine—and one is not disappointed, though this interest is not so pronounced in the Stanford book as it was in the Kansas book to which Harry Kemp was the conspicuous contributor. Probably few people at this time realize what the next five years are to bring forth in America of religious poetry influenced by the famous poem of Professor Carruth.

A distinguished English poet recently at Princeton sponsored a similar collection from the work of his students in versification. Admirers of poetry will have good reason for pride in the work of Professor Carruth, if they make a careful comparison of the two books. There seems to be a starkness of expression in this verse that is Anglo-Saxon as well as passionately sincere, which loses nothing in its contrast with the adulatory and the florid; besides, there is always the Irish sense of humour.

One may well conclude by quoting the last stanza of "The Shepherd To the Poet":

"Sure, 'tis God's ways is very quare,
An' far beyant me ken,
How o' the selfsame clay He makes
Poets an' useful men!"

W. W.

Blaine F. Moore, '01, of the department of history and political science, published an article on "The Judicial Veto and Political Democracy" in the November number of *The American Political Science Review*.

Leon N. Flint, '97, chairman of the department of journalism, has contributed to the *National Printer-Journalist* for December, an article on "Practical Teaching and Co-operation in the Department of Journalism in Kansas University."

Donald G. Paterson, instructor in the department of psychology, is joint author of "A Discussion of the Index of Form Board Ability," in the December issue of *The Psychological Clinic*. Mr. Paterson is also joint author of a research paper appearing in the December issue of *The Pedagogical Seminary* entitled, "The Ability of Deaf and Hearing Children to Follow Printed Directions."

C. F. Nelson, of the School of Pharmacy, has lately written two papers in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, one on "The Future of Pharmacy in America;" another on "The Pharmacist as the Future Municipal Chemist and Bacteriologist." A third article on "A Plea for a Permanent Professional Tenure in Pharmacy," appeared in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* for October.

THE graphic presentation on the back cover of this number of the building situation at the University is available for the use of the Magazine by the kindness of the "University Daily Kansan."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

By the Oread Observer

THE FACULTY ON VACATION

Many members of the faculty have only a glimpse of the depths of their Christmas stockings, and never taste turkey hash. Because of the meetings scheduled in distant cities for the days after the twenty-fifth of December and before the first of January they must leave the Yuletide festivities in time to catch the 2:10 for Kansas City.

This year a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science called to New York many faculty people and alumni who are teaching in other institutions.

Mr. J. N. Van der Vries and Mr. C. H. Ashton of the department of mathematics attended the mathematical meetings and Mr. Van der Vries presided at one, that of the Mathematical Association of America.

Mr. Shull and Mr. Mix of the department of botany both read papers before the botany section.

Doctor Sundwall and Mr. Matthews were also in New York.

Among the names appearing on the program of the joint meeting of the American Society of Zoologists and the Zoology section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are those of V. L. Kellogg, '89, *e* 92; Bennett M. Allen, of the department of zoology; C. E. McCoung, '96; E. Eleanor Carothers, '11, *g* '12; D. H. Wenrich, '11, and W. J. Baumgartner, '00, *g* '01.

Some of the alumni present at the meetings of other departments were: E. H. Sellards, '99, *g* '01; W. S. Franklin, '81, *g* '89; E. E. Slosson, '90, *g* '92; E. R. Hoskins, '12; R. G. Hoskins, '05, *g* '06; Gussie Duke Hoskins, '04, *g* '06; M. T. Burrows, '05; Levertt Adams, '03, *g* '06; M. W. Blackman, '01, *g* '02; Percy Parrott, '97, *g* '99; Arnold Emch, *g* '95; P. A. Glenn, '98; J. A. Harris, '01, *g* '03; W. R. B. Robertson, '06 *g* '07; Edith Pinney, '08, *g* '10; Aute Richards, '08; Dwight Isely, *g* '13; Bruce Merwin, '11; C. H. Heuser, '08, *g* '10; W. J. Meek, '02; C. M. Gruber, '11; and E. V. McCollum, '03, *g* '04.

Mr. Hodder attended the American Historical Association meeting in Cincinnati.

Mr. Owen and Mr. Skidmore of the department of Romance languages spoke before the central division of the Modern Language Association of America in Chicago.

The meeting of the American Philological Association was held in Saint Louis and Mr. Walker, Mr. Cressman, and Mr. Murray of the department of Latin were present.

Just before the holidays Dean Blackmar spoke in Topeka at the Public Service Association, and in Wichita at the Kansas Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Mr. S. J. Hunter of the department of entomology read a paper on December 14 at a meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society in Topeka.

Mr. C. A. Dykstra and Mr. B. F. Moore attended the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in Cincinnati.

Mr. Erasmus Haworth went to Albany, New York, to the meeting of American Geologists.

Profs. A. J. Boynton, G. E. Putnam, and H. D. Harper, of the department of economics, attended the annual meeting of the American Economics Association in Columbus, Ohio.

MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' WEEK

The few brave mothers and fathers who dared the elements during the week beginning December 11 found snow, boisterous winds, an uninspiring thermometer, and a self-effacing water supply to greet them upon their arrival.

MR. DILLON TO THE NEOPHYTES

Mr. Charles Dillon of the Capper farm publications spent several days at the University before vacation. According to the newspaper reports he seemingly put on a continuous performance that for endurance would have made a professional filibuster hang his head. Mr. Dillon talked all the morning every morning to classes in the department of journalism; all the afternoon to groups of journalists or to the general public; and then the Kansan board and the honorary journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, asked him to dinner at night to hear him talk some more.

His lectures covered many phases of newspaper work, and he was at all times ready to answer the questions which his hearers were at all times anxious to ask.

Former President William Howard Taft, now president of the League to enforce Peace spoke in Robinson Gymnasium at 10 o'clock, December 15. In his speech he outlined the four cardinal principles for which the league stands:

"First, members of the league agree that any question that may arise shall be submitted to a permanent court before hostilities are begun.

"Second, any question that may not be subject to the principles of law and equity shall be submitted to a board of conciliation which shall recommend a compromise.

"Third, if any member starts hostilities before the question has been submitted, all other members agree to defend the member attacked against the member breaking the agreement."

A NEW DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

On Tuesday, January 2 the University Senate met to elect members of the permanent disciplinary committee, provided for by the recommendations adopted at a previous meeting held December 5. As a result of the election Mr. A. T. Walker, Mr. D. L. Patterson, and Miss Eugenie Galloo of the College, Mr. W. L. Burdick of the School of Law, and Mr. G. C. Shaad of the School of Engineering compose the permanent committee. The committee is empowered to elect its own chairman.

ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY CLUBS

The income bill was forwarded on its way

by an enthusiastic convocation at the University on December 8, when Mr. C. A. Dykstra, Chancellor Strong, and Mr. Willard Glasco, the president of the County Club Union, urged upon the students the need of the amendment and the necessity of their help in getting it passed.

Several county club banquets were given during the holidays, notably by the Wilson county club at Fredonia, by Allen county at Iola, by Dickinson county at Abilene, and by Leavenworth county at Leavenworth, where the alumni and prospective students were the guests of honor, and were told by university speakers of the urgency of the measure for an assured income for state schools.

STUDENT DIRECTORIES, AT LAST

The student directories have been out for some weeks but the chairman of the committee of aimable and idle curiosity has not yet made a complete report, so we do not know how many trades, trees, animals, and colors are represented among the names. One hundred and eighty occupations and the localities, however, have been statisticized.

About five hundred and fifty students come from farms situated in different parts of the state.

Merchants have 183 sons and daughters enrolled; doctors, 87; lawyers 73; salesmen, 67; real estate men, 63; teachers, 59; contractors, 50; druggists, 40; railway employees, 36; postal employees, 36; insurance men, 35; ministers, 34; lumbermen, 29; grocers, 25; oil men, 25; hardware men, 23; laborers 21; carpenters, 19; manufacturers, 19; editors, 13; boarding-house keepers, 12; blacksmiths, 11.

In all, 180 occupations are represented by parents of students.

Only one foreign country is represented among the students of the University of Kansas; that of Honduras, Central America. Practically all of the larger states in the Union have students in the University, Washington, New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, Texas, Oregon, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Arkansas are all represented.

The Cornhuskers seem to be well pleased with their own school, only one student

being enrolled from Nebraska. Indiana sends two students, Michigan is represented by a girl from Ann Arbor. Illinois, Idaho, Florida, Massachusetts and Connecticut are the other states with only one student in the University.

The remainder of the students are from Kansas.

Registrar Foster asked a contribution of ten cents from each student taking a directory, and received \$116 for the student loan fund in this manner.

PROTEST GERMAN ACTION IN DEPORTING BELGIANS

A spontaneous movement among the universities of this country has resulted in the circulation among the faculties of the University of Kansas a petition urging the Government of the United States officially to protest to the Imperial Government of Germany against the deportation of Belgian citizens.

It is further urged by those signing the petition that the Government of the United States use every effort to secure the co-operation of other neutrals in making this protest.

A GIFT FROM PERU

The University paleontological museum has received two skulls of the extinct Inca Indians from Peru, South America. Wrapped about the skulls were pieces of cloth that were thought to be more than 1,200 years old. The cloth is well preserved and the hand-woven designs are still plainly marked.

The skulls with their wrappings were found in a dry, sandy plain and were sent to the University by Miss Beryl Lovejoy, of the class of 1911.

The only way that H. T. Martin, assist-

ant curator in charge of the paleontological museum is able to explain why the cloth has stood the test of hundreds of years is the fact that the country where the skulls were found is extremely dry.

A NEW STATE GEOLOGIST

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. Raymond C. Moore, of the department of geology, as state geologist was made by Chancellor Strong. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. William H. Twenhofel, who was appointed professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Moore will have charge of all the geological survey work in the state and will prepare all the reports of the survey and submit them to Chancellor Strong.

Doctor Moore came to the University from the University of Chicago last September. He has conducted state geological survey work for Missouri and Illinois, and also has done work for the United States Geological Survey.

A course in modern Dutch will be given next year by Mr Appleboom of the department of Romance languages.

W. M. Hekking of the department of fine arts is at work upon mural decorations for the Dyche collection of animals in the Museum.

The lecture-recital by Mrs Edward MacDowell was the occasion for several social events, among them a Ladies' Night at the University Club and a dinner at the Alpha Chi Omega house. Mrs. MacDowell's visit was in the interests of the MacDowell artists' colony at Petersboro, New Hampshire.

ATHLETICS

HONORS FOR THE ATHLETES

Harry M. Nielsen, the plunging fullback of the 1916 machine, was unanimously elected captain of the 1917 team at the annual football banquet at the Eldridge House.

Nielsen played the same consistent brand of football for his high school team at Natoma that he has shown here. Last year was his first year on the Varsity, and although his playing was not spectacular, it was always consistent. His best work last year was on the defensive, but for solid line smashing he was nearly always good for a gain. This year his playing has been more aggressive. In many games he has shown great ability in handling passes. He carried the ball across the Nebraska line in the first victory since Tommy Johnson's celebrated dash in 1909.

Eighteen football and six cross country "K's" were granted at a special meeting of the Athletic Board. Six additional reserve letters were given to men on the football squad who had not seen enough service to get the real letter.

Letters in football were given to the following men; Reid, Burton, Wint Smith, Miner, Vernson, Frost, Shinn, Woodward, Foster, Nielsen, Lindsey, Wilson, Martin, Kabler, Pringle, Fast, Woody, and Todd. Reserve letters were granted to Bell, Laslett, Hull, M. Ruble, Cowgill and Fiske.

Cross country letters were granted to Stateler, Rodkey, Welsh, Groene, Dillon, and Rinker.

All the letters voted by the Athletic Board were given personally to the men by Uncle Jimmy Green at the football smoker.

Captain Adrian Lindsey secured a half back position on the mythical all-Missouri Valley eleven, which was selected by the coaches and Valley officials in Kansas City last week. On the first team Missouri drew

three players; Nebraska, Ames, and the Kansas Aggies two, each; Kansas and Drake, one each.

Kansas was represented on the second team by the choice of Burton as tackle and Fast as halfback, but failed to place on the third team.

SCHEDULES

The football season next year will be another long one, ten week-ends being available for the schedule makers. A Missouri Valley conference ruling limits the number of football games to eight for K. U. so that there will be two off dates, one coming between the Nebraska and Missouri games as usual. The Ames and Nebraska games will be the big home contests for Kansas, the "Homecoming" being on November 17 at the time of the Nebraska clash.

The schedule follows:

September 29 or October 13, Kansas Normals at Lawrence.

October 6, Illinois at Urbana, Illinois.

October 20, Washburn at Lawrence.

November 3, Kansas Aggies at Manhattan.

November 10, Oklahoma at Norman, Oklahoma.

November 17, Nebraska at Lawrence.

November 29, Missouri at Columbia, Missouri.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Washburn at Lawrence, January 10.

Warrensburg Normal, at Lawrence, January 12.

Ames at Ames, January 18-19.

Kansas Aggies at Lawrence, January 23-24.

Kansas Aggies at Manhattan, February 2-3.

Missouri at Lawrence, February 6-7.

Washington U. at Lawrence, February 12-13.

Nebraska at Lawrence, February 16-17.

Missouri at Columbia, February 21-22.

Washington at St. Louis, February 23-24.

THE ALUMNI

ADDENDA

The following extracts are from two letters to Mr. Hopkins written by Mr. W. H. H. Piatt:

. . . . I have been much entertained by your article, "In Days of Old" in the Graduate Magazine for November, and I note therein your uncertainty as to the reason for the '92 appearing upon the football. Your alibi exonerates you of course from all responsibility. Inasmuch as I was present and remember well what happened, I will give you the facts. The occasion of taking the picture in question was quite an important one, for among other reasons, it was not only the first football picture, but the first picture of some of the players, and there was no little pride taken and attention given to all the little details—notice how nicely every-body's hair is combed except Williamson's, Mendell's, and Dobson's.

After all the disputes for place had been settled, and the good looking boys had been placed in front and the homely ones in the rear, it was decided to mark the football. Somebody produced a piece of chalk—Elmer Willis, I think—and they marked the ball '91; then a discussion arose as to whether the team was the '91 or '92 team. Coleman, I think it was, said that the catalog containing the enrollment for that scholastic year would be the '92 catalog. He was a guide at the University at that time and therefore knew about things that the others did not. His argument appeared logical and it was decided to erase the figure one and put the figure two in place of it. Mendell and I being freshmen, and Jewett a law student, took no part in the argument, which as I recall it was conducted principally by Coleman, Kinzie, and Willis. . . .

To foreclose all questions as to possibility of an action for libel on account of any mention your article makes particularly of me, I hereby stipulate that no such action lies and if it does, I waive all right therein and thereto, and admit full settlement and full payment therefor. . . .

Do you remember walking all the way back from the station at Baldwin to the town in quest of me because you feared I had been mobbed either by the Baker team

or the angry students on account of the disappearance of several of those orange caps during the progress of the game. Do you remember that afterwards you found me bringing up the rear guard of the last stragglers in company with Professor and Mrs. Dunlap, innocent of all cap thievery, possessed of no caps, apparently of a clear conscience; and some time later at the University you interviewed me and inquired if any of the caps had as yet caught up with me, telling me that a correspondence school had been started upon the subject. . . .

Incidents, both humorous and pathetic, were connected with the football teams, players, and games, while I was at the University, and I presume still continue. As to diplomatic correspondence growing out of incidents in the games, there were two that I remember particularly. One was the cap incident with Baker which I mentioned in my letter. There were three caps lost by the Baker players, and I was charged with being seen to snatch from the head of one of the players his cap, and throw it somewhere, nobody knew where. This nearly caused a riot at one part of the side lines, and when, after the game, an inventory was taken and three caps were missing, the Baker Athletic Association and faculty felt called upon to hold us to "strict accountability", and the correspondence began and ended with diplomatic notes. I remember it was claimed by the Baker people that the caps cost thirty cents apiece, and we thought they ought to have been procured for fifteen to twenty cents.

The other incident of diplomatic correspondence was with Missouri, and followed the game. The girls of Missouri University made a beautiful silk banner, old gold and black, with the letters M. S. U. across it, and at the game it was displayed from the center of the Missouri section, occasionally waved and occasionally moved forward and back as the play progressed upon the field. After the game the Missouri contingent relaxed its vigilance and interest in the banner, took it and set it in the end of the express car or the smoking car on the train which the students were taking to Columbia. Three or four Kansas ruffians, inspired with the spirit of the father of one

of the Kansas players, who, while the game was being played, ran up and down the side yelling to the Missourians that he helped "whoop hell out of them in '61 and could do it again," followed the Missouri students in charge of the banner to the train, mixed with them, and when they ceased to watch the banner, grabbed it up, jumped out of the car, ran off with it and secreted it until the Kansas train was loaded and ready to start, when it was brought to Lawrence. These fellows were real Jay Hawk-ers. They entertained the view that it was right to take anything from Missouri that was loose, that in so doing they were merely exercising the right of reprisal. The banner was displayed in the halls of what is now Fraser Hall—we then called it the main building. Both you and Chancellor Snow ordered it taken out, as I remember, and some days later President Jesse of Missouri University opened up the diplomatic correspondence which culminated in the return of the banner with proper apology and disclaimer by the Chancellor.

To the list of alumni and former students mentioned in Doctor Naismith's article in the last number of the Magazine, the following names have been added: Lieutenant Arthur Ford, a former student, who left the University to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis; Hale S. Cook, '14, lieutenant in the artillery division, stationed at Fort Leavenworth; Captain F. E. Buchan, '94, '95, of the Quartermaster's department in St. Louis; Lieutenant Roy Winton, stationed at Fort Wright, Spokane; and Commander D. C. Nutting of the Navy, who was a student in the University in 1889, when he was appointed to the Naval Academy.

For the past four years he has been stationed in the Canal Zone as superintendent of the mechanical division of the Canal, but was recently detached and ordered to report for duty at San Francisco.

W. H. Carruth writes from Leland Stanford: "Anent your note regarding the Memorabilia Club, I beg to say that V. L. Kellogg invented it, while he was the Chancellor's secretary. I recall several occasions on which he and I dug the material out of the rubbish heap or out from under a leaking steam-pipe and revived the club by shak-

ing hands and swearing the vows over again."

TWO COMPLAINTS

The first one came from an alumnus who has always done his full alumnal duty and who writes with perhaps pardonable asperity that he got very tired of the phrase "may be addressed," which he says appeared sixty-one times in the November number. We replied to him—and we would say it to anybody—that we got much tired of writing it. And we pointed with pride to the fact that we might have used it forty-seven times more, and did not.

Now comes the second complaint, which is our own. The state of affairs here indicated means that one hundred and eight members of the Alumni Association changed their addresses without letting us know. They depended upon the postoffice to inform us, and in due course of time we did find it out.

But that is all we found out, and that alone is a story without much of a plot. We did not know why they moved, nor what they are doing, so we could not tell the readers of the Magazine; for this is a situation in which imagination is of little value.

If you enjoy reading about your fellow-alumni, put a thoughtful finger to your brow and see if you cannot come to the conclusion that they in turn would be interested in a real news-item concerning your life and works.

'77

Fortieth Anniversary Next June.

Permanent Secretary, **CARRIE M. WATSON**
Lawrence, Kansas.

'82

Thirty-fifth Anniversary Next June

Permanent Secretary, **ETHEL ALLEN HAMILTON**
2317 Scottwood avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Edwin C. Meservey, '82, is a member of the Committee of Freeholders which is drafting a new charter for Kansas City, Missouri.

'84

Addie Sutliff Wheeler, '84, is living at 544 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

'87

Thirtieth Anniversary Next June.

Permanent Secretary, OLIVE THOMPSON
Waterville, Kansas.

'89

Edwin S. Earhart, l '89, has changed his address to 4125 Hyde Park, Kansas City, Missouri.

'91

Laura E. Lockwood, '91, g '94, writes from Wellesley College, that her mother, Sarah A. Lockwood, died at their home on November 2.

'92

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Next June.

Permanent Secretary, ELMER F. ENGEL,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Eugene Caldwell, e '92, is living at 480 Park avenue, New York City.

'94

F. E. Buchan, '94, l '95, is captain in the quartermaster's corps of the United States army. His address is Second Arsenal street, St. Louis.

'95

John A. Lahmer, e '95, and Alice Jehle were married September 23 and are living at 3308 Holliday avenue, St. Louis.

Francis M. Brady, l '95, was killed in a fall from a third story window of the Hotel Throop in Topeka November 27.

'96

Peter A. Claassen, '96, died in Florida in December. Mr. Claassen had been head of the department of modern languages in the Florida State College for Women.

'97

Twentieth Anniversary Next June

Permanent Secretary, ADA FAXON FILKIN,
3800 Wyoming avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Harriet Ayres Labarthe, '97, is living at 2715 Steiner street, in San Francisco.

Richard R. Price, '97, is secretary-treasurer of the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

Sydney S. Tate, l '97, is living on an alfalfa farm near Lakin. Mr. Tate has one daughter three years old.

'98

Nelson W. Clinger, p, '98, is living at 628 Alabama street, Lawrence.

J. B. Cheadle, '98, l '02, has changed his address from Chicago to 494 Elm avenue, Norman, Oklahoma.

Thomas B. Henry, '98, is a graduate student at the University of Chicago where he

is giving his entire attention to mathematics. Mr. and Mrs. Henry and daughter Josephine have leased an apartment at 5635 Kenwood avenue.

'99

Walter W. Cross, '99, may be addressed at 1013 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

'01

Robert Lander, '01, is the father of a boy three years old and a girl ten years of age. Mr. Lander lives at El Paso where he is in the lumber business.

Word has been received of the death of Fred Liscum, '00, l '02.

Lue Shinn Mattern, '01, is living at 902 North Los Robles avenue, Pasadena, California.

'02

Fifteenth Anniversary Next June

Permanent Secretary, RICHARD T. HARGREAVES,

307 Cleveland avenue, Spokane, Washington.

Walter J. Meek, '02, is president of the Gamma Alpha Graduates scientific fraternity which held its annual meeting in New York during the holidays.

'04

Bessie Miller McCreary, '04, may be addressed at 6748 Blackstone avenue, Chicago.

Ralph W. Ellis, '04, has changed his address from 5209 Winthrop avenue to 1230 Hood avenue in Chicago.

'05

Roy L. Moodie, '05, is living at 820 South East avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

J. Homer Adams, '05, is living in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

T. LeClerc Eyerly, '05, g '09, received his degree in medicine last spring from Baylor college and is now employed as house physician for the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium of Dallas, Texas.

Everett Petry, l '05, of Altus, Oklahoma, was elected as a representative from Jackson county to the lower house of the legislature.

'06

Frank F. Rupert, '06, g '08, is living in Narberth, Pennsylvania.

T. A. Prouse, m '06, is living at 1956 North 29 street, Kansas City, Kansas.

'07

Tenth Anniversary Next June
Permanent Secretaries.

GRACE BLAIR, College, Lawrence, Kansas.

E. N. NOYES, Engineers, 509 Juanita building, Dallas, Texas.

ROY WILDMAN, Law, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

CHAUNCEY OVERMAN, Pharmacy

Hazel Hudson Newcomb, '07, is living in Fredonia.

Frank J. Klingberg, '07, is living at 3757 Dalton avenue, Los Angeles.

'08

E. J. Wellington, e '08, has changed his address from Chicago to 2500 West Railroad avenue, Evanston.

'09

Grace Graham, '09, has changed her address from Fredonia to Chanute.

Watson Campbell, '09, m '14, may be addressed at 3320 Wayne avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

'10

Alberta Cresswell Sparks, '10, is living at 4026 Central street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Nellie Burnham, '10, receives mail addressed at 811 Fourteenth street, Boulder, Colorado.

Virgil H. Moon, '10, g '11, has changed his address to 304 South Ritter avenue, Indianapolis.

John M. Brentlinger, e '10, and Anna F. Swezey were married April 8 in Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Brentlinger is in the light, heat and power division of the Dupont powder company, and is consulting engineer in charge of the four smokeless and twenty black powder plants located from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

'11

Carl R. Brown, '11, is a student in Ann Arbor this winter.

Wesley A. Lacey, g '11, is living in Pullman, Washington.

Hazel Hall, '11, is teaching home economics in the Garnett high school.

Gertrude Rowlands Wetmore, fa '11, may be addressed at 4126 Virginia avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

H. C. Louderback, e '11, is employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph company in New York City.

Ruby Briggs Speer, '11, may be addressed at 60 Pearl street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

William Caldwell, e '11, and Addie Jackson Caldwell, '09, may be addressed at 1491 Coutant avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

John Harbeson, '11, who is employed now as superintendent of schools at Tonganoxie, received his master's degree from Columbia University last spring.

'12

Fifth Anniversary Next June

Permanent Secretary, BEULAH MURPHY
1115 University Ave., Wichita.

Leon A. Kuebler, p '12, has changed his address from Hastings, Nebraska, to Plattsmouth.

Frank E. Barrett, m '12, and Ivah Merwin Barrett, '06, are living in Wendall, Idaho.

Madge Carmichael, '12, may be addressed at Colony.

Arthur T. Swanson, '12, has changed his address from Randolph to Oakley.

Bertha Mix, '12, is an instructor of physical education in the University.

Laura Pendleton, fa '12, is an instructor in home economics in Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

C. Clay Spilman, e '12, and Christina David Spilman, '12, may be addressed at 2721 Monterey street, Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Thurman Hill, l '12, was elected county attorney of Montgomery county at the recent election.

Emerson L. Bray, '12, and Mildred Daniels of Waterbury, Connecticut, were married November 8.

Gilbert A. Bragg, '12, may be addressed at Thompson, Nevada.

Karl V. Shawver, l '12, was elected county attorney of Miami county in the recent election, with the biggest majority ever given in the county.

Cleve L. Swanson, l '12, is living at 608 B avenue, Miami, Florida.

Isabel Thomes, '12, may be addressed at 3923 Oak street, Kansas City, Missouri.

E. R. Hoskins, '12, is an instructor in anatomy in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City.

R. Tucker, e '12, may be addressed at 574 Ladd avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Melvin J. Kates, l '12, may be addressed at 184 Pacific avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

'13

E. P. Jaques, e '13, may be addressed at 6143 Kenwood avenue, Chicago.

W. F. Price, e '13, who is employed in the signal department of the Santa Fe may be

addressed at the Kirchoff building, Los Angeles.

James A. Young, *e* '13, is employed in the valuation department of the Northern Pacific railway of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Ansel H. Stubbs, '13, has given up his work as a teacher of German in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school, to become secretary and city manager of the Inter-Collegiate Press of Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry Walter Thompson, *g* '13, has

changed his address from Hillsboro to McPherson.

Leroy Arnold, '13, and Evalyn Ragsdale, '12, *g* '13, were married October first and are now living at 1103 Kansas avenue in Topeka.

Marguerite McLellan, '13, has changed her address from Woodstock, Illinois, to St. Joseph, where she is teaching Latin in the high school.

A. C. Syfert, '13, *m* '15, has changed his address from Milan, Kansas, to Blackwell, Oklahoma, where he is practising medicine.

Arthur L. Crookham, *g* '13, is the father of a daughter, Barbara, born November 27. Mr. Crookham is employed on the editorial staff of *The Evening Telegram* of Portland, Oregon. His home address is 4 Rexford Apartments, 345 Clay street.

Earl Carson, *e* '13, may be addressed at 1320 Grand avenue, Davenport, Iowa.

'14

Frances Veatch, *e* '14, and Vera Atkinson, '13, who were married in November, are living at 3909 Lafayette street, St. Louis, where Mr. Veatch is superintendent of filtration for the East St. Louis water-works.

Eugene Harshbarger, *e* '14, may be addressed in care of the United States Surveyor general, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Walter C. Mayer, '14, who is in Y. M. C. A. work in Manila writes: "Our work is thriving and looks very encouraging. The Jones' bill threw a great responsibility on the Philippine legislators and it certainly looks fine the way they are handling it. There have been very few incidents that even the best of our Americans would criticize. Some of the older heads have been under American training and supervision so long that they have absorbed a part of the latter's conservatism. It looks very hopeful, indeed."

Howard C. Pauly, *e* '14, is employed by the Western Electric company in New York City. He may be addressed at 1707 Nelson

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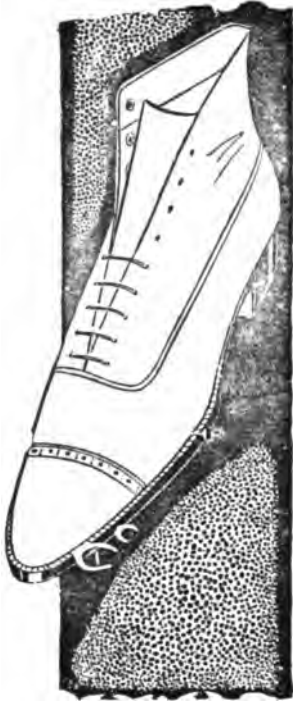
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avenue, apartment 1 E, Bronx, New York City.

Marley Brown, l '14, and Nellie D... '12, were married in Kansas City, ... third. They are living now in Colorado Flats, Colorado.

C. C. Janzen, g '14, may be addressed at 8 North Hall, University of Chicago, Hyde Park Station.

L. E. Brown, e '14, and Eda Hinchman, '14, were married October 4 in Kansas City, Missouri. They are living at 312 Christy avenue, Jackson, Michigan, where Mr. Brown is employed as an engineer for the Eastern Michigan Powder company.

Kelton Lewis, l '14, died at his home in Kinsley, December 19.

Amarynthia J. Smith, '14, is teaching home economics in the departmental branch of the public school of Louisville, Kentucky. She may be addressed at 10 Central apartments.

'15

Hal Coffman, '15, is a fellow in the Y. M. C. A. college of Chicago where he does some teaching and county work and acts as an assistant to the dean of boys. His address is 5315 Drexel avenue.

R. B. WAGSTAFF

DEALER IN

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Lawrence, Kansas

John Wallace McCaslin, '15, and Jane Weaver, '16, were married October 31.

William Arthur Stacey, '15, may be addressed at 1570 Old Colony building, Chicago, in care of *The Engineering Record*.

Ida Malleis, '15, is teaching German and Latin in Berryton.

C. F. Alexander, '15, has changed his address from Stockton to 708 State street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Emily Annadown, '15, may be addressed at 1004 south Catalina, Los Angeles.

Erle F. Cress, '15, is a student in Harvard law school this winter. He may be addressed at 33 Melton street, Cambridge.

Victor K. LaMer, '15, is employed as research assistant in biochemistry for the Carnegie station for experimental evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

John H. Simms, '15, may be addressed in care of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida.

Leon Bocker, '15, may be addressed at 817 Rebecca avenue, Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania.

Ortie M. Hebbe, '15, is a student in the University this winter. She may be addressed at 1223 Ohio street.

Floyd L. Loveless, '15, may be addressed at 1425 Buchanan street, Topeka.

Nellie E. Burkhardt, '15, may be addressed at Gashland, Missouri.

'16,

First Anniversary Next June

Permanent Secretary, JOSEPHINE JAQUA
St. Francis, Kansas.

Kenneth Foust, '16, and Anna Fryer were married in November. They are living in Iola where Mr. Faust is practicing law.

Mildred Spake, '16, is teaching physical education in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school.

Ida Perry, '16, may be addressed at 812 West 59 Terrace Kansas City, Missouri.

Zula Chase, '16, is teaching in the Hutchinson high school.

Pearl Sitzler, '16, is teaching German and history in the Burlingame high school.

Ward Barber, '16, is traveling for the Sherwin-Williams Paint company. He may be addressed at 1032 Tennessee street, Lawrence.

Louise M. Hopkins, '16, may be addressed at 1305 Vermont street, Lawrence.

Alice L. Brown, '16, is doing graduate



Beauty and the Feet

MODERN footwear is not only marvelous to look at, but marvelous in the making. Never before in history has footwear played such an important part in the attire of the fashionable woman.

Style, beauty, fit, comfort, attractiveness,—these are necessary and insisted upon, for the most noticeable feature of woman's attire to-day is her shoes: and they are such as the world has never seen.

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The smartest looking feet the country over are clad in Goodyear welt boots and shoes, which are acknowledged to be unequalled for durability, comfort, and style.

work in the University this winter. She may be addressed at 1300 Oread avenue.

Dudley J. Pratt, '16, receives mail addressed to 911 Scott street, Palo Alta, California.

H. W. Dodds, '16, is an instructor of public speaking in the high school of Greeley, Colorado.

Donald Lackey, '16, receives mail addressed to 1050 Third avenue east, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. R. Arndst, '16, is living in Nickerson, Kansas.

Edward W. Tanner, '16, is employed by Shepard, Farrar, and Wiser, architects, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry Russell Duncan, '16, is practising law in Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Harry Van McColloch, '16, who is a student in Princeton Seminary may be addressed at 304 Hodge Hall, Princeton.

FORMER STUDENTS

Edith M. Russell, a former student, is traveling in Iowa this winter for the Christian Women's Board of Missions.

Jerome Beatty and Dorothy McKnight Beatty, former students, are the parents of a boy born December 9.

Peoples State Bank

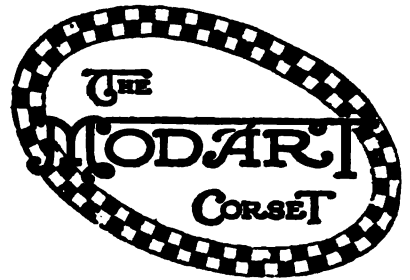
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THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE

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of the University of Kansas.

AGNES THOMPSON, '96, Editor and Manager.

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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

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HARRY E. RIGGS, '86, Ann Arbor, Michigan.....*Vice-president*
AGNES THOMPSON, '96.....*Acting Secretary and Treasurer*

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Headquarters and Dues

The headquarters of the Association are in the south-east room on the main floor of Fraser hall.

Active membership is open to all graduates. Dues \$2 a year—June to June—payable before January 1. Endowment membership, open to all active members. Dues \$3 in addition to the active membership dues.

Life membership, issued, upon application, to members who have paid into the treasury, as dues, a total of \$50.

Associate membership, open to former students not graduates. Dues \$2 a year.



Discovery of the rarest fossil in the University of Kansas Museum (*Hargeria gracilis*) by H. T. Martin in 1894,
on the Solomon River of Graham County Kansas in the land of the cretaceous chalk beds.

The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

February, 1917

Number 5

Our Librarian

Did you, Mr. Graduate, or you, Mrs. Graduate, ever think what it means to be faithful to one interest through thirty-nine years? Did you ever try it?—such a task?—to go in and out for thirty-nine years—often with light-minded youngsters, and these ever changing like the grains of a quicksand—the only staying, permanent thing being the criticisms of nervous-dyspepsia academicians? Thirty-nine years, mind you.

You have spent your thirty-nine years, or a part of it, dealing with malleable human nature. You have been whittling away at something obedient to your will. But there are other things not so malleable. A book, for instance, in the form in which it comes to the librarian. Now a good book is the best thing made by man—a good book man only makes with the help of God. But a book is malleable only so far as the writer and editor go. It becomes non-malleable when handed to the librarian. To the modern librarian it is an instrument for furthering human kind, when that kind seeks knowledge and wisdom; and the librarian, obedient to his or her vocation, must protect that book, and show the inconsiderateness and roughness of youth, or of

the uninstructed, how this thing from the head and heart and hand of man, with the aid of God, should be treated.



OUR LIBRARIAN
when she began her duties.

Modern librarians have a different task from that of the old-time librarian—of the day when one of the greatest of them, the Dutch scholar, Daniel Heinsius wrote, "I no sooner

come into the library than I bolt the door, excluding lust, ambition, avarice and all such vices whose nurse is idleness, mother of ignorance and melancholy. In the very lap of eternity, among many divine souls, I take my seat with so lofty a spirit and in so sweet a content, that I pity all that know not this happiness." Modern librarians, products of our broad-spread democracy, have something else to do besides bolting the door, reading, and spilling an occasional pity on those locked out. Let us look at one instance of what an efficient, modern librarian has accomplished.

Thirty-nine years ago the 27th of next April, Miss Carrie M. Watson took charge of the "library" of the University of Kansas. I remember the parcel of books then put in her keeping. You might have carried them off in a wheelbarrow. Nevertheless, we had need of a library, that is, a room for books; need, too, of a reading room where students might go and con their tasks. And we had need of a genius to preside over that room—to keep order, if by chance some light-head should disturb its quiet, and to look after whatever volumes were at hand and care for accessions. With one of the faculty nominally librarian, Miss Watson was named "assistant."

So began her work. After a number of years—nine—the "assistant" became librarian. And how has her work prospered? January, 1917, the library reports 112,341 volumes, and uncounted readers.

Now this growth has not come of itself. Only by organization, by administration, by minutest care for the infinite details of a library, by the hard conscientious work of the lib-

rarian and her aiders—not by bolting the door and sitting and reading "in sweet content" as our friend, Heinsius, did in the seventeenth century, in the aristocrat's library of the University of Leyden. This harvest has come to the democrat's library of the University of Kansas only by unbolting the door, and by the exactest honesty, the force of character and force of knowledge of the librarian. Women have a wonderful industry in or-



OUR LIBRARIAN
in these days.

ganization of detail, an almost uncanny accuracy in just such work as a modern library needs, even bitterest misogynists must admit. If a single Thomas remains who doubts, let him open his eyes and look over there in the Spooner building.

A moment ago we spoke of the non-malleability of the librarian's material. Still, in all these thirty-nine

years Miss Watson's task has not lacked the element of human nature. All changes, all developments, of the University during that time have passed before her eyes—for ours is a democratic, an *unbolted-door* library, we repeat. She has seen every conscientious student the University has had. All the Pleaseboys and Sitby-hers have sought the corners of the book-domicile of which she has had charge, all the weather-burnt Dick Punchemhards and Merry-Widow-hatted Pansah Hobbletrots—not to speak of hundreds and thousands of real workers and seekers for ideas and an impelling spirituality. If, of

what she has seen, our librarian had ever had time to keep a journal, what a record we should have! Of what human worth and value!

It used to be said, years ago, that noisy pretentiousness distinguished people of the west, and especially marked Kansas folks. This could in no wise be averred of Carrie M. Watson and her modest, unassuming ways. Her quiet solidity of character and truth are, I fancy, the secret of her power and of her enduring authority.

KATE STEPHENS.

New York, January, 1917.

On Closing the Hymn-Book

O poets, sighing for peace beyond the grave,
For easeful rest in flowery meadows bright,
Longing for mansions glorious in the light
Of God's own face, for living water to lave
The aching brow and toil-worn hands; you crave
A life from pain and sorrow free, from blight
Of struggle and the dire defeat of right,
A land whence goes no friend to Death's dark cave.

To rest with Will a child, oft choosing yet
The wrong; to die at ease with Truth not found!
To cease from Beauty's quest, her face unseen!
Could aeons of peace such loss requite? O let
Us hope, beyond the grave in Death's demesne,
That toil and pain of quest may still abound.

—LAURA E. LOCKWOOD.

Across the Goal Line

From time to time the Magazine means to print accounts of the noteworthy achievements of Kansas alumni in various fields of endeavor. It is not depending upon its own knowledge in the choice of these, but asking advice from those who have had opportunities to judge.

In the realm of statesmanship it finds that the service to the nation rendered by Charles F. Scott, '81, as chairman of the committee on agriculture deserves pre-eminence.

One of the most important committee chairmanships ever held by any representative from Kansas in the National Congress—perhaps the most important one considering the work to be done at the time—was that which came to this state when Charles F. Scott, '81, was made chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Scott had been a member of the committee for six years before being made chairman, but the honor then did not come to him by seniority for when the vacancy occurred there were two or three men on the committee older in service than himself and therefore outranking him. His appointment was made because it had been earned and the fitness of it, even though it violated the usual custom, was generally recognized.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is really a great university, for the great majority of men employed in it are scientists of the highest rank, doing research work of the greatest importance to the country's dominant industry. Mr. Scott's experience as a student, and later for ten years as a regent, of the University of Kansas, gave him at once an understanding of the tasks to which the investigators in the Department were addressing themselves, and a sympathy with their efforts and achievements which made him a

prime favorite with them. The Department is also a great constructive instrument through which the Government works out plans and methods for the conservation and the promotion of the nation's wealth in many directions, and this line of activity also had Mr. Scott's enthusiastic and intelligent support. As an illustration of the rate at which these various activities were developed during the ten years of Mr. Scott's service on the committee, it may be remarked that the appropriation bill for the support of the Department in 1901 was less than \$4,000,000, while in 1911 the bill carried more than \$17,000,000. Even to summarize the nearly innumerable projects of the Department to which Mr. Scott contributed thought and effort during the ten years of his membership on the committee would require more space than is here available, and so mention will be made only of two or three of the most outstanding importance.

Early in his service Mr. Scott recognized that the greatest weakness of the Department of Agriculture was in the failure to get the facts and information it acquired out to the farmers of the country in usable form. "You spend many thousands of dollars and many years of time," he said once to Secretary Wilson when he appeared before the Com-

mittee, "experimenting and investigating, and you obtain information that would be worth millions of dollars to the farmers, and all you do is to print a bulletin about it—which is equivalent to embalming and burying it." What followed is a long story, but the short of it is that all over the country now there are trained and skilled men, called "field agents" or "farm advisers" who are paid partly by funds from the federal treasury and partly by local appropriation and who give their entire time to carrying personally to the farmers through demonstration and by other methods the information which formerly could only reach them through a printed bulletin which few of them could obtain and which fewer still were able to understand and apply. The extension of this method of farm demonstration is universally regarded as the most important movement of recent times in the direction of better agriculture, and "Scott of Kansas" is entitled to a large share of the credit for it.

Another important movement to which Mr. Scott contributed most valuable aid in its inception is that of Conservation, particularly as it relates to the care and use of the national forests. When Mr. Scott became a member of the committee of agriculture the only recognition given to the fact that the nation owned many thousand square miles of timber land was the existence of what was known as "the division of forestry" in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Scott recognized that the Interior Department, organized as it was to sell the public domain, was not the proper agency through which to preserve and administer any

part of that domain, and so joined with others of the same mind in having the division of forestry transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Fortunately at the head of this division there was a young man of tremendous energy and of far vision, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, and he found in Mr. Scott a man who believed as firmly as he did that the inheritance of all the people should be conserved for the benefit of all the people and not sold for a song for the enrichment of a few of the people. What followed as a result of the team work between these two men is another long story, the short of which is that the "division of forestry," to support which in 1901 a meagre appropriation of \$75,000 was made, is now the "bureau of forestry" expending annually more than \$5,000,000 in the administration of nearly 200,000,000 acres of forests from which an annual revenue of more than \$2,000,000 is derived,—a revenue which is growing so rapidly that the national forests promise soon to become a source of revenue while all the time growing in extent and in beauty instead of being obliterated.

The legislation that cured the conditions in the packing houses, the description of which is in Upton Sinclair's book "The Jungle," was chiefly Mr. Scott's work. As chairman of the committee on agriculture he presided over and directed the most exhaustive and informing inquiry ever made into the question of margin gambling on the grain, produce and cotton exchanges, out of which grew modification of the rules and practices of those exchanges which very largely mitigated the evils that had grown up in them and which led to legisla-

tion wholly prohibiting the sale of cotton futures.

These are merely some of the high lights that a casual glance over the record during the decade that Mr. Scott was in Congress discloses. They take no account, of course, of the mere routine work which the chairman of a great committee does as a matter of course and which attracts no attention outside the committee-room or the chamber of the House of Representatives but which after all is of supreme importance in the orderly conduct of the nation's business. But the work that Mr.

Scott did of this routine sort was so well done that when it was finished the members of his committee not only "spread upon the records" the usual resolution, but tendered him a complimentary dinner and presented him with a costly silver service with an inscription upon it which must have gone far to compensate him for the loss of his seat, while many of the members of the House not on the committee, took the trouble to put into the *Congressional Record* an expression of their appreciation of his service to the country.

In Fossil Land*

If a person is chary of climbing steps, and gazing at endless arrays of specimens, he is very likely to stop at the first or second floor of the Museum, and feel that he has really seen every thing of interest there is to see. You know that kind of a person, don't you?—the kind that congratulates himself because he has "stuck it out" in a sight-seeing excursion or in an art display until almost the last lap, then growing fatigued from an over-use of eye and brain power, gives up before he has reached the "promised land." However trite and commonplace it may sound, it is always the highest things that are the best and the most worth while if one only had the will-power to reach the top. How true this is in the case of the Museum, we shall try to make our readers see.

Away up on the third floor is a veritable fairy-land, but no rubbing of a magic lamp or the turning of a wishing-ring will admit you to it—you have to climb. The guide to this al-

luring land is an interesting middle-aged gentleman with the look of a sage in his penetrating gray eyes and much-lined face. If he will leave his heavy-laden work table long enough to take you on the thrilling journey, you will learn some unbelievable facts about the strange things you come across.

The sign over the entrance looks unexciting enough. It reads:

Fossils

Birds

Mammals

Swimming and Flying Reptiles. But do not be disappointed. Just follow your white-aproned guide, and you will be rewarded for having climbed so high. At first, however, in that polite manner that we all think we must adopt in looking at specimens, you will probably exclaim in affected interest: "Oh, just look at that funny gray tree trunk! It's bigger at the top than at the bottom, isn't it?" You look at your guide expectantly, and are chagrined to find

*A resumption of the "Seeing K. U." series that appeared in the magazine several years ago.

a slightly amused, slightly disgusted expression wrinkling up his face.

"That is the right femur of the largest known land animal we have any remains of," he explains in his pleasant voice with its English accent. "That animal weighed probably eighty thousand pounds in real life. Its skin was quite thick, and it was probably destitute of scales and hair." He looked at me quizzically to see if I was listening. But this time my interest was not feigned.

"Here's a little femur," I cried, to show him that I had "taken it all in." And I turned to my left and put my hand on a smaller gray substance that did not look like much of any thing.

"No, no," Mr. Martin exclaimed hastily, "that is the right shoulder blade of a gigantic land reptile of the mesozoic age."

"Oh," I reply unintelligently, for, to be perfectly frank, I did not have very much of an idea what "mesozoic" meant. If he had not acted as if I really ought to know, I would have asked him, but I hardly dared incur his displeasure at my ignorance this early in the game. Therefore, I kept still, all the time wondering, on my way to the next stopping place whether the queer word meant a kind of a tribe of animals, or a peculiar soil in which the old shoulder blade was found.

We stopped at the first case, each waiting for the other to say something.

"It's a snake," I said finally, with a tone of uneasy doubt in my voice.

"It is a skeleton, almost a complete one, of a large, swimming lizard-like reptile of the inland sea of western Kansas—a marine lizard, you know,"

he answered me as if he had not heard my terrible break.

I did not know. To begin with, I thought I had done my geography rather well—I had always been graded "95" or "96" on my report-card in the subject—but I never had heard of or seen on the map any sea in Kansas. I decided that Mr. Martin had slipped once, and I was beginning to crow a little inwardly over the fact when my eyes happened to light upon the placard in the case. Then my heart did fall, so hard that I was sure he must have heard it hit the earth. For there, in black and white, so plain that "he who runs might read," were the words "inland sea of Kansas." Well, I just decided that I would ask the first professor I met, from whom I did not take a course, to tell me about it.

"Do you notice," Mr. Martin was continuing, as if nothing whatever had happened," the almost perfect preservation of its teeth? There are twenty-one of them that I can count."

Yes, there really were twenty-one. I lagged behind on purpose to see if he was right. And of course he was!

Mr. Martin by this time was away off in another part of the room examining a specimen as if he had never seen it before. I decided to leave him alone for a while and go on an exploring trip of my own. Next to the lizard-like reptile was the skeleton of a long-snouted beast called an "armoured marine fish-eating crocodile." The sign said it was from Germany, and this fact set me to musing. How strange it was that two animals, one a crocodile, the other a lizard, existing several thousands years ago in countries as far apart as Kansas and Germany, should now be reposing

peacefully in a Kansas museum within five feet of each other. Well, well, who knows? Perhaps a thousand years hence you or I shall be sleeping, for all that we know, by a Hindoo spiritualist or a Japanese jinrickisha maker.

I looked around for something more cheerful with which to divert my gloomy thoughts, and found what would delight the eyes of any child. It was the model of a Triceratops, which, in understandable vernacular means "three horns." It looks a little like an antiquated rhinoceros, a little like an elephant, with its heavy hide, thick tale, and horn above the mouth. What amused me most of all about this cunning nursery-beast was the pleasant expression—almost a smile—about its mouth.

On a stand near by was the head of a dinosaur, which, even in its skeleton form was enough to frighten any one by dim twilight. And what do you think? The original beast, so I read, weighed probably fifteen tons, and was twenty-five feet or more in length.

Now I discovered something new. Stretching across the back of the room is a long twenty-five foot snake-like object, that was not at all terrifying, since it is mounted now in plaster, and its fangs had long ago turned to harmless chalk. This was a *Tylosaurus Proriger*, according to its placard. And below it in the same plaster was another specimen equally euphonious in its title—the *Tylosaurus Dyspelor*, with a larger skull and longer vertebrae than its cousin the *Proriger*. In its original length it was probably thirty feet long.

I turned next to an unpronounceable object called a *Dolchorhynchops*

osborni Williston which got its Christian name from our former professor of anatomy. It is the only complete skeleton of a plesiosaur ever collected in Kansas. The plesiosaurs, if you do not know—I didn't either until I read the card—were great sea reptiles. This one belonged to the Jurassic and Cretaceous period and is related to the turtle. It resembles a sea turtle, with round, compact body covered with a leathery hide. It has long flippers, rather a short tail, extraordinarily long snout, and well-developed teeth. It frequented muddy waters, not far from the shore, and was a slow-moving bottom feeder.

Just as I finished reading this interesting bit of information, Mr. Martin called to me. I went up to the window before which he was standing, and he showed me a picture of this plesiosaur, sporting around in a large body of water with other impossible water beasts. Of course the picture was only imagined, but it gave one a much better idea of the animals than could be obtained from the skeletons.

Mr. Martin then showed me what I think is one of the most interesting things in the entire museum. The name will not help you much if you are not a student of paleontology. It was the *Teleoceras Fossiger*, the most common miocene rhinoceros. It was found in Phillips County, Kansas, and the fossil remains are so abundant in some localities, so Mr. Martin told me, that scientists believe that this species lived in great herds upon the plains, like the bison. The legs of this animals were so short as to give it the squat proportions of a hippopotamus, but it probably got there, just the same.

I was about to go on to the next case, but Mr. Martin pointed out something to me that I had overlooked. It was a *Platygonus leptorhinus* Williston, a large peccary found in association with several others like it. Their bodies were partly overlapped as though they had died while asleep under a river bank. A peccary is rather like a pig, only the pig belongs to an old world race, and the remains of them are not found in America until after the coming of the white man. The peccary is peculiar to the new world, and was evolved in North America. The upper tusks point downward in peccaries and upward in pigs.

And now I hesitate to tell what happened next. Just as I was beginning to congratulate myself upon having made very few stupid blunders of late, we arrived at the next case. I saw what looked to me very much like a cow, with enormous horns and teeth. Therefore I displayed my intelligence by asking why the skeleton of a cow was such a rarity as to deserve a place in a paleontological specimen room.

"A cow!" Mr. Martin said, pained to a greater degree, even, than he had been before. "This is the *Bison occidentalis* Lucas, a large extinct species of buffalo of the Pleistocene. I suppose you don't know what pleistocene is, do you?" he ended in rather a withering tone.

"Oh, yes," I cried, delighted at the opportunity of saying something I was sure was right. "Pleistocene is a sort of clay that you can model figures with. Children use it in kindergarten."

I looked up at Mr. Martin, expecting to get an approving glance. What

was my dismay upon seeing a look of utter amazement, mingled with pity, consternation, even horror.

"I don't know what you are thinking of," he said stiffly, "but 'Pleistocene' is an age that existed 20,000



MR. MARTIN
and a pet skull.

years ago. It has nothing to do with kindergarten clay."

He went hastily on to the next case, as if he desired to leave instantly the atmosphere that I had polluted so shamefully with my ill-timed, inappropriate words. In utter disgrace I gazed unseeingly at an arrow head in the same case, which was found under the right scapula of the bison skeleton. "The most positive proof," the placard said, "that man existed in America during the Pleistocene." Oh, yes, I knew now what that awful word meant, and it would be a long time before I would confuse it with plastocene."

In another case, the one in the south-east corner of the room, are fragments of several interesting things. There is a *Pteranodon ingens* Marsh, whatever that might mean.

Mr. Martin, though only a few feet away from me, was a thousand so far as I was concerned. Therefore I read the sign and all it said was, "a Pterodactyl wing, found in Logan County, Kansas." There were also some fossil remains of giant pigs—*Elotheres* of the Eocene and oligocene periods. And near these remains was a picture of the pigs themselves, looking as huge as buffaloes. The last thing of interest was the skull of a three-toed horse, found in the Long Fork Miocene deposits by the Colorado Expedition of 1911.

A smaller case in the north-east corner of the room showed some more interesting specimens. There were the skull of a sabre-tooth cat and a primitive sabre-tooth tiger, one of the most perfect petrified skeletons ever found complete except for the slender tips of some of the processes of the vertebrae. This animal, according to the placard, was the most abundant species of cat-like carnivore during the oligocene. (By this time I was becoming accustomed to the big words. I could almost tell, by the endings of them which meant different ages and which meant different species.)

As I was looking at another specimen in the same case, a *Daphoenus vetus*, or a primitive dog-like carnivore of the oligocene, a real little dog ran yelling and barking into the room—followed by the Chancellor's son and two other youngsters. The dog and the boys as well seemed strangely out of place with their lively noisiness, in this quiet room with its aged, silent mammals. They evidently felt it, too, for they stayed only a few minutes.

On top of the next case was a *Cas-*

toroides kansensis—a large fossil beaver of the age which I knew so well now after Mr. Martin's lucid explanation. "Probably early man helped exterminate this large rodent," I read on the card beneath it. "It attained the size of the black bear."

By this time I suppose Mr. Martin had relented. At any rate, he made noble reparation for his ignoring of me during the last hour, by taking me up to see his most priceless and rarest specimen. It was the Pterodactyl, or flying reptile—the same creature whose wing I had seen in a former case.

"The bones," I read, "are thin hollow cylinders, and very light. One nearly complete skeleton—eighteen feet from tip to tip—weighed only five pounds in fossil condition; the live one would probably weigh only twenty-five or thirty pounds. The early European Pterodactyls (Jurassic period) were small, with short wings, and teeth in the jaws. Some had long steering tails. The largest Pterodactyls in America (Cretaceous period) were larger, tailless, and toothless, with dagger-like beaks and very long wings. They had a smooth skin without scales or feathers. Their food was fish caught by diving like a king-fisher. "There are over 500 specimens found in Kansas," Mr. Martin concluded after I had read all there was on the subject. "That is a wonderfully preserved specimen."

It was growing dark outside, and hungry crowds of people were leaving Fraser after a lecture. I looked once more around the room. Perhaps it was my imagination, perhaps the dim twilight helped. At any rate, it seemed to me that the old fos-

sils and skeletons were taking on flesh, and fur, or hide. I looked for Mr. Martin. He had vanished, a ghost-like figure, into his office. Trying my best to appear nonchalant, I turned my back on the right femur of the large land animal as well as upon the chuckling head of the Triceratops, and quickly stole from the room. My footsteps echoed loudly on the cement floors as I found my way at last through endless rooms to the stairs. When I reached the

open air I began to feel natural. There I caught up with a friend on the way home from the lecture.

"Paleontology! fossils! How dry and boring!" she said, as I explained what I had been doing.

"Dry? Do you think so?" I asked the question with the same contempt that Mr. Martin himself would have done. "Oh, no they aren't. Come up with me to Fossil-land, and I'll prove it!"

CAROLYN McNUTT.



A part of the Vertebrate Paleontological Museum. Mr. Martin and his assistant, Harry Martin, in the midst of their ancient treasure.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

By the Oread Observer

A SAD SEMI-CENTENNIAL

North College has finally been abandoned. Several weeks ago in a high wind the old building rocked and tottered so that classes were dismissed. The state architect had added his note of warning to that of the superintendent of buildings and grounds, and the Chancellor had asked the dean of the School of Fine Arts to send students from the place whenever the wind was high.

After that storm the walls visibly weakened and on January 16 the Chancellor wrote to the Board of Administration advising the immediate abandonment of the building. It is disconcerting to the musical temperament to watch the landscape through a palpably widening crack in one's studio walls.

The Board of Administration concurred and has leased the house at 1406 Tennessee street for a year. On January 24 the school took up its abode there and two hundred and twenty-six students are using fourteen pianos eight hours a day in nine rooms in a frame dwelling house on a fifty foot lot. So far the neighbors have remained quiescent.

The cornerstone of what came to be North College was laid October 18, 1859. The Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians in turn had endeavored to build a school on Mount Oread, and the Presbyterians got so far as the completion of the foundation. When a state university became assured the old foundation was utilized and the building, which the first catalogue describes as "a neat, substantial edifice, fifty feet square and three stories high," was occupied in September, 1866, and used until 1872 when Fraser Hall became the home of the University.

Until 1890 "the old university" as it was called, was used as an asylum for feeble-minded children. At that time the School of Law was transferred from Fraser and remained in North College four years. In 1896 the School of Music, which had lived in rented quarters in the old Methodist church at the corner of Massachusetts and Berkley streets, began its struggle with in-

adequate accommodations, to which it has just succumbed.

MOST OF THEM SURVIVED

Quiz week, with its tragedies and comedies has passed with few casualties. Four days, beginning January 22, were devoted to examinations; Friday, Saturday and Sunday to recovery; and Monday to enrollment in the classes of the second semester.

An increasing number of instructors conducted examinations under the honor system. A new method of enrollment was tried, whereby the students drew numbers for their places in line. The plan was successful and the scene in Robinson Gymnasium was less like a bargain sale in a ten cent store than usual.

Seventy-nine students out of a possible 1,810 in the College failed in their work last semester, according to figures given out by Dean Olin Templin. The largest number of these were freshmen and have been reinstated for the second semester.

A ruling of the University Senate provides that "failure in more than one-third of his work in any semester severs a student's connection with the University." Reinstatements are made by the Dean where sufficient ground is given for allowing the student to continue his work in the University for the remainder of the year.

Of the seventy-nine who failed in the College the freshmen head the list with sixty-four. Fifty men students out of 403 failed and fourteen out of 293 women.

In the sophomore class of 254 men and 188 women, seven men and three women failed; in the junior class of 158 men and 160 women, one man and one woman failed; in the senior class of 124 men and 113 women, none failed, and among special students, eighty-two men and fifty women, three men failed.

A recent report published widely over the state said four hundred University students would be dropped this month. This report was untrue and greatly exaggerated. The College with a total enrollment of 1,810 lost only 115, most of whom will be

reinstated. The School of Engineering lost seventeen, two from illness, two from accidents, four for lack of funds; while the School of Pharmacy lost fifteen, two for poor work, and the remainder for lack of funds, illness or because of the poor housing conditions of the department. The School of Law lost less than ten men while the School of Medicine had a correspondingly small loss.

A NEW UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL

Mr. David L. Patterson, of the department of history, has just been appointed assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences by the Board of Administration, the appointment having been made on the recommendation of Dean Olin Templin of the College and Chancellor Frank Strong. Mr. Patterson began his new duties February first.

Mr. Patterson has charge of student relations, such as correspondence with students and their parents, management of instructors' and advisers' reports on current work, enforcement of faculty regulations bearing on scholarship, reinstatement of students dropped on account of the failure rule, and representation of the College in student matters and cases involving breaches of discipline.

The addition to the administrative force has been made necessary by the large increase in the work of the dean's office, due partly to the necessity of more careful oversight of students and their work. It was a result also of the desire of the dean of the College to resume to a limited extent the teaching function, the tendency in universities now being toward a small amount of teaching by as many administrative officers as possible, in order that they may be in immediate contact with the teaching problems over which they have administrative control.

LECTURES, CONCERTS AND PLAYS

Alfred Noyes found an interested audience waiting him when he entered Fraser Chapel, Thursday, January 18, to begin his lecture. By four o'clock the chapel was full up to the front seats and back to standing room in the balcony.

Mr. Noyes chose to give a varied program. Of the eight poems he read from

memory, it is difficult to select the favorite although the audience seemed to respond a trifle more heartily to "The Forty Singing Seamen."

Mr. Noyes insists that he is neutral. He admitted, however, that the poem "The Search Light" is an answer to a philosophy neither English, French nor American, the theme of which is that private morality differs from political morality in that there is a power superior to individuals but none superior to the state.

Mr. Noyes' poetry is free from poetic license and inversions with no lack of adherence to the laws of versification. He delivers his poems forcefully without dramatic elocutionizing and emphasizes the rhythmic beauty of the poetry.

"The object of poets for the last fifty years," Mr. Noyes explained, "has been to maintain the natural prose order and not to use poetic license in complicating lines of verse."

Francis Neilson, a former member of the British parliament, spoke in Marvin Hall on January 15 on "National Armaments and International Hatred." As his title indicates, he sees war as the result of the growth of the munition interests rather than as an expression of patriotism.

Among the other lecturers speaking at the University lately are Doctor G. D. Strayer, head of the department of school administration in Columbia, whose subject was "The Modern School"; Doctor M. P. Rooseboom, assistant secretary of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, who was in Belgium at the beginning of the war; and Mr. A. C. MacDougall of Wellesley College, who spoke on "Wagner and his Music."

Following a plan which has been in vogue at Michigan for some years, Dean P. F. Walker, of the School of Engineering, has been giving a series of lectures to the freshmen engineers, bringing before the freshmen the nature of engineering activities.

Dean Walker has arranged to have eight seniors, representing the several organizations of the School of Engineering give short talks to the freshmen.

The Second Shepherds' Play," presented by the Blackfriars Club of the University of Kansas, was given in the "Little Theatre" of Green Hall Wednesday, January 17, under the direction of the department of English.

The play, written about 1400, portrays the rustic life of the author's own times and is a combination of a comic English plot and the medieval miracle play. The plot is one of the earliest examples of comedy in English literature.

Although the language of the drama used had been modernized, the stage setting, costumes, and characters were typically Old English.

Pleased with the success of their first production, the Blackfriars plan to continue their study of early English drama.

"The Chimes of Normandy," presented Monday, January 15, by the School of Fine Arts at the Bowersock Theatre, had all the marks of a finished production.

The concert given by Madame Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler at Robinson Gymnasium January 25 was one of the most satisfactory of the season from every point of view. Her hearers, fifteen hundred of them, were delighted by the artistry of her playing and the charm of the selections on the program.

The class in appreciation of music will contribute to the MacDowell fund this year. This fund is used for the maintenance of the colony for promising artists at Petersboro, New Hampshire. The colony was started by Edward MacDowell and has been maintained by Mrs. MacDowell since his death.

Contributions to this fund have been made by music clubs and societies, private concerns, and individuals all over the country. Mr. Charles Skilton with the aid of the appreciation of music class, plans to make contributions annually to this colony.

THE STATE-WIDE UNION

Representatives from three state schools met in Topeka January 20 and formed an organization of all of the state educational institutions of higher learning in Kansas, to work for the Permanent Income Bill. The organization will be known as the

Student-Alumni Union of Kansas Educational Institutions. Clyde Miller of Topeka, and W. Y. Morgan were the principal speakers at the meeting in the Commercial Club rooms.

Willard Glasco, president of the K. U. County Club Union, was elected president of the new Union.

A resolution was made asking the board of administration to form a bill which will be satisfactory to all the schools and to divide the money equally among the schools after they have obtained the Permanent Income Bill. All of the schools are now working hard to get an organization perfected so that if a constitutional convention is held soon in Topeka, they can work together efficiently to get the Permanent Income Bill into the constitution as a law.

WHERE THEY COME FROM

Students in the University of Kansas, in their relations with the faculty, come in contact with representatives of practically all of the large universities of the United States and many European universities. More than one hundred universities and colleges have furnished the present faculty for the University of Kansas and almost every kind of school is represented among them, from the small denominational college to the world's largest universities.

Among the foreign colleges appear such names as Oxford, Academie Julien, Academie de Paris, Sorbonne, Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Munich, Royal Conservatory of Leipsic, Wittenberg, Ecole Centrale, Academie Royale Maritime of Holland, and Edinburgh. Some of the technical schools represented in the University teaching force are Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Gross Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Ott Schools of Expression, Boston Normal School of Household Arts, Gottschalk Lyric School, Medical College of Ohio, Kansas City Medical, Alabama Polytechnic, Clarkson School of Technology, Harvard Graduate School of Applied Sciences, and Harvard School of Physical Education.

Not a few of the faculty members received a part or all of their training in the University of Kansas. About one-third of the

present faculty of two hundred thirty members can be classified in this manner.

Ten members of the Kansas National Guards, who returned from the border too late to enter school last fall, have enrolled for the second semester.

At the election of officers of the Kansas State Bar Association in Topeka in January, Prof. W. E. Higgins, of the School of Law of the University, was elected vice-president. Professor Higgins is now in Colorado Springs. He was unable to attend the meeting because of ill health.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of American art is on display on the third floor of the Administration building. The pictures will remain at the University until February 18, and are free to the students. Others are charged an admission fee of twenty-five cents.

Miss Alberta Corbin of the department of German has been granted a leave of

absence for the second semester because of ill health.

Miss May Gardner of the department of Romance languages expects to spend several months traveling in South America. She will leave Lawrence soon and go first to New York.

The University postoffice, established in 1910 as a small, unpretentious business, has grown to one of importance, according to Registrar George O Foster.

A \$10,000 business in stamps was done last year. Of this amount \$3,600 worth were used by the students; the rest were used by the faculty for the department mail. On Mondays, the big stamp days, an average of \$25 worth is sold.

About 865 money orders were issued last year and 1200 were cashed. The parcel post business is steadily on the increase as the students are taking advantage of this convenient arrangement. There were 10,000 plain packages, over 600 insured packages and 150 registered packages sent through the office last year.

ATHLETICS

KANSAS 55; WASHBURN 9

The Jayhawker basket-ball team started the season with a glorious victory over the Washburn team. Washburn could hardly be termed as an opponent as the game from start to finish was hardly more than practice for the Kansas team. The Robinson Gymnasium was fairly well crowded with loyal Kansans to witness the team's first battle of the season. Although there was no cheering, it was easily seen that the students were strong for the team. The prospects for the Kansas basketball team look very bright this year, in fact they will no doubt avenge the losses of the football team. The splendid team work of the Kansas forwards would do credit to any institution. The Jayhawker team scored before the ball had been in play one minute. The Washburn team made a pretty strong effort to keep up with their opponents, but at the end of the first half the score stood 36 to 5 in favor of Kansas.

The band entertained the audience during the intermission with several very fine

selections, especially the "Uncle Jimmie March" which was wildly applauded.

The second half was very similar to the first, with the exception of a little amusement afforded by the ex-captain of the football team, Lindsey. He was put into the game six minutes before the close of the game. Either from excitement or from force of habit, he insisted on tackling the Washburn players and falling on the ball. It is hard to say what might have happened if he had thrown a field goal. Washburn had frequent opportunities to score through free throws, but they only made two out of six chances. The game closed with the score 55 to 9 in favor of the Kansas team. The rooters showed great appreciation of the victory and all conceded that the prospects of the season were very bright.

KANSAS 36; EMPORIA 27

The second game of the season was certainly more interesting than the game with Washburn. The Normal team scored on

the Jayhawker team three times before the first five minutes were up. Then the Kansas team got into full working order. Both teams played a good and fast game and very few points were made from free throws. The first half ended with the score 20 to 12 in favor of Kansas.

The gymnasium was well crowded with rooters for both teams. Quite a little cheering was done by both sections during the intermission. The Jayhawkers, though confident of victory, were anticipating a close and interesting finish of the game.

Both teams were well in their stride during the second half, the Normals scoring 15 points and the Kansans 16 points. It is very doubtful what the final outcome of the game would have been had the Normals ten minutes more in which to regain their loss of the first half.

KANSAS 30; AMES 13

The Jayhawkers greatly surprised the Ames Aggies Thursday evening January 18, on the Ames court. The result of the game was of course no great surprise to the Kansas supporters.

During the first half of the game the Ames team held the Jayhawkers down to a score of 11 to 9 and the prospects of the Kansas team were not so good as they might have been.

The second half of the game in no way resembled the first half. The Kansas team greatly outclassed their opponents. All the men played well, but "Scrubby" Laslett deserves particular credit for his brilliant plays. Captain Nelsen also played an exceptionally good game and in fact none were louder in their praises of the Kansas team than the defeated team. The second half ended with the score standing 30 to 13 in favor of Kansas.

The game was very well attended by Kansas rooters. The Kansas club in Des Moines attended the game *en masse* and the cheering was about even. It certainly must have done the patriotic Kansans good to see the defeat of the football game avenged by the quintet from Lawrence.

THE KANSAS-AGGIE GAMES

The Kansas Aggie game had been looked forward to by the Jayhawker students for some time as the game promised to be a very close one. In one respect they were

not very much disappointed as the games were close and first one team and then the other would be in the lead. However the last game was by far the best of the two. The first game was very uninteresting and the final score was 34 to 16 in favor of Kansas.

The second game was a very hotly contested one from the first shot of the pistol to the final shot that meant victory to the Jayhawkers. The first half ended with the Aggies leading with one point, the score being 10 to 9 in their favor. From the start of the second half to the end of the game the Kansas team outplayed the Aggies. Uhrlaub successfully completed six free goals out of an equal number of chances. Lytle threw the first goal of the second half and then Kansas took the lead and not for one minute did they lose their sway over their opponents. The game ended with the score 27 to 19 again in favor of the Kansas team. These two victories practically spelled championship for the Kansas quintet this season. We have never before been in such a fine position to win the valley title.

The game was unusually well attended and the Robinson Gymnasium fairly rocked with Kansas cheers and songs. No basketball team was ever better supported than the Kansas team was on that evening. The Aggies were also very well represented, but theirs was not the enthusiasm brought about by evident signs of ultimate victory as was the Kansas cheering.

KANSAS-NORMAL TRACK MEET

Kansas met the Normals on the indoor track January 29. The Jayhawkers took first in the 30-yard dash, both the high and the low hurdles, the mile, quarter, two mile, and relay; first and second in the half and the high jump; second in the shot and the pole vault. Rustenbach was individual point winner for Kansas with a first in the dash event and low hurdles. The score was 57 to 28.

TRACK SCHEDULE—INDOOR

K. S. A. C. at Lawrence, date settled later.
K. C. A. C. in Convention Hall, February 24.

Western Conference at Urbana, Illinois, March 3.

Missouri-Kansas in Convention Hall, March 9 or 16.

OUTDOOR

- Drake Relay Games at Des Moines, April 19.
 21.
 Penn Games at Philadelphia, April 28.
 K. S. A. C. at Lawrence, May 4.
 H. S. Interscholastic meet at Lawrence, May 5.
 Missouri at Lawrence, May 12.
 Nebraska at Lincoln, May 19.

H. S. Invitation Meet at Lawrence, May 19.

Missouri Valley at Ames, May 25-26.
 Western Conference Meet, June 2.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Nebraska at Lawrence, April 25-26.
 Missouri at Lawrence, May 10-11.
 Missouri at Columbia, May 18-19.
 K. S. A. C. at Lawrence, May 23-24.
 K. S. A. C. at Manhattan, June 1-2.

The University to the State*

I have taken your sons and your daughters, your eager and questing youth,
 I have shown them the paths of progress and taught them the ways of Truth,
 Forth from my halls they have hastened, valiant and clean and true
 To enter the war of uplift and fight till the war is through;
 They have led your bravest battles for Justice and Truth and Right,
 They have guided you out of the sloughs of doubt and up to the sunlight height,
 They have labored for your enrichment in science and art and trade
 And the fame of your name, Wisconsin, is a glory that they have made!

These are my foster children that I nourished and loved and taught
 The lesson of righteous knowledge, the power of noble thought,
 But there were a host of others who toiled in the shops and farms
 Who could not rest from their labors to come to my welcoming arms,
 And to these I SENT my message, to these I BROUGHT my lore,
 Into the farm and schoolhouse, into the factory door.
 That burden of toil be lightened, that the guerdon of toil increase,
 And the people be helped and guided to comfort and ease and peace!

Such was my task, Wisconsin,—have I done it ill, or well?
 Go ask of the wisest Thinkers wherever they chance to dwell,
 Go ask of the Nation's leaders, of the workers who know my ways,
 And learn of the inspiration, the vision I bring their days!

This is my loyal service, this is my labor hard,
 And now, when my need is greatest, what is my rich reward?
 I am harried by politicians, by petty and fuming minds,
 Which poison and prick and sear me with venom of many kinds,
 They hamper and balk and starve me, they meddle and peek and peer,
 They murmur and spout and sputter, they yammer and shout and sneer.
 They would measure the depth of culture, the height of intelligence,
 They would gravely figure the worth of Truth in terms of dollars and cents,
 They would enter the weight of wisdom on the lines of an office card,
 And progress and light and science they'd gauge by the foot and yard,
 For they are the very wise men, the "practical men and sane,"
 To whom all dreams are moonshine, all visions empty and vain,
 Full sixty years of service, in the cause of a mighty state
 And—these are the tender mercies to which I must trust my fate!

I call on my foster children, the youth I have loved and taught,
 To stand by their Alma Mater in the battle that must be fought,
 I call on the myriad toilers whose lives I have made less gray
 That my strength be not abated and my glory pass not away,
 I call upon you, Wisconsin, for the faith that is yours to give,
 That I may gather my true reward and conquer my foes—and LIVE!

*This poem written by Berton Braley, an alumnus of Wisconsin, in many of its vigorous lines suggests the special difficulties of his Alma Mater. Yet its appeal might come with equal sincerity and need from our own University of Kansas.

THE ALUMNI

A New Order

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, held at the time of the Homecoming game, it was decided that hereafter at the meetings of the Association none but members in good standing—those whose dues are paid—may vote on matters coming up for settlement before that body.

THE CHICAGO REUNION

At the K. U. alumni dinner held at the Hotel Del Prado in Chicago, January 18, there were seventy-five loyal supporters of the University—most of them alumni—present and boosting.

After the dinner Homer Hoyt, '13, president of the club, acting as toastmaster, introduced Mr. W. L. Burdick of the School of Law, who was the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Burdick emphasized what all alumni should realize, that the delay in material expansion of the University grows more menacing each year.

Judge Charles F. Fishback, a former student of '75, and Doctor John H. Long, '77, told interesting and humorous stories of the students of their day, when North College was the only building, taxis were undreamed of, and there were few sea-going hacks and no "dress-suits."

The program was varied by music and dramatic readings—a song by Miss Juanita Sponenbarger, whose accompanist was Miss Agnes Lapham, fa '97; readings by Mr. Howard T. Hill, a former instructor, and Mrs. Hoyt, the mother of the toastmaster and a K U. woman by adoption; and a whistling solo by Mr. James Butin, '16, by means of whose art his hearers listened again to the birds singing in Marvin Grove.

The following resolution, introduced by Hal Coffman, '15, was unanimously adopted by the meeting and copies were sent to Governor Capper and Chancellor Strong:

We, the members of the Chicago Alumni Association of the University of Kansas, take this opportunity of pledging anew our loyalty to our Alma Mater. We note with pride the great prosperity of the Sunflower

State, and the large influx of students at the University of Kansas.

We hope these two things will challenge the state to place our University in the front rank of the universities of the nation. We feel there is a need of enlarging the teaching force, at the same time stopping the outward flow of some of the strongest and most prominent members of the faculty to other institutions, so that the students may receive adequate personal attention, and that it may be possible to give the advanced courses necessary to the development of a high grade university.

Furthermore, we feel the time is ripe for the erecting of adequate buildings and placing in them the necessary equipment to do first class work.

To meet these needs it will take money and sacrifices. However, we are not worthy to be called the sons and daughters of those who made the state of Kansas what it is today, if we are not willing to pay this price. As a step toward this goal we hope the present legislature may see fit to give the people of the state a chance to establish a permanent income for the state institutions.

As we come in contact with other universities which neither lack for students, faculty, funds, or equipment, we feel the Kansas situation the more keenly. Hoping that our state will catch the larger spirit of citizenship, which is so necessary to meet effectively the world problems of today, we pledge our willingness to do all in our power to build a larger university for the service of the commonwealth of Kansas.

Among the alumni, former students and friends of K. U. present, were:

John H. Long	Ray A. West
Frederick S. Pentzer	Glenn Pyle
Addie Sutliff Wheeler	E. E. Leisy
Stella W. Aten	Mary Reding
V. R. Walling	Harold Brownlee
Bess Miller McCreary	E. P. Jaques
Ralph C. Shuey	Homer Hoyt
Burton Sears	Clinton Armstrong
Lillian Agnes Reardon	Thomas Boyd
Archie J. Weith	C. C. Janzen
Mabel Ulrich Weith	J. W. Malcolmson
C. Farnsworth	Irwin Clark

L. A. Benn	Walt Dennis
H. V. Cadwell	H. W. Ralston
H. N. Tiehn	George Strong
Hal Coffman	Charles J. Eldridge
A. J. Nigg	James Butin
R. L. Carpenter	Mary Johnson Nixon
A. K. Nelson	Mrs. W. W. Sullivan
Milton D. Baer	Oscar Harder
Elmer Dittmar	Agnes Lapham
Leyton R. Melvin	E. P. Sorenson
Ray Wick	John C. Sanderson
Frank P. Brock	Mrs. J. C. Sanderson
Anna Carter Brock	Howard T. Hill
Charles F. Fishback	C. A. Nash
George S. Weith	William Burdick
Mary Probst	Mrs. E. M. Hoyt
U. G. Potter	Juanita Sponenbarger
Emma Kohman	Agnes Long
Bernard McMeel	Charles F. Fishback
Clinton Inglefield	Mr. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Riggs	

AT PITTSBURG

The Kansas crowd, about forty members, gathered for their fifth annual dinner in the Dutch room of the Fort Pitt Hotel on the night of January 29. Many entertaining features had been prepared. The program bore some songs written for the event and Mr. H. H. Campion, c '13, by means of a lantern, brought the sights of Oread into the room. Sydney Prentice, '96, as toastmaster introduced Mrs. H. G. Ellege whose toast was "Co-eds"; F. C. Lynch, who spoke on K. U. athletes; F. W. Stockton, '11, who told "What I Know"; and E. R. Weidlein, '09, g '10, whose subject was "The Broad Way." Members who had recently been in Lawrence related the latest football gossip and the course of events on the hill. The glories of the past at K. U. were retold, but a general regret was expressed at the fact that in the last few years the buildings on Mount Oread were not what they should be. The following telegram was sent to Chancellor Strong:

"The Kansas alumni of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, assembled on Kansas Day at their annual dinner send greetings, with the unanimous hope that the legislature will authorize your entire program for this biennium." A letter from the Chancellor was read and the K. U. club adjourned after the best meeting ever held in Pittsburg.

Writing to the Magazine, one of those present says, "I hope that the University itself observes Kansas Day with fitting ceremonies. It would be inspiring to a far-away group of Kansans to know that on the night of January 29 the songs of K. U. were ringing, not only on Mount Oread, but in places from the Atlantic to the Pacific and even in the remote Pacific islands."

Two of the songs, never before sung on any stage, follow:

IT'S A LONG WAY TO KANSAS

(Air: Tipperary)

Once or twice a year together under Pittsburg skies
Kansas cohorts congregate, and words and songs arise,
Showing, though we don't hate Smoketown, still we're mighty glad
When our thoughts—and hearts—go wandering back to Oread.

Chorus:

It's a long way to sunny Kansas,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long travel back to Lawrence,
And the dearest school we know.
But good-bye, Pennsylvania,
Father Pitt, adieu;
It's a long, long way, but we are going
Back to K. U.

When we hear a good old Rock Chalk, something seems to give,
Songs that bear the Kansas label "hit us where we live";
"Crimson and the Blue" reminds us—sing it with a will!
"Lift the chorus ever onward"—we're for Kansas still.

KANSAS MARCHES ON

(Air: John Brown's Body)

Today the sons of Kansas everywhere will celebrate;
It is the day that Kansas joined the Union as a State.
We're proud of all her progress which we know will not abate,
For Kansas marches on.—Cho.

The glory crown of Kansas is the crown on Oread,
It swells our hearts with pride and yet at times our hearts are sad,

The tight-wad legislature often makes us
swearing mad,
For Kansas marches on.—Cho.

This night, O Alma Mater, many sons and
daughters true
Across a thousand miles are sending greet-
ings out to you,
And we're coming back to Kansas when in
Pittsburgh we are through,
For Kansas marches on.—Cho.

CONSTRUCTIVE ALUMNI LOYALTY

H. E. Riggs, '86, vice-president of the Alumni Association, has just completed a most constructive piece of work for the University, with the help of other alumni teaching in institutions of like rank to Kansas.

He has prepared a report of thirty typewritten pages and an appendix of forty more with blue-print charts and statistical tables showing the standing of the University in comparison with the schools of other states, and covering every possible point bearing upon the situation. The report was sent to the Board of Administration.

There is no word of it that would not be of interest to the readers of the Magazine, but the introduction and the conclusions in regard to buildings and teachers are at this moment particularly pertinent.

"The undersigned, former 'Kansas boys', graduates of the University of Kansas, and thorough believers in the splendid future of the state educational institutions of the great midwestern agricultural states, take the liberty of presenting to you, and through you to the Governor and other officers of the state the results of a study which we have been making of the comparative statistics of state institutions.

This is in the main a presentation of cold facts. To anyone who will take the time thoroughly to study available statistics no argument is needed to prove that the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are falling far behind other states of equal wealth in the college and university rank.

Those of the sons and daughters of Kansas who have been equipped for life work in her schools, and who have taken places in the faculties of the universities of high

rank in other states, feel keenly the fact that the Kansas schools are no longer assigned the honored place of former years. We therefore desire to present to you an array of facts for purposes of comparison. . . .

It would seem to be clear that Kansas ought to have an immediate increase of *fifty to sixty* people on the teaching staff to put her in the class with the other universities with which Kansas is comparable.

This does not mean Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin, but Purdue, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Penn State and other schools not doing much graduate work in research. . . .

Kansas and Nebraska have the lowest minimum salary for instructors.

Kansas has placed \$1200 as the *maximum* for instructors, only North Dakota Agricultural College, Colorado and Texas A. and M. are as low.

Kansas, with \$12000 as minimum for assistant professors, has adopted the lowest figure.

The maximum for assistant professors is \$1700 at Kansas and Oklahoma, with only Idaho and Arizona lower.

In the salary scale for associate professors the scale of salaries at Kansas is more comparable with other schools of the same class.

In salaries for full professors Kansas is in the same class as Nebraska, Colorado, Penn State, Texas A. and M., Montana, North Dakota and Washington. . . .

The conclusions are inevitable. To have kept pace with other states Kansas should have spent since 1907-8 \$860,000 *more* than she has spent for new buildings.

If our estimate of 5000 to 5500 students by 1925 is realized, at least \$2,225,000 must be expended for buildings alone within the next eight years, and approximately \$1,000,000 more for equipment. To accomplish this program no pittance must be given this year, as it means that to complete the work necessary to give Kansas an investment of \$700 per student in buildings in 1925, \$300,000 *per year* must be spent, beginning at once."

The alumni who procured for Mr. Riggs the data not available from the annual reports of the United States commissioner of education, are D. F. McFarland, '00, at

Illinois; J. W. Beede, *g* '99, at Indiana; Alanson N. Topping, *e* '94, at Purdue; R. R. Price, '97, at Minnesota; G. O. Virtue, '92, at Nebraska; J. H. Felgar, '01, at Oklahoma; C. I. Corp, *e* '03; H. W. Blackman, '01, at Syracuse; B. L. Miller, '97, at Lehigh; A. H. Parrott, '99, North Dakota Agricultural College; C. E. Carpenter, '03, at North Dakota; W. R. Crane, '95, at Penn State; W. R. Manning, *g* '02, Texas; C. E. Mollett, *p* '04, at Montana; and C. E. McClung, '96, at Pennsylvania.

The report is signed by H. E. Riggs, '86, W. C. Hoad, *e* '98, E. C. Case, '93, and A. G. Canfield, for sixteen years professor of French at the University, all of them now members of the faculty of Michigan.

ALUMNI ORGANIZATION

This brief account of the history of alumni organization taken from the *Michigan Alumnus* should prove interesting to the alumni of Kansas, whose association is in its thirty-third year.

"Alumni organization has progressed so rapidly within the last quarter-century,—the period covering the life of our own organization under its present form,—that we are apt to forget how recent is this movement in American universities. The editor of *The Alumnus* has had occasion recently to look into the history of alumni organization and has been surprised to find how meager the records are in most institutions. To glance through the average college or university history one would imagine the associations sprang fullarmed, with no preliminary throes of organization. Suddenly we find the alumni asserting their voice in some important matter and thenceforth their voice has a recognized place in university councils.

It is quite obvious that the significance of this movement among college graduates was not recognized for a long time. Everywhere the graduates were slow in finding themselves; it is safe to say that an effective organization was almost unknown until within the last fifty years. But the seeds had been sown. Yale began her remarkable organization by classes as far back as 1792, but though others may have followed her example, no records of any general alumni organization can be found on the shelves of the University Library

devoted to various colleges and universities, until many years later.

The first record of a general alumni organization seems to be a meeting of the alumni at Williams College at commencement time, in 1821, to organize a Society of Alumni. The purpose of the proposed organization was set forth in the following words: "The meeting is notified at the request of a number of gentlemen, educated at this institution, who are desirous that the true state of the college be known to the alumni, and that the influence and patronage of those it has educated may be united for its support, protection, and improvement." This does not seem an unsatisfactory definition of the fundamental object of an alumni organization of the present day.

Seventeen years later a Society of Alumni was organized at the University of Virginia, where, with perhaps a characteristic southern emphasis on the social side of human relationships, the Committee was instructed "to invite the alumni to form a permanent society, to offer to graduates an inducement to revisit the seat of their youthful studies and to give new life to disinterested friendships, found in student days." Other universities soon followed with similar organizations. Harvard's Alumni Association was organized in 1840; Bowdoin and Amherst came at about the same time. The first alumni organization at Columbia was effected in 1854. In the West an Alumni Association was organized at Miami as early as 1832. The first years of these organizations were apparently a period of struggle, but the spirit that they represented grew, and eventually they made alumni influence effective to a greater or less degree, with the end not yet."

The present management of the Magazine can not bear to bury this gem of letters in the all-embracing obscurity of the files, particularly since the communications referred to therein are none of its writing:

Dear Maggie—I have loved you faithfully thru all these years and cannot think of allowing you to forsake me now. Find check for \$10 enclosed, with which buy stationery and do not fail to continue to write to me your ever precious letters.

Marshall A. Barber, '91, who is living in the Kuala Lumpur, Malay States, sends the Magazine this clipping from *The Times of Malaya and Planters' and Miners' Gazette*. Seemingly the possibilities of the English language are not yet exhausted and the last word on the education of women not yet spoken:

FEMALE EDUCATION

Position in Straits Settlements.

Chinese Mothers' View.

Mrs. Kek Sim writes to the Straits Echo: My response to your correspondents is "Don't be too sure."

It appears to me that the first importance is to make an overhaul of the boys instead of the girls.

The Government have not provided the boys with a high school to give them technical education so as to earn a living wage, or to become a qualified yoke fellow.

Yet they seem to be self-satisfied, and the elder yonker vocalised and winced that they must not be bound by law to bestow sufficient protection or share cheerfulness with his better-half.

Things must follow times and circumstances. You cannot say to "keep at it."

Domestic Education

It is not yet time for the younglings to fix time for the girls to give up domestic education, and utterly to devote their time to mental education, whereby they shall be barred from earning an independent livelihood, for without which it is most detrimental to a girl when she becomes mother and to be forced to counteract against her partner when circumstances arises.

To "abbreviate" my story I will only cite circumstantial details.

I have three daughters. The eldest was partly educated, the second fairly educated, and the youngest non-educated. But it is lucky to state that they all kept their hands in domestic education.

I married the eldest to a son of a poor but respectable family, but his earnings was found to be hardly sufficient for the support of his parents and his wife and children.

A Secondary Wife

I altered my course and married the sec-

ond to a son of a rich and respectable family. But after a year or two the husband got a secondary wife. In any case I do not see any cheerfulness in her at all.

As regards the youngest she now preferred, after having seen the examples of her two sisters, to "have the key to the street," and remain in parental roof.

Must I now educate her so as to become fit to write a memorial against her husband for ill-treating her, in case I can induce her to mate?

I was helped by my second daughter to render this piece to vindicate my cause.

'81

Julia Watson Nicholson, '81, has changed her address from Fayetteville, Arkansas, to 1310 Louisiana street, Lawrence.

'87

Thirtieth anniversary next June.

Agnes Wright Strickland, '87, is living in Hunnewell.

'92

Twenty-fifth anniversary next June.

Jesse George, l '92, may be addressed at 812 Central Mortgage building in San Diego.

'94

Laura Radford, '94, has returned from India where she was employed as a Y. W. C. A. secretary, and may now be addressed at 707 Benton boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.

I. R. Rothrock, '94, receives mail addressed to R. F. D. 2, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

'96

Lawrence Norton Morscher, '96, g '99, and Mary Boyle Morscher, '03, are living at 908 West Madison street, in Phoenix, Arizona.

Alban Stewart, '96, g '97, is an instructor of botany and bacteriology in the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee. Mr. Stewart's address is 578 South Monroe street.

W. N. Logan, '96, g '96, has changed his address from Agricultural College, Mississippi, to 320 South Fess avenue, Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. Logan is professor of economic geology in the University of Indiana.

Charles E. Johnson, '96, g '98, receives mail addressed to 700 Orear-Leslie building, Kansas City, Missouri.

'97

Twentieth anniversary next June.

A. J. Wise, *e* '97, is now living in Dalhart, Texas where he receives mail sent in care of the C. R. I. & P. railway.

Lola B. Brown, '97, may be addressed at 1124 Mississippi street in Lawrence, in the home which she and Helen G. Metcalf, '07, *g* '16, have built.

'98

Annie Heloise Abel, '98, *g* '00, is professor of history in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

'99

Minnie J. Oliverson, '99, is teaching English in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school.

'00

Frank Post, '00, is the father of a girl, Elizabeth Marian. Mr. Post lives at 2616 Hemphill street, Fort Worth, Texas.

The K. U. club of Washington, D. C., was entertained at the home of Fred Keplinger, '00, *g* '04, and Lona Miller Keplinger, *fa* '02, on the evening of December thirty-first.

'02

Fifteenth anniversary next June

James Tilford, *p* '02, may be addressed at 1116 North Market street, Wichita.

'03

P. E. Kaler, *p* '03, may be addressed at R. R. 7, Station B, Topeka.

J. W. Murphy, '03, and Clara *Klaumann* Murphy, '03, are living at 224 Taylor street in Eldorado where Mr. Murphy is superintendent of the city schools.

Rachel E. Mentzer, '03, is living at Scammon.

'04

Bertha Roberts Cairns, '04, is living on a ranche near Tempe, Arizona.

Richard Scammon, '04, *g* '06, and Julia *Simms* Scammon, '12, are living at 521 Sixth street southeast, in Minneapolis.

'05

J. W. Pattison, '05, lives at 5 Dexter Place, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William A. Quiring, *e* '05, is employed as masonry inspector for the Santa Fe middle division at Newton.

Vivian Roberts Wilson, '05, is living in Fort Benton, Montana, where her husband is county treasurer. She is the mother of two girls.

Edith *Levan* Flint, '05, has changed her address from Chicago to 82 Elmhurst, Hyde Park, Detroit, Michigan.

'06

William M. Mayfield, '06, became pastor of the Roanoke Christian church in Kansas City, Missouri, January first.

Capitola *Collier* Nichols, '06, is living at 1420 Humboldt street, Manhattan.

Luella Warren, '06, is dean of women in Bethel College, at Newton.

W. W. Parker, *l* '06, has offices in the Whitley Block, 18 West Sixth avenue, Emporia, where he is practicing law.

Florence *Mitchell* Bowlus, '06, has changed her address to 702 West Fourth street, Coffeyville.

Helen Gibson, *fa* '06, and C. E. Knight were married in Port Townsend, Washington, July twenty-fifth, and are now living in Leland, Washington.

Annette Leonard, '06, lives at 1646 Fairchild avenue, Manhattan.

Georgia *Pilcher* Baird, '06, has changed her address from Hutchinson to Greensburg.

'07

Tenth anniversary next June.

A. N. Gray, *m* '07, is living in Marysville, Missouri, where he is practising medicine.

Ruby Jackson, '07, may be addressed at 844 North Emporia avenue, Wichita.

Edith Griffin, '07, is living at 2811 Piedmont avenue, Berkeley, California.

'08

Gertrude *Walters* Pelsma, '08, has changed her address from Austin, Texas, to Stillwater, Oklahoma.

H. V. Bozell, *e* '08, *g* '15, may be addressed at 19 Trumbull street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Esther *Rauch* Sheldon, '08, may be addressed at The Penfield, Flint, Michigan.

'09

Blanche *Loomis* Van Duzer, '09, is living in Fredonia.

Carl Trowbridge, *e* '09, receives mail addressed to 3706 Strong avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

'10

Grace Bedell, '10, is living in Falfurrias, Texas.

Ruth Hunt, '10, *g* '11, who teaches in the Missouri State Normal at Maryville, receives mail addressed to 622 North Market street.

A. F. Johntz, *e* '10, and Keene *Fones* Johntz, '10, are living in Camaguey, Cuba, where Mr. Johntz is employed as assistant

engineer of the Cuba railroad company.

Edgar Markham, '10, may be addressed at the Brinsmead hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Fred R. Heaser, e '10, is employed by the General Fire Proofing company at Youngstown, Ohio.

Elizabeth Stephens Haughey, '10, has changed her address from Courtland to Concordia. Mrs. Haughey has two children.

Clara Converse, '10, and William H. Hamblin were married August 29. They are now living in Altoona.

'11

Frank Nesbitt, '11, is an attorney in Miami, Oklahoma.

Florence Hague, '11, g '14, is an instructor in the department of zoology in Wellesley College.

Roy Stockwell, '11, has entered the field service of the American ambulance in France. His address is *S. S. U. 1, Convoy Automobiles, par B. C. M., Paris*. The service of the American ambulance in France is divided into two parts: the Paris service engaged in transferring sick and wounded from railway stations in Paris to the various hospitals in Paris and vicinity, and the field service attached to the French army and handling the wounded between the trenches and the hospitals immediately to the rear of the front.

Letha Edmonds Parcels, '11, has changed her address from Lawrence to 314 Grant street, Redlands, California.

Eliot Porter, '11, has added his name to the list of those men doing ambulance service "somewhere in France."

Wilbur H. Judy, e '11, may be addressed in care of the City Hall, San Diego, California.

J. F. Brown, e '11, and Lucile Yates Brown, '13, are the parents of a boy, William, born May 30. They are living in New Rochelle, New York.

Mary S. Wheeler, '11, has changed her address from Anthony to 3331 Olive street in Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert Fisher, e '11, has changed his address from Chicago to 35 North Ashland avenue, La Grange, Illinois.

Charlotte Howe Wyatt, '11, may be addressed at 314 South Rafael street in Colorado Springs.

Thomas Newton Hill, '11, is a student in the College of Missions of Indianapolis, Indiana.

'12

Fifth anniversary next June.

Clark Wallace, l '12, has been elected county attorney of Kingman county.

Helen Hill Craig, '12, is living at 110 Stewart avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Mae Rossman Aul, '12, has changed her address from La Cygne to Summerfield where Mr. Aul is engaged in the hardware business.

Madge Carmichael, '12, has changed her address from Colony to 223 South Foreman avenue, Vinita, Oklahoma.

Neil Martindale, '12, who is an instructor of physical education in the Louisiana state normal at Natchitoches may be addressed at 212 New Second street.

Gladys Elliott, '12, and Paul Bradley, were married in Lawrence on Thanksgiving day. They are now living at 606 North Twenty-seventh avenue in Omaha where Mr. Bradley is engaged in the lumber business.

E. H. Dittmar, '12, receives mail addressed to 6019 Harper avenue, Jackson Park station, Chicago.

Charles C. Curtis, l '12, receives mail addressed to 1906 Smith building, Seattle, Washington.

Ruth C. Miller, '12, may be addressed at Pratt.

Archibald R. MacKinnon, e '12, and Phyllis Blanchar were married November 11 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They are now living at 555 Van Buren street in Milwaukee.

Will French, '12, is teaching in Winfield.

'13

E. A. Lodge, '13, is living in Parsons.

J. H. Turkington, e '13, is living at The Inn, Ridley Park, Pennsylvania.

William C. Burkholder, '13, is living in Anthony where he has bought the *Anthony Bulletin*.

Ransom Martin, e '13, receives mail addressed to 1282 Fulton street, Columbus, Ohio.

Anna D. Bechtold, '13, who teaches in the Wichita high school may be addressed at 1056 North Emporia avenue.

Frances Smith, fa '13, is living in Topeka.

Mary A. Grant, '13, g '14, may be addressed in care of Western College at Oxford, Ohio.

Lewis A. Buxton, '13, and Dorothy Menefee who were married November fourth are living at the Hotel Ormond in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Buxton is employed by the

LOST

Postmasters report these alumni as "address unknown." Can you tell us how to find them? And will you? Thanks!

Name	Class	Last Address
R. N. Hoffman, e '13		Chili, S. A.
Edgar L. Davis, m '06		Axtell
Jean Lightner, '13		Delroy, Fla.
R. C. Hartsough, g '14		Wichita
Donald Crawford, e '13		Topeka
E. Maynard Young, fa '11		Lawrence
Edgar Long, g '16		McPherson
Henry W. Dixon, '14		Kansas City
Bertha Smith		Kansas City
Paul Drake, '14, m '16		Lawrence
O. C. Dail, m '16		Lawrence
Arthur Kellogg, '15		Lawrence
Carroll Getty, '07		Chicago, Ill.
Verne Bantelon, m '06		Reserve
Moe L. Friedman, l '11		Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Stevens, '97		Cambridge, Mass.
Ernest Weibel, e '11		Cambridge, Mass.
Robert L. Maurice, l '14		Lakeland, Fla.
Esther Richardson, '14		Boston, Mass.
Kathleen Callaway, l '11		Greenleaf
Elmer Whitney, '13		Lawrence
Charles Withington, g '13		Topeka
N. W. Brown, e '15		Amarillo, Tex.
Taylor Wilson, '12		Tempe, Ariz.
Daisy Dean Vincent, '99		Paonia, Colo.
Clyde Adams, l '08		Bird City
R. F. Aspinall, e '10		Beatrice, Neb.
J. L. Colvin, l '00		Hill City
H. F. Casey, p '09		Tulsa, Okla.
Mattie Jennerson, '16		Queenemo
Carl Johnson, g '15		Topeka
Charles F. Chapman, '91		Minden, Neb.
Wheeler Gregory, '15		Kansas City, Mo.
H. V. Becker, l '13		Kansas City, Mo.
Vlah Cross Beach, fa '08		Hutchinson
W. D. Burke, l '99		Los Angeles, Cal.
W. M. Caton, m '06		Paola
Edwin Abels, '14		Parsons
I. J. Brook, l '13		Lawrence
Charles Cone, e '13		Lawrence
Thomas Lamborn, l '03		Dallas, Texas.
Edward Copley, '00		Salt Lake City, Utah
Pearl Baker, g '16		Pawhuska, Okla.
R. S. Brooks, p '15		Lawrence
E. R. Barrett, g '05		Stillwater, Okla.
R. E. Chadwick, l '96		San Diego, Cal.
T. J. Butler, l '99		Washington, D. C.
Wm. A. Allen, l '13		Lawrence
J. C. Buttomer, l '99		Ft. Scott

If your permanent secretary does not write to you soon in regard to your quinquennial reunion, you write to your permanent secretary.

Kirkland-Daley Motor company.

Florence Black, '13, may be addressed at 2920 east First street, Wichita.

Gladys R. Clark, '13, may be addressed at Belleville.

Constance McCammon, '13, may be addressed at Valley Falls.

'14

Third anniversary next June.

Volney J. Cissna, e '14, is employed as superintendent of the city water works and light plant of Ashland.

Mary E. Woolverton, '14, has been elected county superintendent of Dickinson county. Miss Woolverton lives in Longford.

H. R. Branine, '14, l '16, is living in Hutchinson where he practices law. His office is over the State Exchange Bank.

O. F. Grubbs, '14, receives mail addressed to 608 West Forest street, Pittsburg.

Leland H. Jenks, g '14, may be addressed at 710 Livingston Hall, Columbia University.

Helen Ransom, '14, is teaching English and German in the high school at Perry, Oklahoma.

W. N. Moore, e '14, may be addressed at 305 Orear-Leslie building, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Moore is a member of the Columbia Tool Steel company.

Marie Madden, '14, is teaching home economics in Spokane, Washington. Miss Madden receives mail addressed to the Hotel Parsons.

Edward M. Boddington, '14, l '16, may be addressed at 319 North Sixteenth street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Harlan Dwight King, e '14, g '14, has changed his address from Topeka to Marcelline, Missouri.

L. M. Kinnear, e '14, may be addressed at 137 Riverside Drive in New York City.

Flossie Kincaid, '14, is teaching English in the high school at Fairfield, Iowa.

Rhea Wilson, fa '14, and Alvin Johnson who were married October 12 are now living in Sabetha where Mr. Johnson is engaged in the drug business.

'15

Second anniversary next June.

Imogene Murdock, '15, is teaching Latin and German in the Northeast high school of Kansas City, Missouri.

J. W. Measick, p '15, and Altina Elliott, '16, were married in November and are now living in La Crosse.

J. C. Anderson, *g* '15, is now living in Ford where he is superintendent of city schools.

H. H. Conwell, *g* '15, is teaching in the department of mathematics in the University of Idaho at Moscow.

Gilbert M. Clayton, '15, who has been with the United Press at Topeka since last August, has been transferred to Kansas City, Missouri.

Leon M. Bocker, *e* '15, is employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Alfred Gray, *e* '15, may be addressed at 1652 Illinois street, Lawrence.

Abby Louise Fuller, *fa* '15, is living at 1126 Kentucky street, Lawrence.

Jessie Wheeler, *p* '15, is the pharmacist of the state hospital at Osawatomie.

Fred W. Poos, '15, has changed his address from Gainesville to Fort Myers, Florida.

Roy M. Walker, *e* '15, may be addressed at 48 Central avenue, New Haven.

Leo L. Davis, '15, is living in Colby, Kansas.

Frank Ackers, '15, is employed by the Gooch Milling company of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Victor Bottomly, *l* '15, and Muriel Heath were married in Kansas City December 9.

John M. Hartman, *e* '15, may be addressed at 607 Milwaukee avenue, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

C. G. Bayles, *e* '15, has changed his address from Ness City to Ellis where he is employed as superintendent of the city light plant.

Glenn L. Allen, *e* '15, and Della Drage, of Salt Lake City, were married October 3. They are living in Warren, Arizona where Mr. Allen is metallurgist for the Shattuck-Arizona Copper company.

Marie A. Hedrick, '15, may be addressed at 901 South Wright street, Champaign, Illinois.

'16

First anniversary next June.

R. E. A. Putnam, *e* '16, who is employed by the Western Electric company, is working in their engineering laboratories in New York City. Mr. Putnam's permanent address is 1542 Tennessee street, Lawrence.

Helen M. Streeter, '16, may be addressed at Box 109, R. R. 1, Kansas City, Kansas.

Gordon B. Welch, *e* '16, is employed by the Hunt Engineering company at San Juan Bautista, California.

W. N. Calkins, *l* '16, receives mail addressed to box 24, Emporia.

Fred E. Blachly, *e* '16, is employed as a chemist for the United Zinc company at Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

Charlotte Bierbower, '16, is doing special service work with the Kansas City Provident Association. The offices are at 1115 Charlotte avenue.

Willis G. Whitten, *e* '16, is employed in the bridge department of the Kansas City Terminal Railway company. Mr. Whitten receives mail addressed to Twentieth and Oak streets.

Merrill Daum, *e* '16, who was with the militia in Texas during the summer and fall, is now living at 569 Tyler street in Gary, Indiana.

Helen Thorpe, '16, is living in Morganville.

A. W. Templin, *e* '16, is a draftsman for the American Bridge Company at Gary, Indiana. He may be addressed at 9 Brant apartments.

Cyril A. Nelson, *g* '16, is a graduate student and part time assistant in mathematics in Princeton University. He may be ad-



ressed at 112 Graduate College.

Jamison Vawter, '16, is employed as assistant engineer for the G. C. & S. F. railway in Galveston, Texas.

Karl Pickard, '16, is living at 3000 Walnut street in Chicago. He is a student in Rush Medical College.

Rose King, '16, may be addressed at Belle Plaine, where she is teaching English in the high school.

Alma Freienmuth, '16, is teaching domestic science in Republic.

Guy Lamar, '15, is teaching history and economics in the Iola high school.

Agnes Crawford, '16, is teaching Latin in the high school at Hoisington.

Kathleen Macoubrie, '16, is teaching English in Pleasanton.

Eva Chadwick, '16, is teaching domestic science in Easton.

Minnie Moore, '16, is teaching English in Copan, Oklahoma.

Lucile Hildinger, '16, may be addressed at Peabody where she is teaching English.

James Sellers, '16, is teaching history in the Lawrence high school.

Zula Chase, '16, is teaching commercial branches in the Leavenworth high school.

Beulah Davis, '16, is teaching biology in Leavenworth.

Bessie Huff, '16, is teaching German and history in Greenleaf.

Adele Bischoff, '16, is teaching German in the high school at Haddam.

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Pearl Baker, *g* '16, is teaching English in Pawhuska.

Hazel Michaels, *g* '16, is living in Harper where she is teaching German.

Henry Shinn, '16, is teaching history and economics in Jewell City.

Laura McKay, '16, is teaching mathematics in Alma.

Eva Trimble, *g* '16, is teaching mathematics in Meade.

Martha Moser, '16, is teaching agriculture and history at Oakland.

C. A. Poland, *e* '16, is employed by the W. C. Dickey Clay Manufacturing company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Naomi Simpson, '16, is teaching history in Winfield.

Frank K. Smith, '16, is teaching science in the Dighton high school.

Daisy Williams, '16, is teaching history and English in the high school at Republic.

Maria Slade, '16, is teaching mathematics and biology in the high school at Valley Falls.

Earl R. Sanders, '16, may be addressed at 61 West Market street, Warren, Ohio.

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F. E. Whitten, '16, is with the Western Reference Bond Association in Kansas City, Missouri.

R. S. Tait, '16, is employed by the Wichita Natural Gas company of Bartlesville.

FORMER STUDENTS

Nelle Roberts, a former student, is doing graduate work in the City Hospital of Boston.

C. B. Voorhis, a former student, is employed as general manager of the Nash Motor company at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

William Shaw, a former student, is employed as an advertising salesman for the Curtis publishing company, *Country Gentleman* division. Their offices are at 1101 Home Insurance building, in Chicago.

Byron M. Parcells, a former student, has changed his address from Lawrence to 314 Grant street, Redlands, California.

Louis J. Flint, a former student, may be addressed at 82 Elmhurst, Hyde Park, Detroit, Michigan.

Roy A. Roberts, a former student, is the Missouri representative of the *Kansas City Star* and will be in Jefferson City during the winter. Mr. Roberts is the father of a boy, Allison Schwaz.

Peoples State Bank

Lawrence, Kansas



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Published at Lawrence, Kansas, by the Alumni Association
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AGNES THOMPSON, '96, Editor and Manager.

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The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

March, 1917

Number 6

"Our Most Picturesque Fighter"

At the time of Major General Frederick Funston's funeral in San Francisco the Kansas legislature held services in his memory. Charles F. Scott, '81, gave the chief address, which the Graduate Magazine is pleased to reprint from the Journals of the House.

Last Monday evening, a few minutes after nine o'clock, Major General Funston sat chatting with some friends with whom he had just dined in a San Antonio hotel. He had coaxed a little child into his arms and was playing with her when the orchestra struck the opening chords of the 'Beautiful Blue Danube' waltzes. The child broke away from him to run into the room where the orchestra was stationed. Listening a moment until he identified the selection, he remarked musingly to his friends, 'The old music is the sweetest, after all.' A moment later there was a sharp intake of breath, the figure relaxed, and the heart that was filled to the brim with love and tenderness for those that he loved, and that had no room in it for malice against any man, the heart upon whose altars the fires of loyalty to flag and country had burned unceasingly, was still, and the dauntless spirit of the greatest and best loved military leader the United States has pro-

duced since the Civil War had taken its flight. From one end of the country to the other the bitter news was flashed, and wherever it was read or heard it carried with it a shock of grief and a sense of loss keener, it is perhaps not too much to say, than would have been felt for the death of any other man who wears the uniform of the great republic. For General Funston had not only captured the imagination of the country by the romance and the daring of his remarkable career, but he had won the heart and the confidence of the people by the masterly strength and fullness with which he had measured up to every emergency, the fidelity and efficiency with which he had met every duty.

But it was Kansas that felt the blow most deeply, for Kansas claimed him as her own. Here his boyhood and youth had been spent. Here there were hundreds and thousands who personally knew and loved him. Here, as an officer in command of Kansas men, he entered

upon the career which brought him so much fame, which brought to his state so much pride, and which gave to his country such valiant and immeasurable service. Here was his home; for, wherever his official station may have been, he took every proper occasion to proclaim himself a Kansan. It is preeminently fitting, therefore, that on this, the day when his mortal remains are to be consigned to the tomb prepared for them in the consecrated ground of the national cemetery in the far-away Presidio, the Legislature of Kansas should suspend its proceedings, and this body, together with the Governor and other officers and citizens of the state, should turn aside for an hour to pay tribute to his memory, to recall some of the incidents of his splendid and adventurous career, to do homage to his high character and to commemorate his distinguished and invaluable services to his country.

Yesterday there came to into my hand a letter from a cousin of General Funston who by chance was in San Antonio when he died. The letter spoke of the praise of him that was upon the lips of all who had been associated with him, of the tributes that were paid to him by army officers, who ranked him among the greatest of the nation's great men. 'But as I looked at him,' the letter continued, 'as I looked at him lying there in the full-dress uniform of a major general, with the flag of his country draped about the casket, and with soldiers, like statues standing guard over him, he was just Fred.'

And so to many of us gathered here today he was, he is and he will always be 'just Fred.' It is not that

we undervalue his greatness or fail in appreciation of the qualities that made possible his phenomenal career; it is only that it is the *man* who is first in our thoughts, and not the major general; for it was the man we loved long before he or we dreamed that the major general might be born.

"My own knowledge of him goes back almost to the beginning, for he was but a child in arms when I saw him first, a newcomer into the country neighborhood where I was born. I knew him as a boy at school. I knew him as a student at the University. I knew him as the teacher of a remote and solitary little country school that was well-named 'Stony Lonesome.' I knew him as collector on the Santa Fe road. I knew him in various lines of newspaper work. In my files are scores of letters from him, written any time these past twenty years—from the burning sands of Death Valley, from the frozen wastes within the Arctic circle, from the jungles of Cuba, from the swamps and the rice dikes of the Philippines. He was at my house when the message came summoning him to Topeka to take command of the Twentieth Kansas. I was at his house in Fort Sam Houston when orders came that sent him to the long and fruitless conference with General Obregon at El Paso. Always he was my friend, 'faithful and just to me.' Is it any wonder, now that he is dead, that I think of him, not as the major general, at the head of the greatest body of troops that have been assembled anywhere in the United States since the armies of the Civil War disbanded—is it any wonder that I think of him, not

as the major general, but as 'just Fred'? And is it any wonder that I feel impelled to speak first of the traits in him that I knew first and loved first?

"Of these traits the most outstanding and unique and characteristic was his sense of humor, which never deserted him even under the most trying and embarrassing and even dangerous circumstances. And he seemed to be the victim of circumstances in a most remarkable degree. He had an almost uncanny habit of being where strange things happened or having unusual things happen to him. I do not believe he ever consciously tried to be unconventional or to do or say things differently from other people. And yet as a student at the high school and at the University, and later as a newspaper reporter, he was eternally 'breaking out' in some unexpected fashion—getting into some sort of predicament that usually had a ludicrous ending or falling into some embarrassing situation, and then telling the story of it in picturesque and vivid and humorous phrases that stuck like burrs in the memory of those who heard him. He never spared himself in these recitals, for he never committed the sin of taking himself too seriously. It was this rare combination of a sense of humor, along with his innate modesty, that was one of his greatest charms.

"And it did not desert him even when the circumstances into which he had fallen were of the most serious and painful and dangerous character. Newspaper readers may remember yet the stories sent back by the gold hunters who crowded into the Klondyke of the awful hard-

ships and dangers of the climb up the Chilcoot pass and the journey across the frozen lakes and through the White Horse rapids and up the Porcupine river. Fred Funston made that journey alone years before, and wrote letters back to me making jokes about it. In his first letter written to me from New York after his return from Cuba he explained why he could not come home immediately. 'I have to go into a hospital,' he wrote, 'and be cut up into small slices and then lie in bed until they grow together again.' And in his second letter he described the operation: 'A large, rude surgeon, who when a small boy no doubt amused himself by pulling the legs off of grasshoppers and skinning rabbits alive, has been around here stirring up my anatomy with a lot of stuff from a hardware store. I think he had knives, saws, monkey wrenches and two or three other things that I don't know the names of. I can taste that cold steel yet. When I get rich I am going to hire some man with sledge-hammer fists and pompadour hair to just go around and lick that fellow handsomely.'

"And this delicious sense of humor and the habit of not taking himself too seriously remained with him even to the days of his major-generalship. Only last spring I met him at San Antonio on his return from the conference with General Obregon. Just as we were leaving the train-shed, a private soldier came up panting and embarrassed and said: 'Is this Mr. Funston?' 'This is General Funston,' Fred replied with ever so slight an accent on the 'general.' There was a moment's conversation with the soldier

and then as we passed on, the general, with the twinkle about his eyes that all who knew him remember so well, remarked: 'A good many funny things have happened to me here in Texas, but that is the first time I have been called "Mister" by a private soldier.' I could not help reflecting what would have occurred to a German private soldier who had so far forgotten his discipline.

"Few Americans, perhaps no other one of our day, with the possible exception of Theodore Roosevelt, has had so spectacular a career as Frederick Funston, and this has led a great many to look upon him as a dare-devil or a mere lucky adventurer. But he was neither of these. Indeed, his whole career was as logical in its way as that of the most commonplace and humdrum of lives, one event in it leading to the next almost of necessity. Being out of a job when the Department of Agriculture was organizing a party to go into the Dakotas to secure specimens of the native grasses, it was natural that his father, at that time chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, should have him appointed a member of the party—the only position he ever held, by the way, which he owed to 'influence.' Having done that work well, it was natural that he should be included the next summer in another party sent to obtain specimens of the flora of Death Valley. The way in which he did that work led naturally to his dispatch the next year upon a similar errand to the coast of Alaska; and that work was done so well that it was inevitable he should be sent the year following into the interior of Alaska upon a similar mission. Of course he didn't have to go to

Cuba, except as the compulsion of the blood that was in his veins—the blood of generations of men who had fought for liberty for themselves and others—drove him on. But it was far from being a mere dare-devil love of adventure that sent him upon this enterprise. 'I want to help,' he wrote to me on the eve of his departure for Cuba. 'I want to help in the task of boosting the unspeakable Spaniard, body and breeches, out of the unfortunate island he has robbed and misgoverned for 400 long years. There is not a more pitiful tale in history,' he continued, 'than the story of Cuba; of the brutality, corruption and general cussedness of Spanish rule; of her ten years' struggle for independence that ended in a treaty, every solitary provision of which the Spaniards broke. This fight will be to the death, and the rebels will win. I have no patience with those Americans who say, as some do, that it is not our war, and that it is our duty to keep out of it. Talk of that kind comes with mighty poor grace from a people who have the example of LaFayette, Von Steuben, DeKaib, and Kosciusko to look back to. It is the war of every man who wants to take part in it.' It was no mere soldier of fortune, lending or selling his sword to one side as carelessly as the other, who penned that burning indictment of tyranny and outrage. It was 'Cuba Libre' that claimed the sword of this soldier, not of fortune, but of freedom; and he answered the call with as high a motive and as dauntless a courage as ever throbbed in the heart of any champion of liberty.

"After his experience of eighteen months with the patriot army under

Gomez and Garcia—returning again to the logic of his career—it was the most natural thing in the world that the Governor of Kansas should designate him as the commander of one of the three regiments that Kansas sent into the Spanish War. Perhaps the element of chance entered into the game when the Twentieth was sent to the Philippines instead of to Tampa or Chickamauga; for what a difference it would have made in his life if that chance had not happened!

“But being once in the Philippines, everything that happened afterwards was as logical as a problem in Euclid, remembering always the manner of man he was and the manner of men he commanded. The road to the major generalship lay straight before him. It was a hard road and long one, with death lurking on every side of it. But it was but the road of duty, after all, and it was straight, and he followed it. He took a thousand chances—unless you have read his book, ‘Recollections of Two Wars,’ you have no idea how many chances he took—but not one of them was taken rashly or heedlessly or in the spirit of bravado. They were taken with cool calculation and with a complete appreciation of the danger involved—because duty lay that way. ‘I always had the nervous jim-jams before I went into a fight,’ he told me once, ‘and I always had nervous prostration after it was over.’ But he went into the fight just the same, in spite of his jumping nerves, the masterly and unconquerable spirit of him compelling the small body to do its bidding.

“There was another time, perhaps, when ‘luck’—sheer chance,

with the bringing about of which he had nothing to do—played into his hands, and that was on the occasion of the San Francisco earthquake and fire. At that time Funston was a brigadier, stationed at the Presidio as commander of the department, while Major General Greely was stationed at the same place as commander of the division, and, of course, outranking Funston. When the earthquake came Greely was on his way to Chicago to attend the wedding of his daughter. And that is why it happened that the name of Funston is forever linked with that great cataclysm instead of the name of Greely. If that wedding had been fixed for some other date, or if the earth had quaked two days sooner, it is Greely’s name that would have been signed to all the orders, and Funston would have been merely an unconsidered subordinate, carrying them into effect. But it was not ‘luck’ that qualified him for the great emergency. It was the mother wit of him, the father sound sense of him, the clear head, the courage, the readiness to take responsibility, the stern fiber of a great soul, that made him master of one of the most difficult situations any American has ever faced and wrote his name ineffaceably into the history of a proud city and graved it deep upon the hearts of the tens of thousands of people whom he succored and safeguarded and saved.

“But it was not luck that took him to Vera Cruz. The President of the United States knew that for so delicate and difficult a duty as would confront the commander of a hostile army in a country with which we were not at war, only a man of the

steadiest nerve and the soundest of judgment and the wisest brain and the promptest action and the completest courage would be adequate. And so he passed in review before him the record of every officer in the army who was of the rank to be considered for such a duty, and his choice settled upon Funston as the man most surely combining all the requisites for such a mission. The event attested his wisdom. To take by force a foreign city, unavoidably killing some 200 of its defenders in the process; to hold that city for seven months, maintaining such complete order that not in all that time was one serious crime committed, and administering its affairs with such even-handed justice that when the day of his departure came the women should crowd the churches praying that he might stay—that is an achievement that is not paralleled in the record of any other man with which I am familiar.

"I have spoken of his modesty, but that was personal to himself. As a major general of the United States he had no hesitation in asserting his responsibility and his authority. There was a time soon after he took charge in Vera Cruz when he decided that for the good of the soldiers under his charge the gambling houses of the city must be closed, and he sent out an order to that effect. There were, of course, indignant protests, and deputations waited upon him and threatened to appeal to the government of the United States, and he said, 'In Vera Cruz I am the government of the United States.' A little later it seemed to him necessary in the maintenance of police order that the saloons and shops should close

earlier in the evening, and he gave an order to that effect. Again there was violent protest, the owners of these establishments appearing before him and telling him that all their profits were made after ten o'clock at night. To these gentlemen he answered quietly, 'Perhaps you had better close altogether.' To that order an appeal was made to Washington. Cablegrams were sent inquiring as to the limit of General Funston's authority, and the answer came from Washington: 'General Funston is authorized to take any measure that he may deem necessary for the welfare of Vera Cruz and the best interests of the United States.' And that matter was settled. General Funston was the master at Vera Cruz.

"Only those who were officially associated with him can have any adequate conception of the stupendous burden that was put upon him during these past two years that he has been charged with the defense of the border. It was a task that ill comported with his temperament. To guard a long frontier, but not to be allowed to strike back at those who assailed it; to do a soldier's duty, and yet not to make war or to provoke war—what more difficult situation can be imagined for a spirit so bold and restless and aggressive as his! But he met that emergency as he had met every other—with loyalty and patience, with invincible common sense, and with complete success. There was nothing spectacular about this service, nothing sensational, nothing that thrilled the country with the vision of a daring leader at the head of charging squadrons. But it is easily possible that the historian of this period may account the last service

which General Funston rendered to the nation the ablest and the most important and the most victorious of all. We here in Kansas, a thousand miles from all the anxiety and the terror that have been hovering over that long frontier these past two years, can hardly appreciate what it meant to the people who dwelt under the daily threat of it to know that at the head of the armies safeguarding them was a man whose vigilance was as ceaseless as his energy was tireless. But the people of Texas know that service and value it at its full worth. And in proof of it, when he died San Antonio was shrouded in mourning, and the Alamo—the cradle of Texas liberty, the most sacred shrine within the borders of the Lone Star state—the Alamo was opened that his body might lie in state there—a tribute that has never been accorded to any other since the little

structure first became the precious heritage of the people and the commonwealth.

"His death came quickly, as he would have had it come, with no slow lingering, but on swift wings, striking him down while he was yet in the fullness of his powers and in the midst of the work that he loved to do. It came twenty years sooner than it might reasonably have been expected. And yet, what a long life he had lived! 'We live in thoughts, not years; in deeds, not figures on a dial.' And by that scale how many long lives were crowded into the fifty years of this man's life! What wealth of love he heaped on those he loved! With what changeless loyalty he honored his friends! With what valor and spirit and devotion he served his country! With what clean hands and what pure heart he goes to meet his Maker!"

College Spirit

Herewith is the essay on college spirit which won the prize recently offered by the Magazine to students now in school. The Magazine hopes to offer other prizes later and to make this one an annual occasion.

College spirit! What does it mean? What is the significance of those two words that have sounded and resounded through all the generations of college people of all the universities and colleges that have ever existed, either in reality or in fiction? Is it something that can be analyzed or defined? Can any aspiring college student acquire it, merely with the donning of his freshman cap and the purchase of an athletic ticket—or two? Is it something reserved only for special occasions such as a ballgame, or a track-meet, or a “pep-meeting”? Or something that is mentioned in every commencement address as “that indefinable thing that will thrill our hearts in after years at the memory of our Alma Mater?”

No, all this is not college spirit. This is merely a dwarfed noon-day shadow of the real substance. This artificial, hollow something that we have been talking about bears the same relation to real college spirit as camp-meeting, shouting conversion bears to real religion. Genuine college spirit, like all the big things of our life, is not easy to define. It is like any other spirit—elusive, intangible, subtle, evasive, yet none the less powerful a force in our lives. It is not visible to the careless observer, nor is it manifested by insincere rowdy uprisings and rebellions;—the breaking up of classes; the rudeness to professors; gay songs on the “law steps,” such as “glorious, glorious, one keg of beer for the four of us;”

nor joy-riding at night while yelling “Rock Chalk” hilariously.

True college spirit to the college students is internal, not surface-deep only. It grows with their growth, and becomes so ingrained within them that it is, in reality, “bone of their bone.” It is something too deeply rooted to be expressed by mere exuberance of voice and manner. Long after the students have forgotten how to “twist the tiger’s tail” they will, if they possess the proper college spirit, thrill at the reading of some improvement in their old college—the building of a dormitory, or the addition of some valuable books to the library, or the enlargement of Potter’s Lake.

Well, we have talked all around the subject of college spirit, stating what it is not, hinting at what it is. But we really haven’t touched “solid ground” yet. Perhaps the best way to do this is to give examples of two people who possess that rare gift of college spirit.

Here is a man—an upper classman. He is neither Phi Beta Kappa nor president of his class, nor the editor of the college paper, nor the foot-ball captain; neither is he the ring-leader of “naughty rallies.” Under his name in the Jayhawker there will be no long list of honors won. But when the Chancellor wants some beneficial measure “put through” and supported by the student body, he sends for this senior, and the two of them talk it over and decide how best to start about doing it. If the president of

the class—providing he be a man of discretion who likewise possesses college spirit—needs some one to help in some big project, he calls upon this same man, certain that he will not be too busy in his own petty affairs to attend to the bigger thing. No, he isn't one of those virtuous, ever-ready people, either, that every one hates. He is merely the kind who has the power and personality for leadership, and does not have to make a big noise, nor "blow his own horn" to show it.

There is a parallel example found in the girl with college spirit. She is the girl who puts her college above everything—the girl who realizes that exclusive crowds and exclusive friendships are selfish, and powerless for anything except pleasure. She is the girl who will give up an especially good movie to attend a mixer or a chapel lecture, or a class meeting. She may be a Y. W. C. A. girl, but she isn't one of those smirking "holier-than-thou" people, and she never goes around talking about all she does and all she has to do. But she does do a lot nevertheless. And whenever any one is needed to lead a group or support a measure or spread a sentiment, she is called for among the first. She is never-failing.

I've written along now through several pages, and never once defined my subject. That is, in fact, what I have really been trying to avoid doing since there is no definition, so far as I could find, and I've hunted all the

dictionaries and encyclopedias in the library. I have even asked some of my friends what their idea of college spirit is, but the results are not satisfactory. One of them said, "Oh, it is the thing that makes you want to take off your hat whenever you hear 'Far above the golden valley.'" Another said, "it is that which one acquires after three or four years at a school where one has had a good time and learned just a little." Another one said, rather vaguely, "Oh, you know! It's what makes every one feel kindly to everyone you meet on the campus."

I suppose it is not right for me to dodge the issue, so in closing I shall attempt to manufacture my own definition: College spirit, to me, is that important constituent in the make-up of every loyal student that compels him to put the good of his college before everything else—athletics, scholarship honors, personal pleasure or gain; it is a bigness within him that binds him close to his Alma Mater in a never-dying friendship with her sons and daughters; it is a determination within him to give to his college all that he has to give without thought of what his college is giving to him. But the old, trite words of that much-quoted poem will apply with double force to the student possessed of college spirit:

"Give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you."

CAROLYN McNUTT, '17.

Across The Goal Line

A subdivision of a city planned without reference to the pre-eminence of the "front foot" is the achievement of J. C. Nichols, '02. Business acumen combined with vision, imagination and courage have made possible the Country Club District, situated in Kansas City, Missouri, and lapping over into Kansas, one of the most beautiful residence sections in the United States.

In Mr. Nichols's earlier experiences

In the first place he spent great sums to beautify the land and to procure conveniences for his patrons. He deeded to the city almost one-half millions dollars worth of land for parks and boulevards; and he spent sixty thousand dollars to build a street-car line which he turned over to the street car company in return for service.

He has avoided the rectangular system of streets, and built winding



"WASTING" LAND FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE

One of the winding driveways whereby Mr. Nichols, with a judicious disregard for the utilization of space, improves upon nature by bowing to her whims.

in the real estate business he saw the residence parts of thriving cities one by one encroached upon and ruined by business blocks or apartment buildings, so that the last lots in a subdivision were necessarily sold at a loss, and the original purchaser of the plot found his market flooded by the people who had bought of him and were now underselling him.

In his Country Club district in Kansas City Mr. Nichols has worked out a system of improvement and a set of restrictions that will perpetuate the desirability of the property, no matter how large the town grows.

roads, in one instance paying forty thousand dollars a mile, and ruthlessly cutting through salable lots.

He has established nurseries to furnish flowers and shrubs; and rock crushers to macadamize the roads, for he sells no lot till the streets are completely graded and improved.

In the two large subdivisions of this section he has leased for twenty-five years to country clubs over one hundred acres, rent-free, asking only that the members maintain the grounds, build suitable club-houses and pay the general taxes.

To stimulate an interest in birds

he has supplied bird-houses and has provided lecturers on nature study. On one occasion he brought a landscape gardener from England to give information to his purchasers. He has published bulletins on the care of lawns, offered prizes for the best lawn and flower boxes, and concealed the street-car tracks in parkways and erected attractive shelters at convenient points along the route.

On the other hand his purchasers are bound by the restrictions—and these are perpetuated—which he has imposed upon them. There are sections devoted to the householder of moderate means—a class which needs assurance of the perpetuity of its homes just as surely as the class that builds mansions—and sections where no residence may cost less than ten thousand dollars.

There is never an alley in the whole

district; houses on corner lots must have two fronts, one on each street; a man who buys through from one street to the next must have, if his house encroaches even a foot on the second lot, a double front; the way which each lot faces is specified, and the way which the house must face; all out-buildings must be of the same architectural design as the house to which they belong; the distances from the street are foreordained.

Land for neighborhood shops, churches, schools, and playgrounds is also provided. This plan faithfully carried out has made Mr. Nichols's property the most desirable residence district in Kansas City.

Among the alumni who have bought lots from him are W. W. Filkin, M. L. Alden, J. W. Gleed, J. J. Outland, R. R. Brewster, A. I. Beach, and J. L. Harrington.

A Sad Bit of News—And an Appeal

To the alumni who attended the 1915 dinner:

As you know, the fees which the seniors of 1915 paid to cover the expenses of the University dinner were diverted to other uses by the state auditor, who broke the custom of years in disallowing the bills.

The recent legislature in refusing the appropriation of \$486 to cover these accounts and leaving the merchants of Lawrence, who had extended credit to the University in good faith, "holding the sack," have become a party to a transaction of no uncertain nature. For the honor of the University nothing remains but the assumption of the debt by the alumni.

An appeal is therefore made to those who were at that fateful dinner to contribute a dollar each to the "1915 dinner fund."

The amount received by Alumni Headquarters will be paid pro rata to the merchants involved, who have waited patiently for two years.

THE DIRECTORS.

The Honor System

The Magazine some time ago asked several alumni what they thought about the honor system in examinations. The following replies are doubly interesting in view of the recent decision of the University Senate that the adoption of the system is not feasible here at the present time:

Cora Dolbee, '08, g '11: "I should recommend the use of the honor system in examinations. As a student and as a teacher I have always liked it. There will be persons who will take advantage of it, no doubt, but they would take advantage of any system; they belong to the class the sociologist knows as the clever criminals whose business it is ever to evade the law.

The reason for others' cheating lies usually in one of two things: either the examination involves information questions instead of thought questions; or the student-instructor relation is such that it is just part of the game to "put one over" on the self-appointed policeman. For both reasons the problem is largely one-sided. A right attitude and right questions—of the instructor—go a long way toward its solution.

Allen S. Wilber, '13: "Many alumni are wondering whether three thousand students can develop a responsible, consistent and self reliant opinion in view of their most diversified interests and the lack of close contact between different elements. Yet the absence of such an opinion standing back of the honor system would seriously imperil its success.

Why has student government lost

much of the meaning it had a few years ago? Why has the serious problem of student discipline apparently proved too serious for student management or even partial control? Are student attempts at organized effort today being carried on with clear purpose, steady judgment and self-control, and met with an attitude of frankness and co-operation by the faculty? The answers to these questions might enable us to forecast the success of the present proposal. As an alumnus who is impressed with the peculiar difficulty that besets the honor system in a large university, may I add the hope and confidence that Kansas can work out for herself this problem in student democracy?"

M. J. Kates, l '12: "It has always been my decided opinion that the honor system is the only system for use in higher institutions of learning. It is to be presumed that all students entering a university are there for the purpose of better fitting themselves for a life work, and are old enough to realize that purpose. The business of life, when successfully conducted, is undoubtedly one of honor, and if University students with a full realization that they are working on their honor, resort to dishonest means in examinations, no amount of surveillance will help them in the long run. While the majority, who do realize their aim and purpose, in the greater opportunity offered by a university training, will be encouraged and helped in developing that greatest quality, a truly honorable character."

The State Manager Bill

HOUSE BILL No. 517.

An Act providing for the administration of state institutions, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. A board to manage the state institutions is hereby created, consisting of four electors, three of whom shall be appointed by the governor, who shall be chosen without reference to party politics and because of their fitness for the duties of the office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The governor, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of said board, and be the chairman thereof. The board shall be known and called The Board of Administration.

Sec. 2. The members of said board appointed in the year 1917 shall hold their offices as follows: One until July 1, 1919, and two until July 1, 1921, as designated by the governor, and thereafter the appointment of the members of said board shall be for a term of four years, each term to expire on the first day of July, provided that each member shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified; provided further that the governor may remove any member of said board when in his judgment the public service demands it.

Sec. 3. Each of the members of said board so appointed shall forthwith, and before entering upon the discharge of his duties, execute a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), payable to the state of Kansas, signed by a surety company duly authorized to do such business in the state of Kansas, which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of all such duties as are or may be imposed by law upon the members of said board.

Such bond shall be approved, filed and recorded according to law, and the costs and expenses thereof shall be paid by the state of Kansas. Members so appointed shall each take and subscribe an oath of office to be filed with said bonds.

Sec. 4. The members of said board shall give all their time to the duties of their said office; and three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 5. Said board shall constitute the board of trustees for the benevolent institutions and the directors of the State Penitentiary and the board of trustees or directors for all the educational, benevolent and penal institutions of the state of Kansas and shall control and manage said institutions, including the erection of all buildings, additions, alterations and repairs to buildings already erected, and the perfection of its system of sewerage, steam heat, plumbing, electric lighting and works for the water supply pertaining thereto, and the improvement of all grounds upon which buildings are erected for said institutions; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed as including the state house or state house grounds.

Sec. 6. Each member of said board shall receive a salary of \$3500.00 per year, but shall be allowed all actual traveling and necessary expenses while in the discharge of their official duties; provided, such expenses shall not exceed the amount appropriated by law. Said State Board of Administration shall be provided by the Executive Council with suitable, furnished offices in the state capitol building at Topeka, Kansas.

Sec. 7. Said State Board of Administration shall employ a secretary, whose salary shall not exceed two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per annum. It shall be the duty of such secretary to attend all meetings of the board and keep a full and correct record of its proceedings, which when approved shall be signed by the governor as chairman and the secretary as secretary. Such secretary shall be a competent bookkeeper and accountant, and otherwise qualified to perform the duties of such office. He shall do the clerical work pertaining to his office, and such other work in connection with the several institutions as the business manager may, from time to time, order or direct. The treasurer of the state of Kansas shall be the treasurer of said board.

Sec. 8. The board shall employ and appoint a business manager for all the institutions covered by this act, who shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the state of Kansas for more than one year prior

to his appointment, at a salary to be fixed by the board. The said business manager shall, under the board, have full authority to manage and control such institutions by and with the advice of the board, and to purchase all the supplies required by such institutions, in the manner hereinafter provided. The State Board of Administration shall be responsible for the efficient and faithful discharge of all duties pertaining to his position as herein designated. The said Board of Administration may discharge said business manager and employ another at any time they deem public interest will be served thereby. The said business manager shall give a bond with sureties to be approved by the State Board of Administration in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties, such bond to be paid for by the state.

Sec. 9. The State Board of Administration shall appoint the superintendent, warden or other executive officer for each of the educational, benevolent and penal or corrective institutions, covered by this act, and such superintendent or executive officer, shall appoint, subject to the provisions of the civil service laws of Kansas, all officials, clerks, guards and employes required in the management of same, the number of whom shall be determined by the State Board of Administration. The said superintendent or other chief executive officer may discharge any person employed, for cause, and he shall report same to the business manager and file with the State Board of Administration and the civil service commission a written report of his action, giving his reasons therefor; but, that no clerk or employe may be discharged by reason of his political affiliations; provided, that no person shall be appointed to or hold any office, place, or position, under any of the provisions of this act, who is related by blood, or marriage, to any member of such Board of Administration, or to the secretary, or business manager, or to any of the chief executive officers of any of the institutions herein mentioned.

The State Board of Administration shall, upon the recommendation of the superintendent or executive officer of each institution, annually determine and fix, with the written approval of the governor and busi-

ness manager, the annual or monthly salary of all officers and employes of the several institutions covered by this act, except such as are or may be fixed by law. The officers and employes of the benevolent, corrective and penal institutions shall be classified in grades and the salaries and wages to be paid in each grade shall be uniform in similar institutions throughout the state. The schedule of wages so fixed shall become operative on July 1st of each year and shall remain in force until modified or changed.

The salary and wages shall be included in the monthly estimates as hereinafter provided, and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the several institutions are paid. The State Board of Administration authorized to permit officers of benevolent, corrective and penal institutions to receive food supplies for their families, but only from the supplies furnished for the patients and inmates of the institutions. In fixing the compensation of such officers, the fact of such allowance shall be considered by the board, the word "family" shall be construed to mean wife and minor children of an officer.

The superintendent or other chief executive of each institution shall make and forward to the business manager monthly, a verified pay roll and list of expenses which shall show the name of each officer and employe, when first employed and character of employment, the monthly pay, time, amount of pay and deductions, if any, for careless loss or destruction of property, and in no event shall a substitute be permitted to receive compensation in the name of the employe, for whom he acted. The business manager shall carefully examine and audit said pay roll and list of expenses, and if correct approve the same in writing and file with the auditor of the state for payment. The State Board of Administration and auditor of state shall have authority to make rules and regulations in regard to said pay roll and expenses and as to the manner of paying said pay roll and expenses, and the issuing of warrants of the state treasurer for the payment of same, so as to protect the state and insure the payment to the party entitled thereto.

The auditor of state shall issue a warrant on the treasurer of the state to each individual named in the said pay roll for

the amount therein stated, and for such other expenses as the board may determine, and deliver said warrants to the business manager, who shall see that the same are distributed to the individuals entitled thereto.

The superintendent or executive officer of each institution shall make a report in writing to the business manager, at intervals fixed by said business manager, showing in detail the amount of supplies on hand and additional supplies needed. The said business manager or his assistant shall make a personal examination of the amount of supplies on hand and shall determine from such examination and from the statement of the superintendent the additional amount of supplies necessary, and shall make an itemized statement thereof, and shall thereupon give notice in the official state paper for at least ten days that sealed proposals will be received by the State Board of Administration up to the time to be mentioned therein, for furnishing supplies for such institutions, which notice shall also state that detailed statements of supplies to be furnished are on file with the secretary of said State Board of Administration and subject to inspection, and shall also specify that at a certain time, to be therein mentioned, said proposals will be opened and contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; provided, however, that the business manager of the State Board of Administration may reject any and all bids and may thereafter re-advertise for bids or may make such purchases in the open market; and provided further, that in the case of educational institutions the board may purchase chemicals and other material for use in laboratories, shop and like experimental studies where in its judgment it may be purchased to the best advantage of the state, provided, however, that the business manager and the State Board of Administration may reject any and all bids and may thereafter readvertise for bids or may make such purchases in the open market; provided further, however, that the price paid for the purchase at private sale shall not exceed the lowest responsible bids submitted for such article.

The State Board of Administration shall make all necessary rules and requirements respecting the letting of such contracts, furnishing of samples, the form of the bids

and the amount of deposits by certified check or otherwise, to insure good faith on the part of the bidder; provided, however, that the State Board of Administration may allow under proper rules, regulations and restrictions, the superintendent, steward or other executive officer of each institution to purchase the fresh fruits and vegetables therefor and make minor purchases for the same, an itemized account to be kept of all such purchases, duly verified, and submitted to the business manager, who shall submit it to the State Board of Administration.

The business manager or his assistants shall, immediately after entering upon the duties of their office, cause a full and complete inventory to be taken and made of all property belonging to the state, and used in and about said institutions. The said inventory shall be made in detail and an estimate made of the value, a record of which shall be kept at each institution and also by the business manager.

The superintendent or executive officer in charge of each institution shall be charged with all the items of said inventory and shall be responsible therefor and for all future purchases, and shall be credited with all items worn out, lost, injured or destroyed without fault on his part. Itemized statements of this account shall be furnished to the business manager monthly, upon forms to be provided by him for that purpose.

The superintendent or executive officer shall be responsible for items he can not account for under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the superintendent or other executive officer of each institution to see that all public buildings, improvements and grounds are well cared for and properly preserved and kept in proper sanitary condition.

The business manager, after full conference with the superintendent or other executive officer of the institutions named in this act, with the advice and consent of the State Board of Administration, shall prepare for the use of the governor biennial estimates of appropriations necessary and properly to be made for the use of the institutions under his control, and recommendations for special expenditures for buildings, betterment or other improvements. The State Board of Administration shall include in this report to the governor suggestions respecting legis-

lation for the several institutions covered by this act, and the business manager or any member of the Board of Administration shall, upon request, attend such meetings of the legislative committee to which questions have been submitted, and shall furnish such committees such information in regard to its management and conduct of such institution as may be demanded.

All improvements authorized by the legislature shall be constructed under estimates, plans and specifications furnished to the State Board of Administration by the state architect; and it is hereby made the state architect's duty, on the direction of the State Board of Administration, to inspect and have knowledge of the condition of all buildings and property used for the educational, benevolent, penal and corrective institutions of the state of Kansas, and make report to the business manager of any repairs, alterations or improvements needed or required, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by said State Board of Administration.

The business manager, under the direction of the Board of Administration, shall have full charge of the erection of all buildings and all repairs or improvements to buildings, grounds or properties of the various institutions under their charge, and for which appropriations have been or may be made by the legislature. Such manager shall call to his assistance the state architect, who shall prepare all plans and specifications and estimates either for new buildings, repairs, improvements or replacements, and submit the same to the business manager for approval. All such improvements or replacements costing more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) shall be by contract and let to the lowest responsible bidder; provided, however, that the business manager or the State Board of Administration, if believing there is collusion and combination, may reject any and all such bids and let the work by private contract, on condition, however, that the cost thereof shall not exceed the lowest responsible bid that had been offered; provided, however that the provisions of the above paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit the head of any state institution from making any improvement or improvements when the same can be made by institutional labor or the use of

material manufactured in any state institution.

Sec. 10. In no event shall the State Board of Administration or business manager contract, permit or make any expenditure for buildings, betterment, improvements or replacements in excess of the amount appropriated therefor by law. The violation of this provision by said State Board of Administration or any member thereof, or by the business manager, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the person or persons so violating, shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) and shall be forthwith removed from office by the governor.

Sec. 11. The State Board of Administration shall make rules and regulations with respect to the advertisement for bids, and the receipt and opening of the same, and except as herein otherwise provided, the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the right shall be reserved to reject any and all bids. Before the awarding of any contract for the building or the making of repairs upon any building, the state architect shall see that the bids conform with the plans and specifications prepared by him, so as to avoid error and mistake on the part of the contractors; that in all cases where material described in a contract can be obtained from any state institution, the board shall exclude the same from the contract.

Sec. 12. The State Board of Administration is empowered to make its own rules for the proper exercise of its powers and may require the additional performance of duties by the officials of the several institutions so as to fully enforce all the requirements, intents and purposes of this act.

That said rules shall provide for the keeping of the books and records of the board, and the manner of administration of the various institutions of the state covered by this act, the duties of the officials and employes in about said institutions, and the amount of bond that shall be given by each and every officer and employe who may have the custody or control of any money or property belonging to the state; also, rules and regulations for holding the superintendent or other executive official responsible

for all supplies and property, requiring inventories and reports, and all other rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the state that may from time to time be required.

Sec. 13. This act contemplates among other things, the employment of an expert business manager, for the business and scientific management of the state institutions covered by this act, and also for the placing of all educational, benevolent and penal institutions of the state of Kansas under one management, and under one board of trustees or directors, with a suitable place of business at the state capitol, for the orderly and economical administration thereof, publicity and fairness in the awarding of contracts for all supplies, the keeping of such books, records, accounts and reports as shall show, not only the cost of maintaining each of said institutions, but the per capita cost of maintaining the inmates thereof, and this act shall be liberally construed so as to carry out such purposes.

Sec. 14. The institutions to be under the control of such business manager and the State Board of Administration, shall be as follows: University of Kansas, Kansas State Agricultural College, Emporia State Normal School, School for the Blind, and the School for the Deaf, Fort Hays Kansas Normal, Pittsburg Manual Training Normal and such other educational institutions as now exist or may hereafter be created and to authorize such expenditures for the interests of said institutions as may in its judgment be necessary; also, the Industrial School for Girls, State Industrial for Boys, The Orphans' Home, and such other benevolent institutions as now exist or which may hereafter be created; also, the State Penitentiary, Kansas State Industrial Reformatory and such other penal or corrective institutions as now exist or which may hereafter be created and all other institutions under the control of the boards hereby abolished.

Sec. 15. The State Board of Administration shall have power to bring all suits and

institute or defend any and all proceedings necessary to be brought or defend in any action to protect the interests of the state herein and carry out the provisions of this act, to hold property, and receive and execute trusts for any or all said institutions, and authorize such expenditure for the interest of said institutions as may in its judgment be necessary. The attorney-general shall institute or defend all such proceedings.

Sec. 16. The State Board of Administration shall require the state accountant to devise and install a system of bookkeeping, accounting and auditing of all moneys received and appropriated and expended suitable to the several institutions herein named and make the accounting as uniform as the necessities of the case may permit.

Sec. 17. The present board of directors of the various educational, benevolent, penal and corrective institutions referred to in this act, shall on and after July 1, 1917, have no further legal existence, and the powers heretofore exercised by them shall be and become vested in the State Board of Administration, and the State Board of Administration shall be, on July 1, 1917, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers vested in or exercised by the boards of the said respective institutions, and the State Board of Administration shall be and constitute the board of directors or trustees for each of said several institutions. All the provisions of law not inconsistent with the provisions of this act with respect to the management, control and government of said various institutions, shall apply to and be performed by the State Board of Administration, the business manager and his assistants, and the other officers herein provided for in so far as applicable.

Sec. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its publication in the statute book.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

By the Oread Observer

THE LEGISLATURE

The University of Kansas has lived through another session of the legislature with the usual loss of sleep and nervous energy and has as usual come out better than some of her friends feared and worse than others hoped. However, remembering the Riggs report, quoted in the last issue, one feels discouragement getting the upper hand.

Besides the appropriations, three other bills were of vital interest to the educational institutions of the state.

The state manager bill—a complete text of which appears elsewhere in this number—as first presented provided a board of administration to be composed of the governor as chairman and three commissioners. These four were to serve without pay and to employ a “state manager” to act as financial agent for all. As amended and passed the bill proposes that the three commissioners shall receive a salary of \$3,500 and shall devote their entire time to the institutions under their care. The chief executive of each institution is, however, to be responsible for the internal government of his own establishment.

Bills were offered in both houses under the auspices of the Kansas Council of Women to incorporate the state schools and to authorize each of them to issue bonds for \$100,000 to be spent in erecting and equipping buildings for girls.

No one quite understands why the house felt indisposed toward the measure, but in spite of hard work on behalf of the bill by its supporters it was lost. But both houses voted favorably, however, to appropriate \$100,000 to build a prison for the thirteen Kansas women in the penitentiary at the present time.

After years of agitation and education and after literally days and nights of work during the session, the advocates of a permanent income for state schools prevailed upon the legislature to put the measure before the people of the state. It will come as a constitutional amendment at the next general election, and its adoption depends almost entirely upon the alumni and

students of the schools. Steps already have been taken to form a league of alumni to undertake the campaign.

The ways and means committee of the senate, into whose hands appropriations for the schools were placed, proposed \$475,000 each year for salaries and \$112,500 for the completion of the Administration Building, making, with other items of maintenance, \$777,000 in all. Of the first sum \$15,000 each year was to be used for salaries of additional teachers. The house lopped this increase off and the senate concurred in the action, leaving the total \$762,000.

An increase of two and a half per cent in maintenance in the face of an increase of six per cent in the cost of equipment, and no possibility of an increase in faculty, makes a problem somewhat difficult of solution.

Besides the distress of inadequate provision the University suffers from the humiliating fact that Walter E. Wilson, chairman of the senate ways and means committee is an alumnus, and that other alumni in the legislature acted toward the University's interests as if they were total strangers to the institution.

MERCHANTS' WEEK

Three hundred and fifty-five merchants spent a week on the campus during February, with a schedule of classes, round tables, lectures, and entertainments running from eight-thirty in the morning till eight-thirty at night, and left at the end of the time asking for more.

LECTURES

Among the lectures given at the University during the past month were several of unusual interest.

On February 1 A. C. MacDougall, a well known organist, composer, and musical critic spoke on “Wagner and his Music.”

John Spargo gave his lecture on “The Real Meaning of Socialism” in the chapel February 1.

J. A. L. Waddell, consulting engineer of Kansas City, talked to the School of Engineering on February 9.

The Third Thursday Faculty lecture was given this month by Mr. Dunlap of the department of English on Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

Leonard C. Van Noppen, chosen by Queen Wilhelmina as official lecturer in this country on the Dutch language and literature talked February 16, on "The Dutch Renaissance," and February 26 S. K. Ratcliffe, editor of the *London Sociological Review* spoke most illuminatingly of the industrial and political revolution which has occurred in England since the beginning of the war.

THEY REMEMBER HIM

That Alfred Noyes made quite an impression on the student body is plainly seen from the fact that all of his books have been checked from Spooner library.

F. B. Dains, professor of chemistry delivered a series of lectures on the history of chemistry before students of the University of Iowa.

Following is a list of the topics on which Professor Dains spoke: "Chemistry Two Thousand Years Ago"; "Chemistry and Alchemy in the Middle Ages"; "The Chemical Revolution, or Chemistry in the last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century"; "The Evolution of Chemical Symbols and Equations."

THE PORTMANTEAU THEATRE

One of the most enjoyable events of the year was the appearance of Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau Theatre with its thoroughly competent caste.

In the two performances six playlets were given, varying from the farcial "Gammer Gurton's Needle," of historical interest, and Lord Dunsany's "Gods of the Mountains," to the lightest of interludes before the curtain.

The theatre was set up in the chapel and the enthusiastic audience nearly filled the hall both afternoon and night.

The proceeds were donated to the Student Loan Fund.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB PLAY

The University Dramatic Club gave a most successful production of "Under Cover" on February 28 at the Bowersock to a capacity house.

THIRD ANNUAL COLONIAL PARTY

The All-University party on February 24 was diversified this year by the presentation of a pageant, written and directed by Ray Gaffney, a sophomore in the School of Fine Arts.

After the pageant the guests, a gymnasiumful, danced till midnight.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Eustace Brown, Chancellor and Mrs. Strong, and student representatives of the schools and classes.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

George E. Putnam, associate professor of economics, has resigned from the faculty of the University and will go to Washington University in St. Louis next year where he has secured a position as professor of economics.

Mr. Putnam has been teaching in the department of economics here since 1911. Besides his regular work in the University, he has been connected with the extension division in conducting classes in economics in Kansas City.

Mr. Putnam graduated from K. U. in 1907. In 1911 he took a degree of bachelor of literature at Oxford.

Earl O'Roke, instructor in the department of zoology has accepted a similar position in the University of Wyoming. A larger salary and prospects for rapid advancement are the reasons given for the change.

O. L. Maag, instructor in the department of chemistry, has resigned to go into commercial work. Both of these resignations are to take effect February 12.

B. P. Young and Walter Wellhouse, both of the department of entomology, have resigned their positions here to accept positions in Cornell. Both men ranked as associate instructors here and will be instructors at Cornell.

On account of the large number enrolled in some of the other departments assistant instructors have been added. Kenneth Pringle has been appointed assistant instructor in rhetoric, Ernest E. Tippen assistant in physics, and Hazel N. Rice and O. J. Weir assistants in mathematics. Gerhard Baerg has received the appointment of instructor in German, to take the place of

Miss Alberta Corbin, who has secured a leave of absence.

Hugh Marshall and Carl Walker have been appointed student assistants in the water and sewerage laboratory of the department of chemistry.

Mr. Carl E. Becker, formerly professor of history in the University, and this year teaching in Minnesota, has been made a member of the faculty in Cornell.

Y. W. C. A. SECRETARY RESIGNS

The acceptance of the resignation of Miss Anne Gittens as secretary of the University Y. W. C. A. was announced the first of March and will take effect at the end of the term.

Miss Gittens has been secretary of the University Y. W. C. A. for three years.

CLUB WOMEN WERE ENTERTAINED

One hundred members of the Council of Clubs of Kansas City, Kansas, made a visit of inspection at the University March 1. They arrived on a special interurban car at eleven o'clock, and were met by Mrs. Frank Strong. They were guests of the Chamber of Commerce in an automobile trip to Haskell and at noon lunched in Robinson Gymnasium. During the afternoon they attended the demonstration of the department of home economics and visited the fine arts exhibit, the library, and various laboratory classes.

AN EXTENSION OF EXTENSION WORK

Complete recognition has been given to the Kansas City, Kansas night school by the University of Kansas. Next year full freshman year credits will be given to students taking night school work through the extension department. This will be the first time a high school student in Kansas will have the opportunity of completing the first year of University work at home.

The Kansas City night schools have been established for eight years. Additional work has been added and the number of students increased each year. This winter 2,803 are enrolled.

NEW PHI BETA KAPPAS

Spring elections of Phi Beta Kappa were announced March 1 by E. D. Cressman, sec-

retary of the Kansas chapter. Those honored were: Thyrsa Amos, Dorothy Angevine, Lila Atkinson, Lucile Blackfan, Adeline de Mare, Rita Dielman, Albert Irwin, Liona Fletcher, Luella Krehbiel, Dorothy Markham, George Marshall, Mary McKinney, James Rogers, Rachel Sankee, Carl Swanson, Iva Testerman and Mina Upton. Three members, Harold Lytle, Louis Huff, and Virginia Lucas, were elected in the fall, making a total of twenty from this year's class.

THE FACULTY IS LOYAL

Sixty-three members of the faculty of the University of Kansas telegraphed March 1 to President Wilson their support in any measure he found necessary.

The telegram is as follows:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

"The following sixty-three members of the faculty of the University of Kansas assure you of their unqualified support in any measure taken to preserve the honor and integrity of the United States."

IN THE MUSEUM

The Claud Brown collection of African material, gathered from the Belgian Congo, is now mounted in two large cases, each twelve feet in length, recently installed on the third floor of Dyche Museum.

Claud Brown made the collection while employed by the Guggenheim interests in South Africa. A similar collection, made by W. H. Brown, is also displayed in one of the cases.

The collections consist of basketry, wood carving, musical instruments, weapons, utensils, and tools. The basketry and carvings are unique, and the workmanship of all the specimens is unusual. A part of the W. H. Brown collection was made among the pigmies in Central Africa. Maps will be placed in the cases showing where collections were made.

DEBATERS CHOSEN

The nine men who will represent the University of Kansas in the spring debates with Missouri, Oklahoma, and Colorado have been announced. They are H. Merle Smith, Edward F. Price, Lyle C. Anderson,

Leland Smith, Charles H. Dewey, John A. Donaldson, Joe P. Harris, Alfred Richmond, and Paul Schmidt. Places will be assigned on the three teams at the next meeting of the squad.

The question for debate against all three universities is: "Resolved, that the principle of compulsory investigation of indus-

trial disputes, as embodied in the Canadian Compulsory Investigation Act, should be adopted by the Congress of the United States, constitutionality waived." Kansas will take the affirmative here against Oklahoma and the negative against Missouri and Colorado.

ATHLETICS

THE AGGIES BEAT THE JAYHAWKERS

The Jayhawker basketball team met their first defeat of the season at the hands of the Aggie quintet February 2 and 3 on the Aggie court. There seemed to have been no adequate reason. The Kansas team is far superior to that of the Aggie school, but apparently "Potsy" Clark's team suffered a decided slump. Many Jayhawker rooters attended the game and were surprised and shocked at the poor effort of their team Friday night. The score was 38 to 9 in favor of the Aggies.

The second game on Saturday night was not quite such a roaring and disappointing defeat. At one time the Jayhawkers tied the Aggies, but they finally succumbed to their insistent guarding and failed to make any more goals. The Aggies, however, did not find it so easy to drop the ball into the basket as the poor guarding of the previous evening had led them to expect. Although the final score was 32 to 29 in favor of the Aggies, the defeat was far from being a bitter one.

In spite of these two defeats, Kansas still has a better show to win the Missouri Valley championship than has Manhattan. Kansas is scheduled to play sixteen Missouri Valley games while the Aggies play but twelve. We can lose four games and still be tied with the Aggies.

THE MISSOURI-KANSAS BASKETBALL GAMES

The first game with our old enemy was a most exciting one. First the Tigers took the lead and kept it for the greater part of the first half. It was not long, however, until the Jayhawkers tied the score to lose it again just before the half closed. The score at the end of the first half stood 13 to 12 in favor of our opponents.

The Kansas rooters were quite restless

during the intermission, but managed to give a little encouragement to the team in the way of a few feeble cheers. The band as usual played several brisk pieces in the hope that they were putting life into the team. All of this must have had the desired effect, as the Jayhawkers came out onto the floor with renewed life to continue the game.

Both teams were about nip and tuck for the better part of the last half until Kansas managed to gain one point on their rivals. Nothing could stop their team work, but they had difficulty in throwing goals and at times even in hitting the backboard. Five minutes before the game closed the Tigers were several points ahead of the Jayhawkers and then things began to look up for the Kansans. The first field goal brought forth the usual cheering, but when a second was thrown within a minute, pandemonium reigned. Hats were thrown into the air and the referee's whistle could not be heard above the cheering until the ball was well under play. Still a third goal was thrown, which tied the score and caused still more wild disorder. A tie seemed inevitable until one of the unfortunate Tigers fouled, giving the Jayhawkers their chance to win the game. Of course, they made the free throw—they could not have failed in that burst of cheering. The players of both teams went wild the last minute of play and no more goals were thrown, leaving Kansas the victor of the first game with a score of 24 to 23.

The second game was far from being successful from a Kansan's point of view. The forwards could not seem to find the basket although they had numerous opportunities to do so. The team work of the Jayhawker quintet could not have been excelled, but without good forwards a team

is helpless. The Tigers were out to avenge the defeat of the previous night and they certainly accomplished their purpose. The score at the end of the first half was 12 to 7 in their favor. This time, however, no amount of music or cheering could encourage the Jayhawkers to victory. They seemed at a loss as to what to do with the ball when they got it near their goal. The Tigers, however, knew exactly what they should do with the ball when it was near their goal, and they did it remarkably well. In spite of all the encouragement the Jayhawkers got from the rooters, they lost to Missouri with a score of 27 to 17.

THE KANSAS-WASHINGTON GAMES

The two Kansas-Washington games were interesting and exciting from the first blow of the whistle to the last shot of the pistol. In the first game Washington started the scoring and kept the lead until the middle of the first half. The Jayhawkers threw eight field baskets during this half and were in a fine way to win in spite of their late start.

True to custom the rooters gave evidence of their faith in the team by numerous and hearty cheers. The crowd was very restless during the intermission and the band enlivened the occasion.

The Washington quintet came back strong in the second half and managed to score 11 points before Kansas had made a goal. Washington scored 20 points to Kansas 13 during the second half and it is probable that had the game lasted a few minutes longer the story would have been a sad one for the Jayhawkers. The game ended with the score 34-26 in favor of Kansas.

The second game was a swifter contest and tested the strength of the Kansas team almost to the breaking point. Kansas started the scoring with a free goal and after that the two teams were nip and tuck for the remainder of the half. The crowd was highly excited and the coaches were rather anxious. The half ended with the score 17-12 in favor of Kansas.

The teams were evenly matched during the second half. Kansas scored 16 additional points and Washington scored 13. Captain Nelson of the Jayhawker squad was

forced out of the game after six minutes of playing for personal fouls. When the score was about tied and still two minutes to play, Laslett was removed from the game for personal fouls. The team made the best of the loss and finally managed to evade the Washington squad and run in several goals. The game ended with the score 33-25 still in favor of Kansas.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA GAME

The Nebraska game was a great success from the Kansas view-point. The Jayhawkers started the game with confidence. The ball had not been in play for thirty seconds before the Kansans had thrown a field goal. The crowded gymnasium urged them on with cheers as only the Jayhawk rooters can. The minds of all present were set upon victory. Although the teams did not score during the first half, the ball was continually under vigorous play. The rooters held their breath as the ball got within the danger zone and then they cheered lustily as Kansas brought the ball to their own end of the court and finally threw a goal. The first half ended with the score 11-5 in-favor of the Jayhawkers.

It was a lively audience that waited for the second half of the game. The band was drowned out with the cheers and cat calls. Everyone was in a cheerful frame of mind but the players and the coaches.

In the second half the Kansans succeeded in scoring seven points before the Nebraska team woke up to the fact that the game had started. During the half Kansas made nineteen points while the slow Nebraska team was scoring five lone points. Two minutes before the close of the game the coach put Lindsay and Woodward in the game and then the real frolic commenced. Loud laughter and cheers tumbled over each other as Lindsay and Woodward tried some of their past football tactics upon the crestfallen Cornhuskers. Hats left the hands of normally quiet students and here and there a professor could be seen dancing a jig. The game ended with the score 30-10 in favor of the joyous Jayhawkers. The Kansans are commencing to believe that the glory of Nebraska is a thing of the past and that the glory of Kansas is well within reach.

THE ALUMNI

A CORRECTION

The tenth line of the sonnet printed last month should read; "The wrong; to lie at ease with Truth not found."

ALUMNI MEETING

The Kansas City Alumni will hold their annual banquet at 6:30 Saturday evening, March 24 at the University Club. Among the speakers will be Senator W. E. Borah, Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, and H. E. Riggs of the Michigan University Engineering School. All alumni in the vicinity of Kansas City are urged to attend.

IN CHICAGO

The next meeting of the Chicago alumni will be held in May and will include a dinner and theatre party.

K. U. REUNION IN PHILADELPHIA

The first annual dinner of K. U. alumni residing in or near Philadelphia was held on Kansas Day, January 29, in the banquet room of Kugler's restaurant, Philadelphia. Appropriate red and blue decorations adorned the walls and the table. Since it was the first annual affair of the kind in Philadelphia a formal program was not prearranged but the course of the evening's events was left in the hands of C. E. McClung, '96, as toastmaster. All those in attendance took part in the evening's entertainment which included the singing of K. U. songs, giving old "Rock Chalk," and the recounting by those present of their personal histories since leaving K. U.

This first meeting was in the nature of a "get together and get acquainted" event and owed much of its success to the efforts of Mr. L. M. Bocker, l '15, one of the newer arrivals among us. A permanent organization was affected and plans made for several meetings throughout the year. The following officers were elected: president, C. E. McClung, '96; vice-president, Daisy Dean, '02; secretary-treasurer, Bruce W. Merwin. Henry Hoffman, e '11, was appointed chairman of a "promotion" committee and Mr. McClung was elected chairman of a committee to draft a resolution en-

dorsing the efforts being made by the Board of Administration to secure more adequate support from the legislature and urging that the needs of the University be better taken care of by the state.

'75

At the annual dinner of the Kansas Society of Chicago Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder, '75, gave an interesting account of the early days of the University.

'76

May E. Richardson, '76, died in Lawrence January 26.

'85

Isaac A. Rigby, l '85, who is a lawyer in Concordia visited in Lawrence during February.

'89

Franklin E. Reed, '89, is an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, with offices in the New York Life building.

'90

John A. Rush, '90, g '93, l '93, and Foster Cline, '10, have formed a partnership for the practice of law with offices in the Continental building, Denver.

'94

T. J. Norton, l '94, has his office in room 908 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

'96

Word has been received of the death of Leander Ellis, '96, in Atlanta, Georgia.

'97

William I. Hancock, e '97, has changed his address from Watsonville to Morgan Hill, California.

'98

John C. Sanderson, e '98, may be addressed at 2705 Hartzell avenue, Chicago.

Richard E. Hayden, l '98, has his law office in the New England building in Topeka.

'99

Lillian W., wife of J. Clarke Swayze, '99, l '02, p '98, g '00, died at Washington, January 3. Besides her husband she left two children, John McFarland, four years old, and J. Clarke, Jr., one year.

'00

Mabel Bennett Cooke, p '00, has changed

her address from Nickerson to San Simon, Arizona.

Arthur L. Goudy, '00, who has been pastor of the Congregational church at Wellington, became pastor of the church at Part-ridge March first.

Jay Albert Anderson, l '00, may be addressed at 809 Barnes Building, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

'01

Roy M. Cross, '01, is employed as manager of the Eastern and Western Lumber company at Salt Lake City. His home address is 108 Mecklenburg apartments.

Harold Henry, fa '01, may be addressed at 1242 Madison Park in Chicago.

J. Arthur Harris, '01, g '03, is treasurer of the American Society of Naturalists for the coming year.

A. J. Ruth, e '01, is employed by the Bradley, Bruff and LeBarthe company of San Francisco. They have offices in the Hobart building.

Charles E. Taylor, '01, died at his home in Camp Point, Illinois, February 8.

'05

Emma Palmer, '05, g '09, who is teaching in Walla Walla, Washington, may be addressed at 306 Park street.

A. R. Young, e '05, g '14, has changed his address from Topeka to 3636 Virginia street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Metta Haines Pearson, '05, died at the home of her parents in Edwardsville, January 7.

'06

Frank Bedel, e '06, is employed as a chemist for the Stewart Fruit company at Modesto, California.

D. B. Robinson, '06, and Aileen Weaver Robinson, '06, are the parents of a boy, born February, 28, in Kansas City, Missouri.

'08

Mary Edith Pinney, '08, g '10, receives mail addressed to Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

J. T. Swanson, m '08, is living at 3401 East Twenty-seventh street in Kansas City, Missouri.

C. B. Gillispie, '08, is manager of the B. F. Banker Hardware and Implement company of Jamestown.

Guy Duer, '08, g '09, m '15, is living in Halstead.

'09

C. P. Donald, '09, is employed as a civil engineer for the Santa Fe at Chanut.

'10

Verna Weidlein Safford, fa '09, is the mother of a boy, Edward Spencer, born December first. Mrs. Safford lives in Augusta.

Hugh T. Fisher, l '09, and Helen Smith Fisher, '08, g '09, are the parents of a boy, Paul Merwin, born November 24. This is their third son. Mr. Fisher is the first assistant county attorney of Shawnee county.

Eleanor Houston, '09, may be addressed at 415 Roanoke street, Roanoke, Virginia.

Fay Livengood, '09, is living at 282 Prospect street in New Haven.

Ray Wick, e '10, lives at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago.

Clara Maynard Brigham, e '10, may be addressed at 1710 Fisher building, Chicago.

Lloyd E. Stanley, e '10, and Alberta Clarke, '09, who were married June 7 are now living at 124 South Duluth avenue in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Dan F. Servey, e '10, and Josephine Riddle, a former student, were married in Iola, October 7. Mr. and Mrs. Servey are living in Kansas City, Missouri, where Mr. Servey is employed by the Hunt Engineering company.

'11

E. Eleanor Carothers, '11, g '12, has been elected to membership in the American Society of Naturalists.

Gus E. Weekly, e '11, and Lettie Woodin of Iola were married February 3, 1915. They are living in Sand Springs, Oklahoma, where Mr. Weekly is yard foreman for the United States Zinc company.

Davis H. Wenrich, '11, g '12, has been elected to membership in the American Society of Naturalists.

Ernest Weibel, e '11, who is with the Bureau of Standards at Washington, receives mail addressed to 2934 Marond street.

Frank Stockton, '11, is in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he may be addressed in care of the Mellon Institute.

Fred P. Smithmeyer, '11, and Lydia Cook Smithmeyer, fa '14, have changed their address from Lawrence to 138 Woodlawn, Topeka. Mr. Smithmeyer is employed by the Poehler Mercantile company which has re-

cently bought the Davis Mercantile company of Topeka.

Zana Scheifer Hoar, *fa* '11, and Charles Hoar, a former student, are living at 3500 Gillham road, in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Hoar is employed by the E. L. Brown Produce company at 307 Walnut street.

J. F. Brown, *e* '11, and Lucille Yates Brown, '13, are living at 310 West Missouri street in El Paso.

Mary Wheeler, '11, has returned from California, and is at home at 3331 Olive street, Kansas City, Missouri. She recently won the prize in a short story contest conducted by the St. Louis Press Reporting Syndicate.

'12

Wilbur E. Tilberg, *g* '12, receives mail addressed to 6043 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

John T. Myers, '12, is an instructor in bacteriology in the University of Nebraska, College of Medicine, at Omaha.

Everett W. Vaughn, '12, and Bonnie Bailey Vauhn, '14, are living at 1311 Jackson street, in Topeka.

Elizabeth K. Heavey, '12, is teaching at Chester, Montana.

Maelynette Aldrich, '12, *g* '13, who has been living in New Haven, may be addressed at Salina.

C. Clay Spilman, *e* '12, and Christina David Spilman, '12, are living at 1052 Cleveland avenue, in Kansas City, Kansas.

'13

Lewis E. Knerr, *e* '13, may be addressed at 2122 Sunnyside avenue, Chicago.

Louise Fleming, '13, and Lloyd Troxel were married in Topeka February 15.

Della Mavity, '13, and J. F. McDonnell, who were married June 26 are living in Jetmore where Dr. McDonnell practices medicine.

Beatrice Dalton Buecking, '13, is living at 3230 Tracy avenue in Kansas City, Missouri.

Ernest Jones, '13, may be addressed at Drexel, Missouri.

Roland Milton Athay, '13, may be addressed at 949 Lake street, Oak Park, Illinois.

Harold Joseph Brownlee, '13, has changed his address from Canada to 810 Oakwood boulevard, Chicago.

Ernest Erwin Leisy, '13, may be ad-

dressed at 121 North Hall, University of Chicago.

Clyde Oscar Hornbaker, '13, receives mail addressed to 105 West Monroe street, Chicago.

'14

William Jack Malcolmson, *e* '14, may be addressed at 1933 South Fiftieth street in Chicago.

Frances Rigby Stroud, '14, is living in Concordia.

Lyle D. Wise, *e* '14, has changed his address from Bacolor, Pampanga to Corregidor Island, Philippine Islands.

Joseph Segel, *e* '14, who is employed by E. J. du Pont de Nemours and company at their Hopewell works in the power department receives mail addressed to du Pont Hotel, City Point, Virginia.

Herbert O. Tudor, '14, may be addressed at Holton.

R. S. Hartsough, *g* '14, is teaching in the department of physics in Psing Hua College of Peking, China.

Howard E. Jensen, '14, *g* '15, receives mail addressed in care of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

George A. Washburn, *e* '14, is living at 117 Oak street, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Marshall Granger '14 *g* '15, is teaching accounting in the University of Chicago. Mr. Granger's address is 5824 Woodlawn avenue.

Albert S. Teed, *l* '14, who is employed by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, has charge of a branch depot in Hutchinson.

Ina Haines Taylor, '14, is living in Edwardsville.

Marjorie Templin, '14, who has been employed in the City Hospital of Minneapolis, is now in the Sheppard-Pratt Hospital of Towson, Maryland.

J. Christy Wilson, '14, may be addressed at 411 Hodge Hall, Princeton, New Jersey.

L. E. Brown, *e* '14, and Eda Hinchman Brown, '14, have changed their address to 814 West Biddle street, Jackson, Michigan. Mr. Brown is employed by the Eastern Michigan Power company.

Trine Latta, '14, who is teaching science in Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri, may be addressed at 301 College avenue.

Edna Bigelow, '14, receives mail addressed to 640 East Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana.

'15

Cyrus R. Veirs, e '15, may be addressed at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

R. S. Brooks, p '15, is living in Colony.

Frank Pedroja, p '15, is employed by the Lowe Drug company of Salina.

Emily Annadown, fa '15, has changed her address from Los Angeles to Rural Free Delivery, two, San Gabriel.

Donald H. Lackey, '15, is employed by the

Douglas company of East Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as assistant to the superintendent of the oil refinery. His address is 1050 Third avenue.

'16

Clarence Randolph, '16, and Salome Langmade of Oberlin were married January 4. Mr. Randolph is a student in the law school.

Arthur John Nigg, e '16, may be addressed at 5113 West Twenty-third street, Chicago.

James Abram Butin, '16, has changed his address from Fredonia to Chicago where he may be addressed at 26 Hitchcock Hall, University of Chicago.

Lillian Wolf, '16, teaches English in the Abilene high school.

Dudley J. Pratt, g '16, graduate assistant in botany at Leland Stanford Junior University, may be addressed at 911 Scott street, Palo Alto.

Glen Swogger, g '16, is now the editor of two Kansas newspapers, the *Waverly Ga-*

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zette and the *Harris Commercial*. The two papers are published in his Waverly office.

Amelia Babcock, '16, is teaching in Horton. De Forest C. Steele, '16, is the father of a boy, Hubert Granville, born February 7. Mr. Steele lives at 300 Taylor street, in Eldorado.

Lulu McCandles, '16, has a fellowship in English in the University.

Clark Edgar Young, '16, receives mail addressed to 2452 Michigan boulevard, Chicago.

Lawrence Augustine Benn, '15, has changed his address from LaCrosse, to Indiana Harbor, Indiana, where he may be addressed in care of the South Bay Hotel.

Henry Nelson Tihen, '16, may be addressed at 323 South Ashland avenue, Chicago.

FORMER STUDENTS

Thomas Boyd, a former student, may be addressed at 5647 Maryland avenue, Chicago.

James L. Mead, a former student, has changed his address from Altadena, California, to Chicago where he may be addressed in care of the Mead Cycle company.

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If every member of this association and other organization to which I am addressing this appeal will address similar appeals to every organization of which he or she is a member, the result will be tremendous.

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F. E. MATTHEWS, e '99, g '08.

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year.



**It has been a goodly number of years since Gomer Thomas, '97,
presided over the stacks and J. H. Engle, a former student,
took advantage of their quiet, but the stacks
appear just the same.**

The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

April, 1917

Number 7

Vocational Guidance for Women

"What are we to do with our superfluous women?" asks Mary A. Livermore, (in the Forty Years Ago column in the *Kansas City Times*) and then she answers her own query thus: "Why, train every girl as if she were sure to become a wife, a mother and a housekeeper. And also train her as if she were sure never to become a wife, a mother and a housekeeper." One Kansas City girl's terse comment on this was "It can't be did."

Now, in spite of this cynical miss of forty years ago, that very impossible feat could be and indeed was "did." On top of the training in housekeeping which every girl received in the days before "canned everything," was grafted willy-nilly a little knowledge of school-teaching. Every girl, who, by reason of not marrying at once, became "superfluous," began blithely to teach something to somebody a trifle less young and untrained than herself, always keeping her weather-eye open for a rescuer who should, would and could make her less superfluous. To some, this chance never came, and the poor things went on teaching and becoming more and more superfluous every year.

As time went on, the training in

teaching became more and more thorough; the opportunities more and more promising. When the colleges and universities opened their doors to young women, these "superfluous" creatures flocked to the class-room, to be trained for their life-work, a life sentence often being materially shortened because of the good behavior or good looks of the individual in question, in spite of her having little or no knowledge of how to combat the approaching menace of price-less potatoes. In these class-rooms, then, they learned how to teach other subjects beside the three r's and the a-b, abs, and, grabbing a diploma, a Phi Beta Kappa key, and a teacher's certificate, sailed out on the uncharted sea of education.

So far, so good: but some of the more adventurous spirits began to rebel. There is nothing that makes a task more distasteful to a woman than to notice the avidity with which a man drops it and leaves it for her to do. The dislike for dishwashing can doubtless be traced to the defection from duty on the part of that Biblical gentleman who turned his dishes upside down when he wiped them. As, more and more, the drudg-

ery of teaching has fallen to women, whether or not fitted by Providence to the divine task of instructing the younger generation how to live, more and more have they become restive under their tasks, and have longed to get out into an atmosphere which is free from chalk-dust and the trail of red ink. They have longed to try out for themselves that dictum of Shaw's, that "those who can, do; those who cannot, teach." The woman who has taught for ten years cries out that if she has to teach another young idea how to shoot, she will go mad. What, then, shall be done with our superfluous teachers? How shall we help them to find something to do less deadening to those in whom the Creator has neglected to supply the teaching instinct? Can they find something to do which will make them glory in their work? Said the incredulous ones, "It can't be did." But the college women of this country determined to find a way: they knew that it could be "did," and they found the answer in vocational guidance.

This, then, is the task which the college women of the United States, from New York to Los Angeles, have set themselves, to provide for the college-trained woman opportunities to establish herself in occupations other than teaching. Vocational guidance, vocational training, vocational bureaus, bureaus of occupations, whatever the particular name, all have as their sole aim to free the college woman from the necessity of becoming a teacher, whether she wishes to or not. Sarcastic comments have been made to the effect that these bureaus are simply employment agencies with a college education, and that the

whole movement is merely an effort to make stenography stylish. Well, what of it? If a girl finds that she can be a secretary at one hundred dollars a month, why be a stenographer at forty dollars? The college woman has found that, during the course of her four or more years of training, she can do one thing with the assured confidence that comes with the knowing how to do it. She has certain wares to offer. Why, then, should she not have a central bureau where the matter of supply and demand shall be regulated for her? Why should she not be directed and helped along into some particular work to which she shall rise betimes, rather than be compelled to feel that after her college work is over, to the question "What are you going to do next?" she can have no answer but the hopeless one, "Oh I don't know—teach, I guess." But just here comes the director of some collegiate bureau of occupations and says to the reluctant teacher-to-be just what Punch said, long ago, to young men about to marry "Don't! We'll find something else for you to do."

And they do find other things for them to do—fascinating, alluring things, which offer all sorts of tantalizing vistas down the years of work and experience. For these managers and directors know well that nothing can succeed that does not include these two important essentials. Miss Frances Cummings, manager of the New York Bureau, with a sentence or two dispelled forever the college woman's rosy dream of "work in a publishing house," with an office—or study, something like Belasco's—a mahogany desk, with a tilt-back chair, so as to be real business-like,

and a blue pencil in her dainty hand, to check the manuscripts as they come from the busy staff of readers outside. Work in a publishing house, Miss Cummings pointed out, when she spoke to the girls of the University last year, is very like work anywhere else, very grubby, very plentiful, and very prone to grow tedious and monotonous if persisted in too long. But also, she added encouragingly, very apt to result in success, at least to one in two or three thousand who follow the publishing-house path.

But there are many other professions to follow, before one is compelled to resort to that one boasted of by Mrs. Jones, the charwoman in Galsworthy's "The Silver Box," when she said, "But I 'ave my profession, you know." You have heard girls say that they would rather scrub than teach? The list of substitutes for scrubbing and teaching is long. Hark to the sound of them: advertising, art and design, bookkeeping, clerical work, chauffeuse, companion, Christian worker, floriculture, governess, institutional work, interior decorators, laboratory work, lawyers, librarians, lunchroom managers, journalism, music, nursing, mothers' helpers, readers, secretarial work with and without stenography, summer work of all kinds, social workers, organizers, statisticians, translating, vocational work, suffrage organizer, solicitors, office assistant, indexer, pastor's assistant, club leader, dietitian, dramatic coach, detective, publicity secretary and financial secretary. All these things happened to girls in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during the year of 1916. Think of it—think of being a chauffeuse, with a

natty uniform which would be so becoming, or a detective, thrilling with the secret knowledge of a shiny star under the lapel of your jacket—instead of repeating year after year to unanswering, uncomprehending youngsters that the comma blunder is a very serious fault in young writers, and that indiscriminate co-ordination is a mark of immaturity—because, no matter what you intend to teach, you will end by teaching at least one class of English.

Nor do all the exciting things happened in Pittsburgh. In Boston, during August and September of 1916, the following placements were made ("placements" being the vocational term for "job"): organizer and principal of a small new private school in the Middle West; the manager of the lunch-room of a Woman's City Club in a large city also in the Middle West; assistant in a scientific laboratory: headworker at Children's House (a settlement in the north end of Boston); a secretary to the manager of the Animal Rescue League; stenographer in the office of a well-known denominational paper; substitute for the secretary of the Meriden Bird Club in New Hampshire. Among the unusual opportunities for secretaries that came to the bureau in New York, during the summer of 1916, were: one with the president of a mining company; two others with a conservatory of music and an opera company; several in the political headquarters and suffrage organizations due to the stress of their respective campaigns; one with a physician whose specialty is psychotherapy; and one with a French professor, who required a native born Frenchwoman as an expert steno-

grapher. "Perhaps the most notable achievement," writes Miss Cummings, "was the filling of a secretarial position in a school in Honolulu. A graduate of Syracuse University received the appointment. In the course of the negotiations the bureau had a cable address recorded for future use." In Chicago, the calls are just as varied: for a book-keeper from a real estate firm of two brothers, one of whom strongly preferred a man for the position—"We were able to suggest just the right kind of young woman who won over the anti-feministic brother," exultingly writes the manager, Miss Bennett); for secretaries with the Red Cross, with various associations working in behalf of war relief, with all political parties, with the Little Theatre, the Engineering Experiment Station of one of our large universities, heads of departments in other universities, literary men, a well-known social authority who is making a technical survey, the magazine *Poetry*, a daily newspaper which wanted a girl to do some clerical work and to work into reporting. In Philadelphia a secretary was needed to look up historical data for an author at work on a novel. Think of being so near the rose of greatness as that. Or if you don't care for that, how would you like to teach English to a Russian family—and secure material for your own novel? Or if you were a graduate in home economics would you like to can and preserve the surplus fruits of a farm? Or if you knew something about physiology, would it be sufficiently absorbing for you to act as saleswoman and adjuster of telephones for deaf people?

The Associations of Collegiate

Alumnae over the country are planning more and more extensive campaigns to reach the women students during the days of their college work. The director of the nearest bureau holds conferences with the girls of the different classes at college and universities, to advise the senior girls of openings which they would be prepared to investigate, and to help the freshmen girls plan their four-years' course with some definite end in view. Talks on vocations are given by experienced persons who have a broad knowledge of their particular fields, conferences on business and professional opportunities for women are held in the larger cities, where such topics are discussed as hotel management, newspaper work, arts and handicrafts, the drama and moving picture productions, landscape architecture, gardening and farming.

But it is not alone through lectures and personal conferences that the college women are bringing to girls this matter of vocational guidance: printed matter dealing with the question is given out in various ways. In the *Journal of the Collegiate Alumnae* appear every month news notes from the bureaus of occupations; the Philadelphia bureau publishes a series of articles by professional women, giving information of local opportunities as understood by representative women engaged in the work of which they write. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae publishes (price, fifty cents) a list of institutions training educated women for occupations other than teaching, arranged alphabetically under occupations. So that if you can't find some variety of work that will appeal to

you, you'd better stick to teaching, or take in scrubbing.

Not as yet affiliated with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae occupational bureau, but closely allied to it, and already feeling the need of such connection, is the League for Business Opportunities for Women, an organization of about six hundred successful business and professional women in New York. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae works with the League, by means of joint conferences, and co-operation in various ways. The league now issues a monthly bulletin which contains articles discussing the business woman's problems and offers opportunities for the trained or professional woman. The purpose of the league, as set forth by Gertrude Hill Springer, '00, who is on the editorial board of the *Bulletin*, is much like that of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae vocational bureau: to explore the field of opportunity open to women, to formulate methods of entrance, to gather information as to desirability, standardization of pecuniary reward, and the possibility of advancement in various occupations.

In discussing the various bureaus of occupations, I have purposely left until the last, for greater emphasis, the one which is of most interest and importance to the University, and that is the Collegiate Alumnae vocational bureau in Kansas City, Missouri. This bureau, co-operating with the Federal and State Department of Labor, has an office at 804 Grand avenue, with Mrs. William E. Cramer as chairman. To those graduates of the University who find themselves in flat, stale and unprofitable employ-

ment in and near Kansas, this bureau offers hope of relief.

The office is located at the rear of a long dark corridor, but, having once braved the terrors of the black-haired, haughty girl at the cigar-stand near the entrance, and skirted the wire cage of the elevator, and followed the various signs which gently urge one further toward the college woman's haven, one reaches at last a room guarded by a distant lady of a pronounced and terrifying blondness. A forbidding row of chairs in the office gives one a shudder as one imagines oneself sitting there, jobless and waiting. This is the room in which you wait, if you haven't a college education. But if you have, oh, joy! You are ushered into another room and into the presence of a lady, a college woman like yourself (Mrs. Cramer is a graduate of Bryn Mawr,) with a southern accent (Mrs. Cramer is from Virginia,) which is the essence of hospitality, and at once you feel that your troubles are at an end. If they are more than you can bear, you may bow your head on Mrs. Cramer's desk, as more than one overwrought college woman has done, and weep yourself into calmness. Or you may tell her, as many, many nerve-racked teachers have done, that you can't teach another minute nor another stupid child, and Mrs. Cramer at once finds out just what you like to do. If you like to go to people's back doors and find out all about the family and their affairs, and long to help them, then Mrs. Cramer, at a reception, or some other equally impossible place, finds a man who is looking for some one who likes to do just that, and who will undertake to act as care-taker and rent-collector

for a set of flats with troublesome tenants. Or if you can sell automobiles or insurance, or can design hats or window decorations, or write letters or ads,—or any little job like that—just go to Mrs. Cramer and the problem is the same as solved.

There was the college woman, a doctor of philosophy, who had but one marketable thing—bookkeeping. She finds that her degree doesn't bother her any more. An advertiser was put to work last fall at an initial salary of thirty dollars per week; a private secretary was found for the superintendent of public schools. Nor have all the good places been snapped up: they need a college girl who would solicit automobile insurance on a straight salary basis; the various oil concerns are in need of secretaries and geologists. Step lively, ladies. And don't be bashful about your Phi Beta Kappa key; it is no disgrace to have one in the business world. We have it on the authority of a successful Wall Street woman executive, a member of an association called The Women of Finance, who employs college women in her department of a trust company, that character is the first requisite for the business woman, and next to that comes college honors. She employs only girls who have been graduated *cum laude* or have Phi Beta Kappa keys. Remembering that in most lists of honor students, the feminine element is to the masculine as five is to one, we tremble for the future of Wall Street.

Scholarship, then, is needed, but

most of all specialization. Attention should be paid to the sciences and mathematics, economics and sociology, public finance, stocks and bonds,—everything is grist that comes to the college woman's mill. The time is coming that no one may say to us, "It can't be did."

For the benefit of those teachers who may wish to put in an immediate application, a list of the various bureaus is given:

Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, 130 East 22nd street, New York City. Frances Cummings, Manager.

Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, Room 1002 Stevens Building, 16 North Wabash avenue, Chicago. Helen M. Bennett, Manager.

Collegiate Vocational Bureau of Pittsburgh, 505 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Esther M. Smith, Director.

Bureau of Occupations of the Los Angeles College Women's Club, Promenade 12, Branch Shops, 521 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, California. Anna M. Kingsbury, Secretary.

Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 209 Congress Building, Detroit, Michigan. Mary J. Malcolmson, Manager.

Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, 1302 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Theodora S. Butcher, Manager.

Virginia Bureau of Vocations for Women, 6-8 North Sixth street, Richmond, Virginia. Ora L. Hatcher, Director.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts. Appointment Bureau, Florence Jackson, Director.

Kansas City Collegiate Alumnae Vocational Bureau, 804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. William E. Cramer, Chairman.

HELEN R. HOOPES, '14.

The Library in Two Tenses

When we students pass by the attractive building of Spooner, or more rarely spend the greater portion of our waking hours at one of the tables in the reading or seminar rooms, or wandering around the stacks in search of some needed volume, I am sure that few of us really stop to consider that the library was not always the building it now is. From little, insignificant beginnings all great things have had their origin and our splendid library is no exception. I shall attempt to tell the story of the growth of this important factor in the University life of every student and every faculty member of the University of Kansas.

It interests us to learn, first of all, that the library was a part of the original plan for the University. So long ago as March 21, 1865, the first Board of Regents elected one of its members, J. S. Emery, librarian, although the University itself did not open until the fall of '66. Another regent, W. C. Tenney, received the appointment from 1868 to 1869; then the charge of the library passed from the regents to the faculty. Frank H. Snow, professor of natural history, served as librarian until 1873; then Byron C. Smith, professor of Greek, was made librarian for the next year. January 1, 1875, E. Miller, professor of mathematics, accepted the position and served for twelve years.

Carrie M. Watson, '77, was elected as the first librarian to have complete charge. Previous to this time she had been assistant librarian to Mr. Miller for nine years.

Twenty-two years ago Miss Watson decided that she needed some one

to help her take care of her ever increasing charge. It was then that Miss Clara S. Gillham was elected to the staff. A year later Miss Edith Clark became an assistant. For three years these women worked together with no assistance; soon further aid was deemed advisable and Mrs. F. E. Bryant was then added to the working force. Four years more passed, and duties increased to such an extent that in 1903 Miss Mary M. Smelser was elected. From that time on, year after year has seen an ever-growing working staff at the library. Men eventually were not prohibited from the sacred precincts behind the desk.

Miss Watson, who delights in meeting her staff in some other environment occasionally than that of the concentrated "grind" of working hours, last year entertained the entire force at a dinner party. There were thirty-one guests in all. Miss Watson, remembering as well as if it were only yesterday the time when she was the sole person in charge of the library, watched, as they entered, in unbelieving amazement the increasing number of her guests. And though she says now that she can see no place where another worker is needed, any one, knowing of the remarkable growth from one to thirty-two people in thirty years would hesitate to prophesy just how much of a change may occur in the next three decades.

In the "History of the University of Kansas," compiled in 1891, Miss Watson in her history of the library wrote as follows: "The library may be said to have started from nothing

but a hope—a hope that an appropriation for books would be made, or that some fund might be set aside for library purposes, or that some generous friend would endow or bequeath a library; but the early historical facts show us that for some time it was but a forlorn hope.”

Professor Snow, in describing Fraser Hall to a friend made the following comment:

“The southeast and southwest rooms on the second floor are intended for a library and museum. They are now empty, save for a few Congressional Records in the library room and three or four geological specimens of my own in the cabinet rooms.”

Until 1873 the duties of the librarians were little more than to represent the different departments and to be custodians of public documents and private gifts. The slow growth of the library for the first seven years of its nominal existence is clearly demonstrated by the following quotation, which appeared regularly in the annual University catalogues for six years; “The nucleus of a library has been secured, to which additions will be made. At present the students are permitted to avail themselves of the private libraries of the professors.”

At length, those who had watched and waited with growing dismay for some definite action to be accomplished saw in 1873 the Legislature make what was for the time a liberal appropriation. Fifteen hundred dollars was to be devoted to the purchase of books. This was really the first decided step made towards the accumulation of books otherwise than by gift.

In 1874 there were less than a thou-

sand volumes. But from that time on there was little opportunity to laugh at the long-derided nucleus. Sums of money, though small, were expended each year. From 1875 to 1889, with the exception of four years, one thousand dollars was annually spent for new books; for these four years only half the amount was granted. For the year 1889-90, five thousand dollars was appropriated for additions to the library; three thousand five hundred dollars was set aside for books in 1891-92. In that year the library had increased to 14,826 volumes.

Now in the year of 1917 we have approximately one hundred fifteen thousand books, and twenty thousand dollars per annum is expended. Furthermore, from a few governmental reports, the number of journals and periodicals has increased to 1194.

Besides the main library in Spooner seven departmental libraries have been organized. There is the law library in Green Hall with 18,591 volumes. Miss Nell Kent Hudson is the librarian there. Miss Anita Hostetter has charge of the 2,916 volumes in the chemistry library. The philosophy and mathematics library in the Administration building contains 5,126 volumes with Mr. Edward E. Bennett as the librarian. Miss Maud I. Spencer is custodian of the 2,620 books in Haworth Hall. The 4,079 books in the biological library are in charge of Miss Jennie Dahlene. Miss Woodbury is librarian of the Physics department, which contains 551 volumes. And last of all, down at Rosedale there is a medical library, with Miss Evelyn Stanton in charge of the 5,000 books.

We have traced the increase of lib-

arians, the origin of the library, and the efforts made to procure books to add to the mythical nucleus. It now remains for us to follow it to its different localities, and notice the various uses made of it.

Those who use the rest room of Fraser between classes or for "after-quiz revivals" have probably never thought of how that room was originally used. Here was where the library was first located. It made very little impression upon the students; the "nucleus of a library" was a myth to most of them. The few books were arranged on shelves and the use of the room was given to the seniors.

In September 1877 the books were transferred to a room that had been fitted up with shelves and alcoves for the books, and reading tables for the students. The library was then thrown open to every one. Here, Miss Watson tells us, the library started out in a library fashion, though on a ludicrously small scale. There were then 2,519 volumes. Students had access to the shelves at this time, and could draw one volume at a time for home use but the book could not be kept longer than three weeks without renewal.

The library remained in this one room until there were 8,035 volumes. Then it became so crowded that it was necessary to move to the north end of Fraser Hall on the first floor. There were three rooms given over to the library—one for the books proper, another shelved for the better arrangement of the public documents, and still another for the general reading room.

In 1894 occurred the last and most important change. It was at this time that the building of Spooner was

finished, and the library moved from Fraser to a home of its own. The stacks were used from the very first, although, naturally, they were not so loaded down at that time as they now are. The history and sociology room upstairs, was put to a less literary service than at present. All the banquets for famous dignitaries, commencement dinners, and other social functions were given in this staid old room. Verily it was then, if not now, a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." The little rooms to the west made admirable alcoves for the serving of punch and one contained a gas-stove. No doubt many professors and alumni who care to remember back that far can recall the times that they made merry in the quiet old library.

At this time, the work-room, over which Miss Smelser now presides, was used for the history and sociology department. When more room was needed down stairs, and the history books had to be moved to the floor above, there were no more feasts—unless one chooses to call the stealthy munching of a Hershey bar or salted peanuts by that name.

An old photograph of the main reading room of the library has recently been unearthed which shows one highly significant change. At the south side of the room are the self-same little reading alcoves, but with a most important addition of soft velvet curtains that shut the eager pursuer of knowledge off from the bustle of those about him. An inevitable query presents itself to our minds—whether these secret recesses were the means of creating poets, dreamers and recluses, or whether—let us whisper the suggestion—"library dates" found it more convenient to

study here secluded from curious eyes? There seems to be a diversity of opinion. For Miss Watson tells me emphatically that there wasn't a hint of the latter; and a reminiscent alumna, with a smile in her eyes, says that the curtained alcoves were "most desirable refuges."

How does the library look to the students of the present generation? If we were told that Spooner was to be burned down tomorrow, or that we were to be transplanted to another college soil, what kind of a picture would we take away of the place where we have spent the greater part



The curtains, according to historic recollection, were never looped back and tied with such elaborate knots, except to have their pictures taken.

And now enough of ancient times. We have seen the library in all its varying changes and fortunes. We have learned that it has not always been the complacent, comfortable little building that it now is. And if all its previous history has made somewhat dry reading, it helps us understand a little better the struggles that the library went through in order to approximate its ideal.

of our life on the hill? Can you imagine how reluctantly you would take leave of the old place, how painstakingly you would look at every slightest detail in order to impress the whole more indelibly upon your mind? A short while ago I pretended to myself this very thing, and I took a farewell trip around the library.

For a minute or so I stood on the little porch boarded in from the North

winds and gave to a friend who had "cut" class that day the next assignment. Violently then I grabbed hold of the heavy door and finally succeeded in bolting into the radiator in the hall. From force of habit I stopped at the looking glass in the little cloak-room, and tucked in a flying wisp. As usual three others were ahead of me bent on the same purpose; therefore I satisfied myself with the lower left-hand corner of the glass and hastened on.

The long runner in the hall had such an unusual hump in the middle of it that I clumsily tripped. As I balanced myself by holding on to a case placed conveniently near, I noticed for really the first time, in detail, the contents of it. Up to this time I had passed unconcernedly by it on an average of half a dozen times a day, as no doubt other students have done. Inside were twelve pictures, taken from the finest manuscripts in the British Museum. They are beautifully illuminated miniatures, borders, and initials done in gorgeous colorings of bright reds and blues and oranges. I was glad that I had tripped at this fortunate spot.

Inside the first floor reading room every thing looked the same as usual. The tables were not so full of studious occupants for the hour was too near dinner-time to please the average frequenter. Two men were reading at the first table to the right—one of them intent upon the last *Theatre Magazine*, the other looking very much bored at the February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. A pretty little freshman at the next table, her hair bobbed and skinned back from a puckered forehead, and a dorine box swinging from her left

hand as she endeavored to concentrate over a much underlined French book claimed more attention from the last reader than the war article in the high-brow magazine. Two Phi Beta Kappas sat bent over their books at opposite ends of the last table, hurrying to finish the chapter before their monotonous suppers at Bricken's. A frantic professor, his hair falling untidily over his forehead, was turning over a pile of journals on the table near the desk, doing his utmost to find an infinitesimal foot-note. Louisa M. Alcott looked out of her marble eyes from her vantage point on her bracket on the wall above the desk. I had really never known before whether the bust was that of a man or a marble myth.

I went back into the stacks. Lonesomely my foot-steps sounded on the carpeted aisles as I went in and out among the shelves and up and down the steps from one floor to another. I was glad I went upstairs, for there, poring over the cases on the third floor was Mr. Dunlap.

"What are you looking at?" I asked, for he seemed as interested as if he were seeing something for the first time.

"You might not be interested," he replied, glancing up with reluctance from a great volume he was leaning over, "but I like to come up here every so often, and see some of the fine old facsimiles of the Shakespearean works."

"Show them to me," I begged, for I had never seen them before. I had spent some time over the Shakespeareana on the floor below, and marvelled that one library could contain so many as 7,678 volumes devoted to one author, even the mighty poet-dra-

matist. I had never seen this rare collection, however, of which Professor Dunlap spoke.

Lovingly he turned to the title page of the great book he held. "This is the first collected edition of the dramatic works of William Shakespear," he told me. "A reproduction in exact facsimile of the famous first folio, 1623, by the process of photo-lithography."

I looked at it with awe, and asked if there were any other books as interesting.

"Here is one," he replied, taking down a volume similar in size, "This is one from the Chatsworth copy in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, containing a census of the extant copies with some account of their history and condition by Sidney Lee."

"And here," he continued, "is one that is most interesting because of the picture and the verse about Shakespear." He opened another ponderous volume, containing a frontispiece of Shakespear with the following poem beneath it:

"This figure, that thou seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature to outdo the life;
Oh, could he but have drawn the wit
As well in brasse as he has hit
His face; the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in Brasse.
But since he can not, Reader, look
Not on his picture but his book."

"We have never had the money," Professor Dunlap said, after we had commented upon this last book, "to purchase the great rarities, but we undoubtedly have interesting and valuable facsimiles of the best originals. We have two facsimiles of the first folio and reprints of the fourth folio."

"What else have we of especial in-

terest in the library?" I asked, determined that I would seize such a good opportunity and learn what I could.

"Well," Professor Dunlap answered, "in our department nothing more of any particular rarity, but we do have some splendid long sets of different authors—some of the Chaucer Society, some of the Early English Texts, and so forth. We also have the leading scholarly journals complete for all the different departments from the very beginning. Every book in the library is selected with a great deal of care and consideration."

It was dark out side, and I still had several other roms I wanted to see, so I thanked Mr. Dunlap, and left him still examining his precious volumes.

I had one more floor to examine—the basement. Quickly I made the rounds. I was so hungry that I thought for a few gnawing minutes I would postpone this last investigation until the next day; then I remembered in time that the library was to be non-existant in the future, according to the game I was playing, so I trudged down stairs.

The Latin seminar had one lone student, sitting there at the table as if she were rooted there. Maps were spread out in front of her, and dictionaries were scattered all about. She was writing her thesis, and looked the part of a graduate student and a fellow in Latin.

The rest-room was empty, and the janitor, who was locking up, said that he had only a minute before turned out a sleepy little girl who could not seem to get it through her head that if she remained there any longer she would be locked in.

Mrs. Bryant was putting on her wraps in the English seminar, and

two tired looking girls were gathering up their books, with a thankful expression upon their faces at having "stuck it out" for so long.

Around on the other side was the education seminar. Mr. Olin, its only occupant, was so busy at the card-catalogue, that he did not notice in the least the late visitor. The French seminar was locked. I peeped in through the glass, but could see little save dark shadows. The German seminar, too, was deserted.

Disappointed, I turned and went slowly up the creaking steps to the landing on the main stair and paused for the first time since I was a freshman to look at the war accoutrements of General John Fraser, the second chancellor of the University. There were two swords, an old blue uniform coat, a sewing bag, with a threaded needle sticking through the top, a halter, a knife, and other things he had owned.

On my way to the door, I stopped again at the little mirror. No one was ahead of me, and I scarcely knew what to make of the unobstructed view. Then I extracted a paper cup from the little box on the wall, and took the last drink of McNish that I would ever get in the library. Refreshed by it, I was fully able to push the door open against the rushing wind. From the outside, I gazed through the window at the lighted library. How cheerful it looked, how inseparably was it bound up with my University life. "What a pity," I said, half aloud, "that it is to be burned down."

And at that it suddenly flashed across my mind that I was only playing after all. I laughed a relieved, but somewhat sheepish laugh, and went prosaically home to dinner.

CAROLYN MCNUTT, '17.

HOW K. U. IS DOING HER BIT

Sixty-six men in Company M. .

Thirty-five men in Company H.

Twenty-three men in the new engineering corps.

One hundred and seventy-five men enrolled in special drill and military classes under the faculty of the School of Engineering.

About ten men in the aviation corps or naval reserve.

Two hundred and forty girls enrolled in Red Cross classes.

The Home Economics Club organized to conserve food.

The entire resources of the University, even the arable land of the campus, placed at the disposal of the Government.

The Appropriation Bill

Exhibit A in the case for the permanent income. Wouldn't any legislator be glad not to consider whether the 128 shades in Sheridan Hall should cost two dollars or not? And wouldn't any legislator who thought with the editor of the Graduate Magazine that a marquee is a tent always put up on the lawn when there is a garden-party in an English novel, waste valuable time in hesitating to appropriate a thousand dollars for one? In other words would not the legislators be able to devote their efforts to matters more nearly meriting their attention if the appropriation for maintenance was established?

AN ACT making appropriations for the maintenance, improvements, equipment of all departments and activities of the state educational institutions of Kansas under the State Board of Administration, for the erection of buildings, and for permanent improvements for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1917, and June 30th, 1918, and June 30th, 1919; for the purchase of land and providing for the condemnation thereof; and authorizing the fixing of fees and charges for students and others attending the said institutions or dealing with them, and repealing sections 9740, 9820, 9825, 9835, 9863, and 9864 of the General Statutes of 1915, relating to fees charged at the several educational institutions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, that any unexpended balance of any appropriation made to any of the insititutions, their auxiliaries, branches, experiment stations, or other activities connected with them, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1917, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, and that any unexpended balance at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919, to said institutions for the purpose hereinafter prescribed:

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS AT LAWRENCE

	1918	1919
For salaries and wages.....	\$460,000	\$460,000
For maintenance, including Rosedale Medical		

School, state work, extension and incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution.....	154,000	154,000
For repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds.....	35,000	35,000
Chancellor's contingent fund.....	500	500
For the erection of class rooms in the middle section of Administration Building and proposed west wing.....	112,500	112,500
*Totals.....	\$777,000	\$777,000

TO THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

	1918	1919
Salaries and wages.....	\$347,500	\$347,500
For maintenance for all departments, state work, extension, incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution.....	187,000	187,000
Repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds.....	25,000	25,000
President's contingent fund.....	500	500
Addition to old Agricultural Building and equipment.....		50,000
For the purchase of land..	80,000	
Totals.....	\$640,000	\$610,000

Provided, that the appropriation herein made for the purchase of land shall be available and only expended after an agreement for purchase has been made between the owners

* Does the University get the total, or the items?

and the Board of Administration or condemnation proceedings shall have been instituted by the State Board of Administration, pursuant to the laws of the state now in force pertaining to condemnation proceedings for state purposes.

**TO THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, AT
EMPORIA**

	1918	1919
Salaries and wages.....	\$122,500	\$122,500
For maintenance for all departments, extension, incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution.....	44,000	44,000
Repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds.....	2,500	2,500
President's contingent fund.....	500	500
Totals.....	\$169,500	\$169,500

**TO THE STATE MANUAL TRAINING
NORMAL, AT PITTSBURG**

	1918	1919
For salaries and wages.....	\$ 77,000	\$ 77,000
New teacher's salaries.....	15,645	15,645
For maintenance, for all departments, extension, incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution.....	26,400	26,400
Repairs and improvements on building and grounds.....	3,500	3,500
For president's contingent fund.....	500	500
For the erection and completion of General Science and Household Arts Building, to be known as Carney Hall..	100,000	100,000
For grading and improving athletic field...	1,500	1,500
New boiler.....		3,000
Total.....	\$224,545	\$227,545

**TO THE FORT HAYS NORMAL SCHOOL
AT HAYS**

	1918	1919
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 50,310	\$ 50,310
For maintenance, all departments, extension,		

incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution.....	19,000	19,000
President's contingent fund.....	500	500
For experimental and agricultural research work.....	2,500	2,500
Totals.....	\$ 72,310	\$ 72,310

For equipping Sheridan Hall, for the fiscal year 1917, to wit:

	1917	1918	1919
128 shades, not to exceed \$2 each.....	256.00	.....	.....
5 teacher's desks, not to exceed \$12.50 each.....	62.50	.....	.....
Special ceiling for the auditorium.....	2,200.00	.....	.....
Marquee for front of building.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Heating and ventilating system, with motors and fans for auditorium.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Maple floor for the arena to be used in connection with physical education	800.00	.....	.....
Heating regulating system with special valves and brackets and other equipment.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Toilet equipment.....	3,161.32	.....	.....
100 running feet of blackboard at \$0.16.....	48.00	.....	.....
500 folding chairs not to exceed \$1.25 each.....	625.00	.....	.....
Electric lighting equipment and lamps for the auditorium and building.....	750.00	.....	.....
Special scenery curtains and equipment for stage.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Equipment for the swimming pool, including lining, showers and filtering system.....	4,500.00	.....	.....

Switch boards and telephones.....	430.00	.....	.....
2000 opera chairs, not to exceed \$3 each.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	\$27,592.82	.....	.....

	1917	1918	1919
Tunnel and steam pipe.....	\$ 1,900.00	.....	.....
Labor in changing the present pipe line and transferring the small pipe to the end of the tunnel next to new building and putting the big pipe into old tunnel.....	300.00	.....	.....
For electric cable and power equipment from the power plant to new building.....	500.00	.....	.....
Grading and sidewalks around new building.....	2,300.00	.....	.....
New boiler.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Total.....	\$ 7,500.00	.....	.....

SCHOOL FOR DEAF, AT OLATHE

	1918	1919
Salaries and wages for all departments.....	\$32,500	\$32,500
For maintenance, state work, extension, repairs and improvements, incidental expenses of every kind and character incurred by the institution.....	33,000	33,000
Total.....	\$65,500	\$65,500

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, AT KANSAS CITY, KAN.

	1918	1919
Salaries and wages for all departments.....	\$15,000	\$15,000
Maintenance, state work, extension, repairs and improvements, incidental expenses of every kind and charac-		

ter incurred by the institution.....	21,000	21,000
Total.....	\$36,000	\$36,000

TO THE FORT HAYS EXPERIMENT STATION, AT HAYS

	1918	1919
Maintenance, equipment, improvements, repairs and experimental work, including park and forest nursery experiment work.....	\$10,000	\$10,000

TO THE GARDEN CITY EXPERIMENT STATION

	1918	1919
For maintenance, equipment, improvements, repairs and experimental work.....	\$5,000	\$5,000

TO THE COLBY BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATION

	1918	1919
For maintenance, equipment, improvements, and experimental work of all kinds.....	\$2,500	\$2,500

TO THE TRIBUNE BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATION

	1918	1919
For maintenance, equipment, improvements, repairs, and experimental work of all kinds.....	\$2,000	\$2,000

The title to the lands heretofore granted to the state for the Dodge City Forestry Station, which has been discontinued and abandoned by the state for the purposes for which the same was granted, no appropriation for the same being herein provided, shall revert to the original grantors the county of Ford.

Sec. 2. All money received from the rent or sale of property, interest on the endowment and from the federal government, or from any other source by said institutions, or by their employees under the law or the order of the administrative board for said institutions, or by the state for said institutions, is hereby appropriated to the use of the institution collecting or for which same is collected; and the administrative authority shall have power to fix and collect charges, costs and fees for expenses incur-

red, services rendered, and material or supplies furnished the students and others; provided, that if said institution shall levy a student activity fee that the fund collected from said fee shall be set apart and used for the purpose of providing the student entertainment and information along the line of lectures, athletics, musical entertainments, etc. Any commencement fee levied may be set apart for commencement purposes; any sum in the fee, interest and rent funds of any said institution or their auxiliaries, branches or connected institutions at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1917, are hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918; and any unexpended balance remaining at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1919; and any unexpended balance remaining in any revolving funds belonging to any of said institutions, their auxiliaries, branches, or connected institutions on June 30th, 1917, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, and any unexpended balance in any of said revolving funds at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1918, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919; provided, that the State Board of Administration shall make an annual report to the auditor of state of all fees and receipts, separately, collected at each institution under its supervision; and they shall also make a biennial report, under separate and appropriate heading, to the legislature of all such fees and receipts collected at each institution.

Sec. 3. Each institution is hereby authorized to make out and present to the auditor of state on the first day of each month, beginning July 1st, 1917, a voucher in such

sum as they may see fit, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five per cent of the amount appropriated to said institution for the year, to be used in emergency to pay the bills and accounts which demand immediate attention for said institutions. At the close of each month there shall be filed with the auditor of state an itemized and detailed statement of all expenses paid out of said funds together with the receipts for same; any amount remaining in said fund unused shall be deducted from the amount of the voucher for the following month.

Sec. 4. That the several amounts herein appropriated shall in no case be used or expended for any other use or purpose than that indicated in such respective items; nor shall any obligation be incurred or money expended, on account of any item herein, in excess of the amount of such item. No such excess expenditure or obligation shall ever be or become a charge against, or obligation of the state of Kansas.

Sec. 5. All persons on the pay-roll of the State Board of Administration and the institutions covered by this act, shall be paid by warrant of the auditor of state on the treasurer of state upon certificate of the amount due them, signed by the president or secretary of the State Board of Administration, and all other claims upon duly itemized and verified vouchers which shall be approved by said board and signed by such officer or officers as they may direct.

Sec. 6. That original sections 9740, 9820, 9825, 9835, 9863, 9864 of the General Statutes of 1915, relating to fees charged at the several educational institutions be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

"It is, of course, largely by the extent of the support accorded to a university by its own graduates that the world judges of the right of that university to seek the co-operation of others in planning for the future."

—From the Report of the Treasurer of Yale University.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

By the Oread Observer

A NEW FLAG

An American flag has been received by the University of Kansas as a gift from Mrs. Susan M. Loring of Boston. The flag is made of wool bunting and is of large size, nine by eighteen feet. It will be used on special days on the flag staff of Fraser Hall and at other times will be hung in Fraser chapel.

Mrs. Loring is a daughter of Amos A. Lawrence, a leader in the New England Emigrant Aid Society of slavery days, and the man after whom Lawrence was named.

The flag was presented by the Chancellor at the patriotic Convocation, held November 23.

A RED CROSS UNIT.

The women of the University of Kansas are preparing to do their bit in the war. One hundred and fifty women are enrolled for Red Cross training in the classes which have been organized here by Dr. Dorothy Child. More are signing up for the course every day.

Three courses are being offered to those who enroll. A course in first aid will be given in ten lessons, elements of hygiene and care of the sick will be offered in fifteen lessons, while for those who cannot take one of these courses, opportunity is given for instruction in preparation of surgical supplies as volunteer work. One dollar covers the cost of enrollment and supplies used in the instruction.

THE HIGH SCHOOL MEETINGS.

Friday and Saturday, March 16 and 17, were most populous days on the campus. The high schools of Kansas were in Lawrence doing a vast number of things.

Principals and superintendents gathered at the bureau of appointments to meet the tremulous seniors who are hoping to teach next year. Those of the older alumni who wandered about from board of education to board of education with a packet of "to whom it may concern" letters of recommendation would appreciate the present plan.

At the time the senior sends in an appli-

cation for a position the bureau of appointments sends to the school board a complete record of the candidate's school work, his reference for recommendations, and the subjects he desires to teach. By meeting the superintendents the seniors learn where the vacancies will be next year and they can send in their formal applications to the school boards. On their side, the superintendents have some first hand data about the prospective teachers to give their school boards when they return.

There were a series of lectures and many round table meetings to which the teachers devoted their attention. Grant Showerman, of the University of Wisconsin and Miss Alice Ravenhill of the American Home Economics Association were two of the most prominent speakers. Other speakers discussed public health, military training in high schools and school legislation.

Meanwhile the five hundred pupils were just as busy as their teachers. Twenty-eight boys' basketball teams and ten girls' teams were by a process of elimination discovering that Newton had the champions among the boys and Elsmore among the girls. In Fraser typewriters were clacking madly all day Friday in the typewriting contest which was won by Argentine in the advanced class and Wichita in the beginning class.

The Mount Hope debating team composed entirely of girls won from Sheridan county. Eight hundred teachers and pupils attended the meetings.

A tea was given in the domestic science rooms in Fraser Hall Friday afternoon by the women enrolled in the department of home economics in honor of Miss Alice Ravenhill.

One hundred and fifty were present at the luncheon given for teachers and superintendents in Robinson Gymnasium Saturday noon. Toasts were given by Prof. F. W. Johnson of the University of Chicago, Ernest Horn of the University of Iowa, R. A. Kent, superintendent of the Lawrence

schols, Will French of the Winfield high school, and President Brandenburg of the Pittsburg Normal School. Chancellor Frank Strong presided.

THE FRESHMAN CAPS

As the first of April approached, the donning of freshman caps—the absurd little polka-dots which are wished upon the freshman heads by a “tradition” hoary with its six or seven years of existence—gained more attention this spring than usual, because of the method of enforcement. Hitherto the freshman venturing upon the campus in the open season without his cap was forced to run a gauntlet of the upperclassmen devoted to that form of sport who were armed with “paddles” of varying weights and sizes. The freshman by wearing the cap avoided punishment.

Last fall, however, the date of the appearance of the caps was advanced by one day and no warning was given the intended victims. As a result a more or less harmless custom degenerated into a type of hazing that had long been discarded at the University.

During the first week of this month under the auspices of the *University Daily Kansan* a vote of the men students was taken in which only eight hundred out of one thousand and nine hundred voted and six hundred of these favored “paddling” in widely varying degrees. On April 3 the disciplinary committee of the University Senate submitted the following self-explanatory report to that body, which was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

To the University Senate:

Your committee on discipline, to whom the matter of the “paddling” of freshmen, by other students of the University, was referred by a recent resolution of the Senate, begs leave to submit the following report:

The committee on discipline of the University Senate has made a thorough investigation of the subject of “paddling.” Five meetings of the committee were held, two of which consisted of conferences with representatives of the Men’s Student Council and the freshman class of the University. Written and signed individual opinions on the subject were received by the committee from

students and members of the faculty. Oral testimony also was taken.

It has been alleged by many of the students questioned that the matter of “paddling” is necessarily involved with the custom of freshman caps. Other students dissented from this point of view.

The committee on discipline does not believe that the two matters are necessarily connected. It is not opposed to the freshman cap custom, or any other custom involving the wearing of insignia, provided it is voluntarily adopted by those practicing it.

In the conferences efforts failed either through lack of interest on the part of the student conferences, or their belief that the “paddling” and freshman cap questions could not be separated.

As a result the committee on discipline recommends the enactment by the University Senate of the following rule:

All hazing, including “paddling” and all other methods of enforcing student regulations by physical violence, is forbidden.

LECTURES

Count Ilya Tolstoy, second son of the late Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian poet, social reformer, and religious mystic, told a story of the life and ideals of his father to an audience that over-flowed Fraser Hall, March 6th.

C. M. Harger, of the Abilene Reflector, *Atlantic Monthly*, *et al*, did a lecture marathon before the department of journalism the third week in March. When Charles Dillon, manager of the Capper farm publications, was here a few weeks ago he was credited with a record of fourteen hours a day and the man from Abilene equalled it.

But this is not the first time Mr. Harger has lectured at the University. Seven years ago before journalism had developed into a separate department, Mr. Harger was non-resident director of the courses in journalism. Once a week he made the trip from Abilene to Lawrence to meet his classes.

Two courses in journalism were offered at that time. One was a course in reporting and the other a course in editing. But that was the time when journalism departments had not been recognized as such by universities and colleges. At present thir-

teen courses are offered in the department of journalism.

Charles Zueblin lectured in Fraser March 26, on "The United States—the Pacesetter?" He advocates an industrial preparedness that might be turned to warlike purposes if the necessity arises.

Fred Trigg of the *Kansas City Star* spent a day with the journalism classes and gave several talks on various phases of the newspaper business.

A LECTURE EXTRAORDINARY

In view of the present state of international affairs, the Third Thursday Faculty lecture by W. W. Davis of the department of history on foreign relations which was given in Fraser March 15, is worthy of more copious quotation than lack of space permits. Extracts intended to show the trend of Mr. Davis's thought follow.

. . . . "I realize that it is no time for the airing of academic subtleties or for factious criticism of vain regret. . . . I speak solely for national solidarity—a quickened support for President Wilson and those men about him who are now patriotically striving to arouse America, and hold her true to her great past and her own soul.

All foreign policy today rests ultimately upon public opinion, and public opinion which thus crystalizes into policy is invariably drawn to a crystallization by a judgment of many facts in the light of idealism and necessity, neither of which knows any law. A policy is really an enlightened prejudice, and prejudices are usually held with conviction. If we are without prejudices we are apt to be without strength. A state may not possess a foreign policy, but it cannot fail to have foreign relations. . . . Foreign policy may be defined as a working rule by which foreign relations are to be moulded to national advantage. . . . National response to an established foreign policy which is challenged is usually swift and clear when the challenge is known. The reverse is true where no policy exists. The reason is, I think, that in the former case the appeal is simpler. We feel about a policy, while we try to think about affairs. It is much easier for a nation to feel together than to think together. . . .

"In final analysis each nation in the direction of its foreign affairs seems to be seeking to accomplish three things, in the following order: 1. To defend its territorial and political integrity, its citizens, and what it considers righteous, from outside force. This is the first duty. 2. To maintain peace. 3. To promote the expansion of its economic interests. It seems to me that these three principles cannot be changed in the order of their importance without ultimate disaster and that no one of them can be dispensed with. They are the essential bases of all foreign policy. To put peace before defence would be as unwise as to put expansion before peace .

Mr. Davis goes on to point out convincingly the menace threatening the United States from Japan, Latin-America, and Germany, and to say in conclusion, "Shall the United States sustain or abandon its Hay doctrine, its Monroe doctrine, the rights, lives, and property of its citizens lawfully in Mexico, and the rights, lives and property of its citizens lawfully on the high seas? To sustain them means to risk a fight, maybe a big one, about matters which for most of us are as yet abstract issues—issues about policy. England was not physically threatened when she turned on Germany, neither was Germany invaded when she mobilized against Russia. Nations are attacked first through their policies—nations are invaded when their policies are destroyed. Modern history is full of national derelicts to point the way to this conclusion. If we do not contend for our rights we might be given no chance to defend our property. If we cannot defend our rights and property we will be forced to fight for our lives. To meet the issue only by calling war murder is as efficacious as reaching redemption by merely calling sin wrong. . . . The present war into which we are being drawn has shown our weakness. The weakness was as truly ours years before the war, but we were too stupid to see it. An army based upon universal military service, and a navy as strong as it is now planned will enable this country to maintain its ideals, its policies, and ultimately its existence. Anything short of this will make their maintenance depend upon unknown and unfathomable circumstances. And the officers for such a citizen force of defence should be

rained not only in West Point and Annapolis, but in the universities of our country. In a real democracy there should be no military caste. And it occurs to me that no university in the land could more fittingly engage in the constructive work of preparing this arm of citizen defence than that school from the halls of which went forth Frederick Funston."

A FACULTY CONTEST

The *University Daily Kansan*, since the award of a prize by the Graduate Magazine for an essay on college spirit, has approached the subject from the other side. The Magazine asked the students to compete and the faculty to judge; the *Kansan* is asking the faculty to be the competitors and the students to be the judges. It also suggests that its prize of five dollars be donated to the student loan fund.

The judges will be Miss Mona Clare Huffman, president of the Women's Student Government Association, Paul Greever, president of the Men's Student Council, and Joseph W. Murray, '11, city editor of the *Lawrence Journal-World*.

The Graduate Magazine hopes to print the winning essay later.

A BUSY WEEK IN GEORGIA.

Mr. E. M. Hopkins of the department of English spoke March 19 in Macon, Georgia, before the English section of the Southern Conference on Education and Industry on "The English Problem." He acted as presiding officer of the session on Tuesday; and spoke Wednesday morning at Mercer College "on English Language Study." Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hopkins spoke at the joint session of the English section

of the conference, the library section and the Southern Authors' section on "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" and on "The American Speech League."

Thursday afternoon the city teachers of Atlanta heard his paper on "The English Problem."

"UNCLE JIMMIE DAY."

One hundred law students, faculty, and visiting Kansas attorneys, gathered at the Eldridge Hotel April 4 for their twelfth annual "Uncle Jimmie day" banquet. It was in commemoration of the seventy-first birthday of Dean J. W. Green.

Speakers on the program included: Justice Rousseau A. Burch, of the supreme court of Kansas, Chancellor Strong, Dr. W. L. Burdick, J. H. Mitchell, John Hettinger for the senior laws, Cecil Embry, the middles and David Browne, the juniors.

Dr. H. W. Humble spoke for the law faculty and Uncle Jimmy closed the evening's program with a short talk after telegrams from graduate law students had been read. Otto Dittmer acted as toastmaster.

BIG CROWD HEARS ORATORIO

The Lawrence Choral Union presented Dubois' oratorio, "The Seven Last Words of Christ," in the Robinson Gymnasium, Palm Sunday, April 1. One hundred persons took part assisted by an orchestra of thirty pieces, piano and organ. W. B. Downing, Alta Smith and Ray Gafney were the soloists and Arthur Nevin was conductor.

The entire hall was filled, every seat being taken, about two hundred standing and more than 500 were turned away. The Choral Union has been working hard since last fall to make this production a success.

FOR THE OFFICERS' RESERVE.

Alumni in the East will be glad to know of the College Men's Training Corps, 19 West 44th street, New York, formed by the college clubs in the city.

THE ALUMNI

THE NEW YORK REUNION.

The thirtieth annual dinner of the alumni of the University of Kansas in New York, was held at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York, Saturday evening March 21, 1917, President Nels C. Benson, toastmaster. Dinner was served to fifty-six alumni and guests. An informal reception preceded the dinner. The entertainment of the evening consisted of a visit by means of the stereopticon to K. U. The general Alumni Association kindly lent a collection of about eighty or ninety slides, showing the campus, buildings, interiors, classes at work, and faculty faces. Our entertainment committee—Mr. W. W. Davis, Miss Virginia Spencer, Miss Adelaide Rudolph—augmented this collection by some thirty-nine extra pictures of old groups, scenes, and portraits of graduates now prominent in public life, including one of Miss Kate Stephens, the founder of the New York Association, the late Major-General Frederick Funston, and Senator Borah. These slides were donated by this organization to the General Alumni collection.

Mrs. Florence Finch Kelly, '81, then gave a very interesting twenty minute talk on conditions at K. U. In this she emphasized the deplorable lack of funds with which the University is struggling and presented a resolution of severe censure against the politicians who had used the University budget for political capital. This resolution was modified to the one mentioned later.

The President read letters of congratulation from members of the association unable to attend. A letter of greeting from Chancellor Strong was read in which he clearly outlined the conditions at K. U., and expressed the hope that the various alumni associations would bring their influence to bear on the proper parties, so as to secure a fuller co-operation from the State.

The association discussed this matter at length and finally passed the following resolution:

"We, the alumni of the University of Kansas, learn with deep concern that the last legislature adjourned without making sufficient provision for the urgent needs of the

University. It seems to us of the greatest importance that the University should be provided with a liberal and permanent income, in order to free it from political vicissitudes and personal prejudices."

Mr. Eugene C. Alder offered the following resolution which was passed:

"To Mrs. Frederick Funston, San Francisco:

Once a year the graduates of the University of the State of Kansas living in and about New York City hold a reunion to talk over and live over their college days. Tonight we are gathered at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, some sixty of us, and as we review the events of the past year our thoughts and sympathies especially turn to you and the great loss you have sustained in the death of your illustrious husband, Major-General Funston. We are all proud of the splendid record he made for Kansas, proud of his fearless devotion to duty and his ardent love of country. It is men like him that our nation needs in this hour. His loss is not yours alone but ours and that of the State and the Union. We should feel remiss did we not pay to him this humble tribute."

There was considerable talk about a closer relationship between the members of the New York Association, and it was felt that steps should be taken to further this end. A committee was formed as follows: Mr. Nels C. Benson, Miss Nina C. Bowman, Mr. Merton J. Keys, who should present a plan for keeping records, addresses, and matters of general interest, especially for newcomers.

It was felt that the general meeting held once a year is not sufficient to promote friendship, and co-operation among the alumni, and a "Get-to-gether Club" was formed which should arrange for informal gatherings during the year. Mr. W. W. Davis has kindly invited us to his home in Grand Neck, Long Island, for the middle of April. Cards will be sent to those at the dinner, but the invitation is open to every alumnus.

It was decided that there should be alumni dues of one dollar per year, payable at

the dinner, but that members from the last two graduating classes should be exempt.

L. E. SAYRE, JR.

THE KANSAS CITY MEETING.

The Alumni Association of the University of Kansas in Kansas City, Missouri, formally entered the campaign to secure an adequate income to take care of the needs of the University at the annual banquet held at the University Club Saturday evening, March 24. More than two hundred Jayhawker graduates and former students heard H. E. Riggs, '86, of Michigan University, discuss the position of Kansas in relation to the other schools of the same class throughout the United States.

Mr. Riggs, who is a practical man having spent the greater part of his life in engineering work and only within the last few years taking up teaching, startled his audience by presenting statistics which show that Kansas is existing and operating with the smallest comparative income of any school of equal standing in the entire country. He emphasized the fact that the lack of the necessary revenue has placed the University in a critical condition and that immediate and drastic steps must be taken to alter the situation if the school is to retain its present position. Upon a motion made by J. C. Nichols the two hundred Kansas men present pledged themselves to work for the changes recommended in Mr. Riggs's paper, and ordered that a copy of the speech be sent to Governor Capper.

The banquet was one of the most enthusiastic and largely attended of any annual meeting held in Kansas City in recent years. J. E. McPherson, '98, the president of the Association, was largely instrumental in making the gathering a success. Among the speakers were T. F. Doran, '88, of Topeka, Ed. T. Hackney '95, president of the Board of Administration, and Chancellor Strong. Mr. Hackney explained how the alumni not only of Kansas City, but throughout the state can help build up a public sentiment for adequate appropriations which will force the legislature to give the needs of the University consideration. Senator Wm. E. Borah and Lieutenant governor W. Y. Morgan had been invited to speak. Senator Borah was unable to leave Washington on account of the war

crisis, and Mr. Morgan was called to his home a few minutes before the banquet began, by the death of his father.

Resolutions supporting President Wilson and urging the passage of a universal military service bill by Congress, were prepared by James M. Challis '94, and unanimously adopted by rising vote. The life and accomplishments of the latter Major-General Fred Funston of Kansas was the subject of a short talk by Doctor Ernest F. Robinson '93. M. L. Allen '95 read a paper in memory of Doctor Walter Sutton '00, who was one of the foremost men in his profession and always an active member of the Kansas City Association.

Musical numbers were given by Clarence Connor, John Musselman and George Bowles. "Uncle Jimmy" Green attended the banquet, but at his request was not asked to speak. With "Uncle Jimmy" in the crowd, the young and old grads joined together on a common plane in singing "Hail Hail the Gang's All Here." There were fewer "gray hairs" than in previous years. Col. Ed. C. Little '83, Congressman-elect was the oldest alumnus present.

The new officers elected were Fred Johnson '01, president; Charles M. Blackmar, '08, vice-president; N. T. Veatch, Jr., '09, secretary, and Frank Grant, '07, treasurer. Upon the shoulders of the new officers was placed the responsibility of organizing a campaign among the alumni of the University to fight for an adequate maintenance either through increased appropriations or permanent income.

GEORGE H. EDWARDS, JR. '14.

'76

Henry S. Tremper, '76, receives mail addressed to 816 Second street, Seattle, Washington.

'77

Fortieth Anniversary next June

John H. Long, '77, has recently been made president of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago. This is an organization of the leading clinicians and medical scientists of the city. Doctor Long is Dean of the School of Pharmacy and head of the department of chemistry in the medical school of Northwestern University.

'84

Merton J. Keys, '84, is employed as vice-

president of the C-R-C Law List company of New York city.

'87

Thirtieth Anniversary Next June

Mary Rice Perkins, '87, p '88, g '96, is visiting her parents at 1223 Vermont street, Lawrence.

I. F. Bradley, l '87, has his office in the Law building of Kansas City, Kansas.

'92

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Next June

Jesse George, l '92, is an attorney in San Diego, California. His offices are in the Central Mortgage building.

Herbert S. Hadley, '92, is in Roswell, New Mexico.

'93

Thornton Cook, '93, president of the Midwest National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, is also president of the Missouri Bankers' Association.

'95

Eva Gill Clark, '95, has a daughter who is a sophomore in the University of California, and a son a senior in Oakland high school. Mrs. Clark is teaching her second year in the Westwood, California high school.

S. A. M. Young, '95, is superintendent of the Fort Totten Indian school in North Dakota. He also has charge of the Devil's Lake Indian reservation where there are about one thousand Indians.

'98

S. V. Stewart, l '98, was re-elected governor of Montana at the recent election.

William T. Walker, e '98, is employed as construction superintendent of the Minneapolis General Electric company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. His home address is 4126 Garfield avenue.

'01

Eleanor T'Miller Hammit, '01, may be addressed at 1023 North Pennsylvania street in Mason City, Iowa.

'02

Fifteenth Anniversary Next June

Charles L. Davies, '02, is employed as credit manager of the Ridenour-Baker Grocery company of Kansas City, Missouri.

E. H. McMath, '02, is associate professor of education in the University of Southern California. He may be addressed at 817 West Thirty-second street, Los Angeles, California.

Sarah Squire Bellport, '02, lives at 3025 Oakland avenue in Wichita.

'03

Charles I. Corp, e '03, who is now associate professor of hydraulics at the University of Wisconsin, talked to the freshmen engineers January 3 on "Personality in Engineering Work."

E. V. McCollum, '03, now teaching in the University of Wisconsin, delivered a lecture before the Harvey Society at the New York Academy of Medicine January 13 on the subject "The Supplementary Dietary Relationships Among Our Natural Food-Things." The Macmillan company has just published a text book of organic chemistry for students of medicine and biology by Mr. McCollum.

William M. Shepherd, '03, is head of the department of history in the Kansas City, Kansas, high school.

'04

Bertha Schall, '04, is teaching English in the Junior high school of Kansas City, Kansas. She may be addressed at 9 McGrew Grove.

Frank Dodds, l '04, has changed his address from Clay Center to Lawrence.

'05

H. P. Wilson, e '05, is employed in the valuation department of the Texas and Pacific railway at Dallas.

Frank A. Hartman, '05, is teaching physiology at the University of Toronto.

I. Victor Iles, '05, g '05, is an associate professor of history and civics in the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan.

Charles D. Ise, '05, g '08, is living in Coffeyville.

'06

S. C. Ford, l '06, is attorney general for the state of Montana.

Earl Gafford, '06, and Alice Rankin Gafford, '07, may be addressed at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio.

Ruth Barnett Clark, '06, has changed her address from Eldorado to Newton.

'07

Tenth Anniversary Next June

W. A. Brannon, '07, is the father of a son born July 15. Mr. Brannon lives at 126 North Orchard avenue in Madison, Wisconsin.

A. N. Gray, '07, is practising medicine in Marysville, Missouri.

Edith *Sweezy* Rice, '07, died recently at the Swedish hospital in Kansas City, Missouri, after a long illness.

'08

Ernest L. Morrow, '08, and Helen Hugill of Arkansas City, were married September 20. Mr. Morrow is employed as physician and surgeon for the Victor-American fuel company and the Yampa Valley coal company and owns the Oak Creek Hospital at Oak Creek, Colorado.

E. J. Wellington, e '08, who is an assistant to Robert A. Worstall, consulting chemist and specialist in the paint and varnish industry, lives at 2122 Harrison street, Evanston, Illinois.

Cora Dolbee, '08, g '11, is in New York City, where she may be addressed at 414 West 120 street. She is studying in Columbia.

Luther Barnes, e '08, is employed as a salesman for the Standard Oil company at Wichita.

Leo Gibbens, l '08, is a lawyer in Scott City.

Hazel E. Branch, '08, g '12, is supervisor of the curriculum at the College of Sisters of Bethany, Topeka. This is her third year as a teacher in the college.

'09

Agnes *Greenlees* Pierson, '09, is living in Marion.

Edward N. Reno, '09, receives mail addressed at 522 S. Oak street, Ottawa.

Merle Charles Prunty, '09, is the father of a boy, Merle Charles, Jr., born March second. Mr. Prunty is principal of the Central High School in Saint Joseph, Missouri.

'10

Albert Johntz, e '10, and Keene *Fones* Johntz, '10, Camaguey, Cuba, cable the announcement of the birth, February 20, of a son, to whom they have given the name Frederick Fones.

Virgil H. Moon, '10, g '11, may be addressed at 2933 Broadway street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Joseph S. Wenger, '10, l '11, returned to his office as county attorney of Russell county after serving with the Kansas militia on the border the summer and fall.

Iris Calderhead, '10, spent a happy day

in the rain recently, with the suffragists picketing the White House.

Frank Henry Ford, l '10, and Effie *Steven* Ford, '11, are living in Brawley, California, where Mr. Ford has a position with the First National Bank.

Blanche Hull, '10, g '14, and John Harpending, who were married last summer, are living in Sulphur, Oklahoma.

'11

Charles G. Baird, '11, is a lecturer in rural sociology at the Philadelphia Divinity school.

Emile Grignard, e '11, may be addressed at Technology Chambers, 8 Irvington street, in Boston.

T. W. Shotts, e '11, is secretary of the La Crosse lumber and Grain company.

Gertrude Blackmar, '11, is teaching domestic science in Portland, Oregon.

Moe L. Friedman, l '11, is an attorney with offices in the Scarritt building, Kansas City, Missouri. He is with the firm of Ringolsky and Friedman.

'12

Fifth Anniversary Next June.

E. R. Hoskins, '12, was married recently to Margaret Morris of New Haven.

C. F. Hanson, e '12, may be addressed at 1954 Biltmore street in Washington, D. C.

C. G. Farnsworth, '12, is doing graduate work at the University of Chicago. He may be addressed at 6044 Woodlawn avenue.

Paul Ewald, '12, may be addressed at 2815 Campbell street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Harold K. Shaw, '12, and Eva *Hull* Shaw, '11 are the parents of a girl, Georgianna, born May 25. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw live in Hiawatha.

Ray M. Smith, e '12, and Rosemma *Mitchell* Smith, a former student, are the parents of a girl born October 14. Mr. and Mrs. Smith live in Osawatimie.

Levi Kabler, '12, who is cashier of the Spivey State Bank, is the father of a boy born September 16.

Alfred A. Griffin, '12, is with the United States Forest Service at Portland.

Grace Wilkie, '12, is a teacher of home economics at Fairmount College in Wichita.

Louise Fleming, '12, and Mark G. Troxell were married February 14, 1917. They are living at 1534 Central Park Court.

'13

James H. Houghton, '13, and Mabel Par-

nell, '16, were married in Lawrence, January 10. They are living on a farm near Tipton.

Helen E. Brown, '13, is spending the winter in California.

Charles Cone, '13, is employed in the general office of the Santa Fe at Topeka.

Frank L. Carson, '13, is cashier of the First National Bank of Hansford, Texas.

Albert N. Lemoine, '13, *m* '15, is practising medicine in Nelson, Nebraska.

Frances McCreath, '13, is teaching mathematics in the Winfield high school. Her address is 420 East Eleventh street.

Leora Kuchera, *fa* '13, is teaching music in the Norton county high school.

Catherine McCreath, '13, is teaching mathematics in the Arkansas City high school.

William H. Tangeman, *e* '13, and Ruth Van Doren Tangeman, '13, are living at 221 East H street in Ontario, California. Mr. Tangeman is employed as a draftsman in the development department of the Hot-point Electric Heating company.

Laura F. Bates, '13, receives mail addressed to Bretton Hall, 107 Henry street, Detroit.

Nell Buchanan, '13, is teaching Latin and geometry in Blackwell, Oklahoma.

M. B. Galloway, '13, is practising medicine at South English, Iowa.

H. Charles Dolde, *l* '13, may be addressed at Bocagrande, Florida.

'14

Third Anniversary Next June

R. C. Wiley, '14, who is superintendent of the Harry M. Evans Children's Home Society of Kansas City, Missouri, may be addressed at 919 Baltimore avenue.

R. E. Lee Gunning, '14, is an instructor in the physiological department of Northwestern University Medical school at Chicago. He is also doing special work in experimental surgery.

Alfred Waddel, '14, and Madeleine Laroché who were married December 28 are living at 93 bis Arc du Roule, Neuilly-Sur-Seine, Paris, France. Mr. Waddel is driving a Red Cross car for the American Ambulance.

Marley R. Brown, *l* '14, and Nelle Dalton Brown, '12, are living in Calhan, Colorado, where Mr. Brown is engaged in the lumber business.

M. A. Granger, '14, *g* '15, receives mail addressed to 5824 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

Carl Guise, *g* '14, is living in Demorest, Georgia.

Maude M. Baird, '14, *g* '15, may be addressed at 909 Santa Fe street, Atchison.

Helen L. Allphin, '14, and Gaylord D Weilepp were married November 29. They are living in St. John where Mr. Weilepp is in the mercantile business.

Theodora Grove, '14, was a student in the University of Chicago during the past summer.

Ruth Sankee, '14, is employed as librarian in the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, Texas.

Velma Shelley, '14, who is teaching in the Eldorado high school may be addressed at 203 Farmer street.

Ruth Harger, '14, is teaching English in Abilene.

Archie J. Weith, *e* '14, is secretary of the Redmanol Chemical Products company of Chicago. F. P. Brock, *e* '07, *g* '13, is also a member of the firm.

Ruth Burnham, *fa* '14, and William V. Hoyt, '14, *fa* '14, were married October 3 in Kansas City, Kansas. They are living at 412 Maple street, Coffeyville.

J. Corwin Shaw, '14, is superintendent of schools at Republic.

O. C. Graber, '14, who is employed as superintendent of city schools at Paola, lives at 501 East Wea street.

'15

Second Anniversary Next June

William F. Fox, *e* '15, and Helen M. Cassidy who were married in March, are living in Owensboro, Kentucky.

John Hartman, *e* '15, may be addressed at 815 Milwaukee avenue, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charlotte Kretsch, '15, is teaching German and Latin in the high school at Harts-horne, Oklahoma.

Henry S. O'Donnell, '15, receives mail addressed to 533 Ohio street, Lawrence.

Hiram Hill Wentworth, '15, and Irene Munsell were married December 24. Mr. Wentworth is employed in the office of the Russell Milling company in Russell.

Betty M. Davis, *g* '15, is principal of the high school at Ashland.

Gilbert M. Clayton, '15, is employed by

the United Press Association in Kansas City. He receives mail addressed to 1732 Grand avenue.

Maribelle McGill Monahan, '15, has changed her address from Chicago to 1806 Kansas avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Cora M. Downs, '15, is employed as pathologist for the out-patient department of the Missouri Pacific in Kansas City, Missouri. Her address is 112 Clinton Place.

Alta Lux, '15, receives mail addressed in care of the School for the Blind in Kansas City, Kansas.

F. W. Giesel, '15, is living in Spearville.

Leo L. Davis, '15, has changed his address from Colby to 1925 Virginia avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

'16

First Anniversary Next June

Eugene Lowther, '16, is on the reportorial staff of *The Emporia Gazette*.

Charles Sweet, '16, is employed on the *Iola Daily Register*.

Neil F. Cline, '16, is employed by the Hadley, Cooper, Neel and Wright law firm of Kansas City, Missouri. Their offices are at 524 Keith and Perry building.

Kirk Dale, '16, is practising law in Arkansas City.

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Emma Kohman, '16, who is a student in Chicago, University this year may be addressed at 5831 Kenwood avenue.

Raymond D. Teasley, l '16, of Concordia, and Lila Myrtle Day were married December 9.

Lella Gladys Saunders, '16, is teaching Latin and German in the Eskridge high school.

W. R. Davis, g '16, may be addressed at Hoxie.

Pearl Baker, '16, is teaching English in Chickasha, Oklahoma. Her street address is 511 Minnesota street.

Aura Lorrain Hale, g '16, and Elza Burgess of Lawrence were married January 16. They will live in Sedan.

Leo Smith, e '16, and Blanche Houston were married January 28 in Lawrence. They are living at 1140 Ohio street.

George A. Rathbert, e '16, may be addressed at Bigheart, Oklahoma.

Emma Roessler, '16, is teaching in the high school at Columbus.

Hubert E. Nutt, '16, is principal of the high school at Cincinnati, Iowa.

Gertrude Lobdell, '16, and Jervais Berry were married in Washington, D. C. They live in Chipo, California.

James C. Anderson, g '16, may be addressed at Ford.

FORMER STUDENTS

Fred R. Cowles, a former student, may be addressed at 1309 Tennessee, Lawrence.

Frank J. Fulton, a former student, may be addressed at room 1419, 50 Broad street, New York City.

Clarence W. Howell, a former student, has been ordered from his station in the quartermaster corps at the National Soldiers' Home in California for service on the Mexican border, and is now on duty in the office of the camp quartermaster of the fourth separate brigade at Deming, New Mexico.

Hazel Stevenson Wirt, a former student, is the mother of a boy, Philip Richard, born June 25. Mrs. Wirt lives in San Antonio, Florida.

Helen A. Wiley, a former student, is director of physical training in Centennial high school of Pueblo, Colorado. Miss Wiley is a graduate of the Normal School of physical education in Battle Creek.



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Percy H. Collins, a former student, and Ola Hedgecoak were married during the holidays. Mr. Collins is in the grocery business in Belleville.

Gertrude Mossler, a former student, and A. G. Buchman of Gwinn, Michigan, were married during the holidays.

Lester A. Sharrard, a former student, has changed his address from Kansas City, Missouri, to 1027 Oak street, Jacksonville, Florida.

Mellville Wood, and Gertrude Kirchoff Wood, former students, are the parents of a boy born January 29. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are living in Lawrence.

George Holsinger, a former student, is vice-president of the State Horticultural society of Kansas.

Marjorie Frances Bates, a former student, graduated from the University of Michigan last spring. She is now teaching bacteriology and hygiene in the public schools of Douglas, Arizona.

Clara Powell, a former student, is taking vocal lessons in Chicago.

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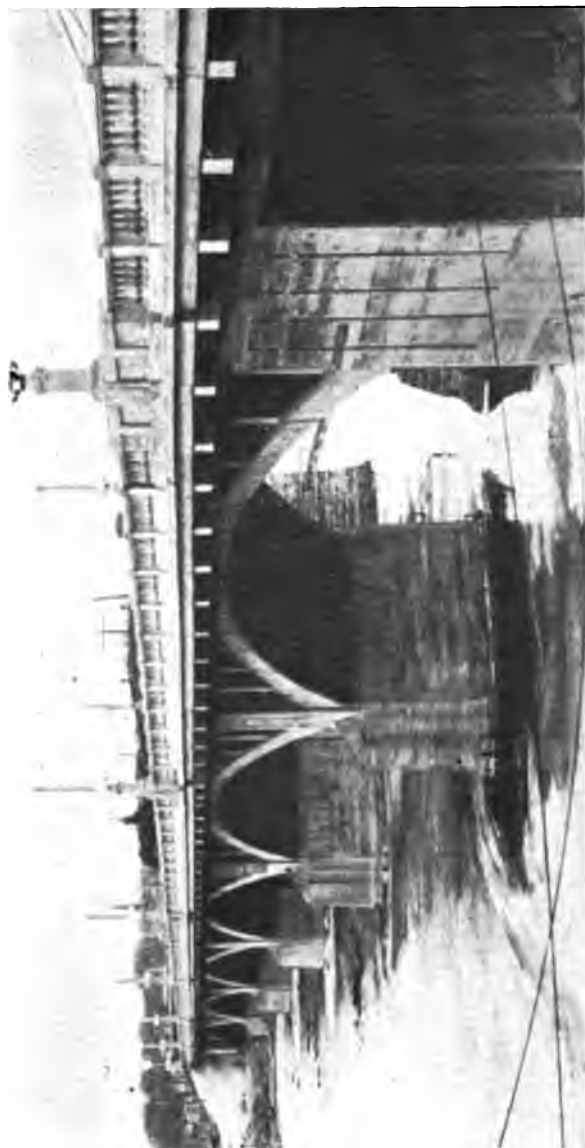
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The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

May, 1917

Number 8

The Animal House

Away down over the hill in a southerly direction is a little red brick house which looks very much like a factory to the ignorant observer. In one sense perhaps it really is a factory, though the products turned out by the master mechanics are strange ones. This is the "animal house" or the biological research building. Perhaps if one is not scientifically inclined, he will go through college without learning of the existence of this interesting spot. I was one of those unfortunate people whose beaten path lay for the most part in the direction of the library, until one day Chance—or Curiosity, which is really only a form of scientific investigation after all, turned my steps down the south slope of the campus and across the street car tracks until I arrived at the little red building. Let me tell you what I found there.

In the southwest corner of the building is the insectary, which is guarded by the department of entomology in general and Mr. B. P. Young, '08, in particular. This is a little insect garden where young scientists study the life history of bugs and the measures that control

them. The main piece of furniture in the little office is a refrigerating machine, used to study the effect of low temperature on insect activity. Aside from this odd-looking machine the room held nothing else of interest to me until Mr. Young took me under his care.

He had been absorbed up to this moment in studying an unintelligible mass under the binoculars. "Come here," he called to me, "and I'll show you some eggs of the canker-worm."

I looked through the glasses, and what was there certainly seemed very far removed from that ugly little pest I had seen each year on elm trees and swinging in the air below them. Pink, blue, silver, gray, and amber masses were disclosed to my eager eyes. It was difficult to believe that from these gorgeous colored eggs such unattractive worms could emerge.

Then he showed me some hog-lice, which were not nearly so interesting and explained that some important experiments were being carried on concerning their "fatal temperature."

"Have you ever noticed?" Mr. Young asked, "how white the leaves of rose bushes often become? That

condition is caused by the rose-slug, and we are now studying the life-history of it, and the measures of control. If we accomplish what we have set out to do, we shall have much healthier and more beautiful roses."

Next he showed me some soil-insects that were procured last fall and winter. These insects spend a part of their life-history in the ground, and studies are being made of the stage in which they over-winter, the depth to which they go in the ground, and other information with a view of offering suggestions to farmers as to



This is the man, and this is the place where war is waged on enemy insects.

what crops ought to be grown on the soil they infect.

From these insects we turned to a common white grub that was feeding on a potato. I thought it a positive extravagance until Mr. Young explained to me that this grub is the forerunner of a little brown beetle that is fatal to garden products. It is worth a potato or so to do away with the pest if that feat lies within the power of entomologists.

After this we investigated what is called a "leather jacket" in the larval stage. It was less fastidious in its choice of food at this period of its development, being content with an inexpensive root or so. It will emerge in the next two or three days

a tipulid or crane-fly. Innumerable other bugs we examined—June bugs or May beetles, which are the adults of white grubs, and others with unpronounceable, fantastic names. One little beetle Mr. Young proudly showed me which he had reared entirely through its life-history.

Before we left the room we examined the sinks around the west side of the office. These were for the rearing of aquatic life, but in spite of the use to which they were put they seemed very similar to ordinary kitchen sinks. Hanging above them were saws, chisels, hammers, planes, squares, and other tools for making rearing cages. A number of these cages, Mr. Young explained, were made of wooden frames covered with cheese-cloth. If they were of glass the insects would fly against the sides and break their antennae.

There is a dark room in connection with the office which is used to develop plates and make lantern slides.

From the gloom of this room we stepped down into a sunny greenhouse. One or two insect-bitten ferns and a cineraria were the only plants, unless the fungi in the water tanks could be considered as such. There were four raised tanks on the west side of the room used for rearing and studying the life history of aquatic insects. These tanks were in reality only laundry tubs fastened together. In them the water is aerated properly by a simple process which I should no doubt explain incorrectly if I were to attempt it. Beside the tubs, there was a run-way to raise insects that must live in running water. Water cress grows on top of this runway, which resembles a miniature spring with its clear, pebbly water.

In the center of the room are two long tables covered with lamp-chimneys, which make little glass houses for rearing insects and caterpillars. On one of the tables was a purple-blue cineraria which was sent up by a green house to give the entomology department the opportunity to study the caterpillar preying on its leaves.

There were rearing cages all around in which were peach-tree bor-



It seems a scheme to utilize fire-flies, but according to the text it isn't.

ers, shot-hole borers, and bag-borers. In one cage was a guinea pig which was not raised for its own sake at all, but as a pasture for the hog-lice which grow upon it. In another cage was a codling moth, one of the worst pests to the apple crop.

Next Mr. Young showed me a slice of a pith-elder twig. In it were hymenoptera n pupa cases. Mr. Young explained that a wild bee will provision the stalk with ten grasshopper nymphs, which she has stung to insensibility, but not to death, then she lays an egg; after which she puts in ten more nymphs and lays another egg. This she continues to do until the stalk is filled. But this is not the only way in which Madame Bee shows

her intelligence and knowledge of arithmetic. If she happens to find one adult grasshopper, she puts that in storage instead of two nymphs, since the former is twice as large as the latter, and her babies must be scientifically fed.

Many other fascinating facts I learned from Mr. Young about hordes of unspellable insects, but I shall not attempt to put them down. Three other corners of the building still remained to be examined, so I reluctantly folded my notes and left the greenhouse.

Upstairs is the department of bacteriology. The laboratory or class room looks like any other science room, only, if possible, a trifle more disorderly than others I have seen. Tables and shelves are thickly littered with test tubes, big and little bottles filled with all sorts of ugly, smelly liquids, thermometers, and a heap of other apparatus that I should hate to try to classify. A black board covered with incomprehensible jargon seemed to taunt me for my ignorance. An ice box on the north side of the room of the kind that calls up visions of cold sliced tomatoes or luscious strawberries divulged unprepossessing tubes of liquid and thermometers of all sizes to my disappointed gaze. So much for the class room. This is where the students of immunology work.

Adjoining this room is one that is far more interesting to unscientific visitors. It is filled to overflowing with the fattest, fluffiest rabbits and guinea pigs ever seen outside of a live-stock show. If ever any idea entered my head that cruel students ill-treated the animals down here, it was dispelled when I saw those happy

bunnies. They could not have looked better satisfied, nor half so well fed had they been left to run over the campus wherever they wanted to instead of being penned up here.

There were enough rabbits to fit every occasion one could imagine, and every rabbit story ever written as well. One delightful family of five might easily have been the originals of the tale of Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail and Peter who lived with their Mother in the roots of a great tree. The one I picked out for Peter looked his part in particular—he was sassy and independent, and turned away from me with an indifferent flip of his fluffy tail when he discovered that I had neither lettuce nor carrots for him. Another meek little brown and white rabbit might have stepped out of Ernest Thompson Seton's story of Raggilug as Mother Mollie Cottontail while her audacious son, Raggy himself, sniffed at her from a cage nearby. Yes, and Brer Rabbit was there in all his sly importance, looking as if he had just then outwitted Brer Fox by the tar-baby trick. One big white, pompous looking Bunny needed only the white gloves and the cane to act the part of that rabbit beloved by Alice in her adventures in Wonderland. And do you remember Aesop's hare—the one that thought he could outrun the slow old turtle, but was defeated because he played by the wayside? Well, he too was there.

"The students who work here," Mr. Sherwood told me, "grow as fond of these animals as they would of pets. They would not have anything happen to them for the world."

He picked up a lovely big black and white rabbit, saying that the girl who

was experimenting upon it intended to give it to the little boy next door to her as soon as she had finished with it.

I was still quite hazy as to the real use made of the animals. I used to think they dissected them, but I was soon corrected on this score. From Professor Sherwood I learned that the rabbits were used in order to study the effect of different diseases upon people. For instance, they vaccinate the animal just as they would a human being, then try to give it a typhoid or scarlet fever germ to see if it is immune.

"When bacterial cells and their products are injected into an animal, the cells of the animal react in such a way as to give rise to a variety of substances beside the antitoxins already considered," Mr. Sherwood explained. "You see," he went on, "if the blood-serum of an animal previously inoculated with the typhoid bacillus is added to a suspension of typhoid bacilli, the latter soon becomes motionless, and the individual bacilli clump in irregular masses."

I did not see very distinctly, for I did not know what bacilli were. Perhaps you who read this will; therefore I am quoting it exactly.

"Of course the same process of clumping occurs if instead of the blood of an injected animal, the blood of a typhoid fever patient is used," patiently went on my guide.

Another process involving precipitins came next on the explanation list, but I could not begin to write it all down. However, this much is worth noting: by the use of this method remarkable results have been obtained by Ahlenhut and other great scientists. A butcher, accused of

murdering and robbing three persons stated that the blood stains on his apron and shirt sleeves were from having killed a calf. By the biological method, however, (the one whose explanation I am omitting) the human origin of the blood was proved.

Still another practical value results from the experiments practised in this bacteriological laboratory. It is possible to ascertain by this same process involving precipitins what meats are used in the making of sausage. If one is at all suspicious, tests can be made to discover whether it is dog, cat, or horse meat used in picnic "weinies."

A student completing this course is able to do work as a physician's assistant or any kind of laboratory work in hospitals. It is one of the most practical courses on the Hill, going as it does, from typhoid to murder, through sausages and back again.

The physiology department holds forth in the northwest corner on the first floor. There was no one to guide me to this spot, and no one to explain the work that goes on there; therefore, this part of the sketch is much curtailed.

After repeated visits to this blue-beard room, I finally found the door unlocked the door. Stealthily I crept in, expecting to find mysteries unmentionable. And all I saw were cages of comfortable looking dogs.

In the south east corner of the building is a room belonging to the zoology department. It is lined with sinks, shallow tubs, coated with slimy green algae and cages—all the paraphernalia one could imagine being used for carrying on work in experimental embryology. Here experiments on tadpoles are conducted by

the students of the department, and that homely little animal can be seen in all its various sizes swimming around in the slimy water.

In this same little room in the animal house are turtles, none of them very large or interesting looking, upon which a starvation experiment is being conducted. Here, too, puny mice of different colors run around in their cages, misery lurking in the pink or brown depths of their eyes.

From this room Doctor Robertson took me to another section of the green house below. This looked far more interesting. Guinea pigs ran around the floor and chirped at us from their corners, bright-eyed rats and mice peeked out from their cages. Here, Doctor Robertson explained to me, the problems dealt with were those of variation, heredity, and evolution. At the present time they are testing out whether or not the effects of alcohol are transmitted to offspring. To do this they have to breed until almost perfect specimens are produced before they can tell whether it is the alcohol or merely some imperfection in the race that causes the degeneration. Hence, there is what is known as "blue-blood" even in rats and guinea pigs. But to the eyes of an ignorant observer pedigreed mice seemed not a whit more desirable than common little pantry mice.

I never saw so many mice and rats at once in all my life. Verily one might easily believe that Doctor Robertson was the Pied Piper of Hamelin. There were white mice, sable mice, black mice, and gray. These are not particularly extraordinary colors. But in addition there were chocolate mice, yellow mice with black eyes and

yellow mice with pink eyes, blue mice which closely resemble their enemy the Maltese cat in their color; there were pink-eyed brown mice and brown-eyed tan mice, there were black-eyed cream mice and pink-eyed cream mice and pink-eyed lilac mice. Then besides all these solid-colored mice there were spotted ones in every hue—gray with white spots and white with gray ones, black with white splotches and white with black ones, cream-colored mice dappled with black or brown or white, and black or brown or white ones dappled with cream; blue and sable mice, black and yellow mice, gray and black mourning mice. And last of all there were wild deer mice, so called because their feet and under parts are white; and bear mice, which look just like tiny little grizzly bears with white ticking.

These mice are treated with the utmost respect. They are used to study Mendel's law of heredity and the inheritance of color. If one associates with them very often, so a girl of the class informed me, one gets entirely over any aversion to them. I doubt if one unscientifically inclined could ever handle them as Doctor Robertson does.

The guinea pigs are just as numerous and a great deal more attractive than the mice. As to color, they run in the main to the same shades as do the mice, though there are not quite such unusual hues as the violet and blue. There are lovely glossy brown guinea pigs, white ones, brick red ones, and fashionable tan ones. There are also the ordinary combinations of spotted ones in black and white, red and black, red and white, and tan and black. Perhaps the most interest-

ing looking one as to color was a fat tricolored fellow in red, white, and black. Not an altogether popular combination, it is true, in these days, but Mr. Guinea Pig seemed utterly unaware of any lack of favor. And I am sure from his huskiness that he did not suffer from any lack of attention from his keeper. There are other peculiarities to be noted in the species. A few of them, called long haired guinea pigs have hair at least four inches long, which disguises them to such a degree that one can scarcely tell that they are of the same family as their short-haired relatives. Still another variety of the animal has its hair ruffed up in a very unusual manner, which is known as the rosette condition. But short haired or long, red, white, or black, each family has numerous little ones. Each mother is almost like "the old woman who lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do."

These guinea pigs are used by the zoology classes for their experiments.

And what of the rats? Well, they are of just as many different varieties as Browning referred to in his poem, "great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats, brown rats, black rats, grey rats, tawny rats, grave old plodders, gay young friskers, fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins, families by tens and dozens, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, followed the Piper for their lives." Only, thank fortune, their cages kept them from following me in like manner. These rats, did not, like those poetry vermin,

"Fight the dogs and kill the cats,
And bite the babies in their cradles,
And eat the cheese out of the vats,
And lick the soup from the cook's own ladies,
Split open the kegs of salted sprats,

And make nests inside men's Sunday hats,
And even spoil the women's chats
By drowning their speaking
With shrieking and squeaking
In fifty different sharps and flats."

These rats are very well behaved ones, and squeak with great discretion. And they feast only upon what is given them, which is for the most part stale bread, grain, carrots and roots.

Only one other kind of animal-life of any importance remained to be investigated,—namely the crustacea. These look very much like clams, and live in fresh water—at least Professor Robertson said they looked like clams. Those I saw were so tiny that they looked more like wet lady bugs than any thing else.

I was glad that this was the last thing to be seen, for the green house was very hot, and the odor was not of the most delicate. The rats, mice, and guinea pigs squeaked a good bye to us. It may have been merely hungry squeaks, for their keeper had come with the food. At all events we turned our backs upon them, and started for the chicken yard. No, I did not know they had such an addition any more than did you, until Professor Robertson led me to it. There are turkeys and partridges of different varieties as well as chickens. The first birds that strutted

forth to greet us were two great turkeys—one a Mammoth Bronze, the other a Bourbon Red, while a Holland White lurked in the background and gobbled loquaciously at us. "We are crossing them reciprocally," explained Doctor Robertson, "to see how color is inherited, which sex determines the color."

In large wire cages nearby fluttered some California Valley quail—beautiful birds with tassels on their heads and speckled breasts with brown wings. Next to them were some of our own wild bob-whites, flying desperately against the sides and tops of the pens in their effort to get out. Some Mexican and Arizona blue quail were in the next partition, fluttering restlessly about and uttering their low call. As yet the department has been unable to get hold of our American sage hen, but when it does it intends to see if the sage taste to which so many people object cannot be bred out of it.

The whistle blew, reminding me that I had already cut one class in my tour of this alluring place. Doctor Robertson re-entered the hot little green house to play with his animals there, and I climbed hurriedly up the dusty road to far-distant Fraser Hall.

CAROLYN McNUTT.

I Laugh Whenever I Remember It

It is fortunate that the "associate editors" of the Graduate Magazine are appointed for life and not on good editorial behavior. Otherwise the staff, which now consists of all the alumni who read the Magazine, would be decimated. Not long ago a call was issued to several of them for an account of any amusing incident of their undergraduate years. Two of the responses are printed here. Any other associate editor who while in K. U. saw something to laugh at is hereby subpoenaed to send in the story.

The first football team of the University of Kansas was back in 1890. The eleven of 1891 is frequently referred to as the first team, but such reference is an injustice to the efforts of the fellows who, a year before, out of the rule book and magazine stories, learned something of football.

Toward the end of the season it occurred to me that as Professor Hopkins was a Princeton man, and that as football was played at Princeton, very likely he could tell us something about the game. That he did right well, and after he said that he really must insist that we stop kicking the ball around when it was loose on the field, we made progress.

The most amusing incident of my undergraduate life occurred in a game that year with Baker University. We were close down to their goal, but were evidently going to be unable to make the distance. We knew what a drop kick was, but not one of us could make one. The opportunity for a score would have passed, had not Adrian Sherman, one of the fastest and best half-backs of Kansas history, used head and foot. Sherman called for the ball. The quarter-back passed it, and Sherman deliberately laid the ball on the ground, with its axis parallel to the goal line. He then took a step back, swung his right foot, and kicked that ball over the crossbar. The Baker captain protested that that was no way to kick a

goal, but our captain said: "Anything but a punt, anything but a punt goes!" And it went.

The full humor of the thing became apparent only when we learned more football.

When Sherman and I last talked of our Kansas days, we agreed that nothing funnier had ever happened than the first goal kicked from the field in a Western football game.

THORNTON COOKE, '93.

It is difficult to determine the most amusing incident of my college life. In fact such amusing incidents as I now recall were not universally amusing. Other persons than myself were usually amused. I do not recall now that I ever smiled while in college. At that time I believed, steadfastly, in the perpetual punishment of the wicked. Now I believe more ardently in the perpetual opportunity of the just. I feel more at liberty to be amused. Were you to ask me to mention the most amusing incident of the present time I believe that I would say that the meeting of the state legislature is it. Yet there is pathos in this state wide amusement. To see a few really fine constructive minds wasting their efforts in this marvellous government of the inefficient, for the inefficient and by the inefficient compels me to say that I have not yet observed a purely amusing incident.

WM. C. FOGLE, '94.

Mobilization at the University*

(1) General situation: Kansas as a state has organized for the war by the appointment by Governor Arthur Capper of the Kansas Council of Defense to co-operate with the Federal Government and its sub-agencies. The Chancellor of the University of Kansas and F. W. Blackmar of the department of sociology, Dean of the Graduate School, are members of this Council. Others of the faculty are members of co-operating committees. The matter of especial consideration at the beginning was the food and crop situation, Kansas being one of the greatest wheat producing states in the country. Unfortunately, the wheat crop in Kansas will probably be much below normal. The problem is, therefore, to replant the acreage which was put into wheat in the fall of 1916 and has been winter killed. This problem involves the financing of a new crop, the seeding of the crop, and the labor to put the crop in and harvest it. Another problem is to increase the general acreage of crops and gardens throughout the state, to supply seed to those needing it, and to finance the operations of those who on account of high prices cannot finance their own operations. A successful beginning of all this has been made. The banks of the state have been organized in co-operation with the Kansas Council of Defense to furnish all needed financial aid.

(2) At the University itself, in order to secure unity of action and co-operation, an Emergency War Committee was appointed with P. F. Walker, W. W. Davis, Eugenie Galloo, F. E. Kester, G. C. Shaad, John Sundwall, Olin Templin, A. T. Walker, and W. A. Whitaker as members and the Chancellor as chairman, to have general control of war matters in the University and to recommend to University faculties such action as may seem desirable.

(3) In accordance with the plans of the State Council of Defense to replant a considerable wheat acreage and to increase the crop output, students have been allowed to withdraw from the University with the credit noted below, provided the cases were genuine. The rule en-

acted by the Senate in regard to credit is as follows:

"Students who wish to withdraw for work on the farm will be given credit for courses in which they are now doing passing work provided they give satisfactory evidence that they have been engaged in agricultural pursuits from the time of withdrawal through the summer to about September 1."

One hundred fifty-eight students have withdrawn under the above rule.

The University has appointed a committee on planting, which has already arranged for planting a part of the University campus, and in case the war continues, for the breaking up next fall of a large acreage belonging to the University of Kansas in order that it may be available for planting in the spring of 1918. A part of the product of this planting will be sold at market rates and the money received used to reimburse the state for seed and labor. The rest of it will be handed over to the department of home economics for canning and drying, then to be sold by the department at market rates.

(4) All students enlisting and being called out for military service are granted full credit on the basis of their grades when enlisting as follows:

"It is the sense of the Senate that University members of the Kansas National Guard who may be called out, receive their credits for the current semester on the basis of their current work."

Special cases, as noted above, are to receive credit as follows:

"In special cases the dean of a school may excuse a student for the remainder of the present semester when he takes the place of an enlisted man in a position where employment is in the interests of the public service, under the same condition as those stipulated for students who leave to work on the farm."

Sixty students have received endorsements to join the Officers' Reserve Corps. The number seeking endorsements is rapidly increasing; nearly all of these will be

*As reported by Chancellor Strong to the National Council of Defence at Washington at its meeting May 4.

sent to the instruction camp at Fort Riley.

Six students have joined the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. Their examination is now proceeding.

One hundred twenty-six have enlisted in the Kansas National Guard; forty-four in Company M; twenty in Company H; twenty-three in Battery B; thirteen in Headquarters Company; nineteen in the Hospital Corps; and seven in the band.

There are thirty-one students in the First Kansas Engineering Corps, and one has joined the Aviation Corps.

Twenty-three students are enrolled in classes in shop mechanics courses, preparing to be called into arsenal or shipyard work.

Two senior students have entered Y. M. C. A. work in training camps.

Five hundred thirty-one students and members of the faculty are taking part in Red Cross work, as follows: Two hundred forty-four students and teachers are enrolled in regular Red Cross classes in the University; seventy-five women students are engaged in bandage work; and two hundred fourteen members of the faculty have joined the local Red Cross Society in Lawrence.

(5) Military drill for all students desiring it was started April 10. Three hundred twenty-nine students enrolled for drill and were assigned to four companies, with captains from the faculty having had military experience.

A school of military instruction was started at the University on the tenth of April to give some preliminary training for the Officers' Reserve Corps or for any other service during the war. The courses offered are as follows:

Class 1—Field Service Regulations, at 5 o'clock every day; 216 enrolled under F. E. Jones.

Class 2—Manual of Court-Martial, at 4:30 every day; 78 enrolled under W. W. Davis.

Class 3—Drill Regulations, at 5:30 every day; 226 enrolled under P. F. Walker.

Class 4—Organization and Military Science, at 4 o'clock every day; 150 enrolled, under P. F. Walker.

Class 5—Military Engineering, at 4 o'clock every day; 87 enrolled, under W. C. McNown.

Class 6—Military Topography and Mapping, at 5:30 every day; 145 enrolled, under H. A. Roberts.

Class 7—Electrical Signaling and Telephony, at 4:30 on the even days of the month; 80 enrolled, under G. C. Shaad.

Class 8—Use and Handling of Explosives, at 4:30 every day; 63 enrolled, under R. L. Grider.

The action by the Federal Government in regard to the instruction camps has made it unnecessary to continue some of these courses for any long period of time.

The rules in regard to credits for those taking the courses named above and the military drill already noted are as follows:

"With reference to excusing men of the several schools of the University from regular work to enable them to participate in drill and other forms of military work now being offered at the University, the following regulations are agreed upon:

a. Those students who enroll for the drill only are to be excused from no regular work in courses, excepting the usual gymnasium work required of freshmen students.

b. Those students who enroll for the drill and for one and one-half or two hours work in the special classes on alternate days when drill is not given for the group in which the individual may be placed, the total time thus given to the military work being nine or ten hours per week, may be excused for the remainder of the semester from course of not more than three hours credit.

c. Those students who are carrying the maximum of work offered in the military classes, and who are studying for the examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps under the United States army or are enlisted in units of the state military forces or studying for the examination for provisional Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, may be excused for the remainder of the semester from courses of six hours credit. It is understood that students in this group have made application to the proper army authorities for the examinations in question at the time of arranging for release from class work in regular courses:

d. Those students who have signed enlistment papers for enrollment in the enlisted reserve corps for service as mechan-

electricians, operators, in aviation or other sections of the non-combatant branches of the army, or who have signed orders which make them subject to call under the United States civil service regulations for service in arsenals, shipyards, etc., and who need to take the special course in shop training for mechanics being offered in the School of Engineering may be excused from all regular University courses under the same general conditions indicated for those who leave school for work on the farm. These men will be required to take the drill.

(6) Two members of the faculty have the rank of captain in the Kansas National Guard, one in the First regiment and one in the Third regiment about to be formed. One member is Chaplain of the First Kansas Infantry. Four members of the faculty have applied for membership in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

(7) Practically all of the departments of the University have offered their services for any duty that they are competent to perform. Especially is this true of the scientific departments of physics, chemistry, entomology, of all the departments in the School of Engineering, in the School of Medicine, in the School of Pharmacy, of the department of economics, geology, the geological survey—many of these departments of the College of Liberal Arts. The departments of chemistry, entomology and home economics especially have been called upon by the Kansas Council of Defense in connection with this work. The School of Education is mobilizing the school population to farm labor.

A member of the faculty is an officer of the Red Cross and general relief work of the state under the direction of the State Council of Defense. This work is being thoroughly organized and will be carried on in a competent manner.

In the scientific departments research work has already begun upon problems re-

lated immediately to war supplies and the increased output of war material.

(8) The University is doing its best to retain students in its technical and professional schools, especially, until they have finished their courses, in order to avoid the error of some of the European countries now at war in sending to the front partially trained men of high scientific ability. It is also trying so far as possible to hold back for the use of the federal governments its more mature men of the highest scientific training, whose scientific work during a long war would be absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of the war.

The University is contemplating, should it be found necessary or desirable, maintaining its work through the entire summer and continuously during the war, so far as concerns schools and departments bearing directly upon the war itself, in order to hurry up the graduation of its scientifically trained students.

The University is taking the position that it is of great importance that universities and schools be held as nearly intact as possible in order that they may be centers of reconstruction, development and progress after the war is over. It is also undertaking to encourage a movement to maintain primary and secondary schools on an even higher basis of efficiency and wish an enrollment that shall include the whole population of appropriate age. To this end, therefore, all those of permanent appointment on the faculty of the University will be retained. In case of a large decline in enrollment, which would leave some teachers without full employment, such work for the state as may seem desirable under the supervision of the State Council of Defense, will be required.

(9) In conclusion, the University of Kansas is attempting to make itself fully available for the service of our common country.

Landscape Art on the Campus

To the lasting credit of the present Board of Administration it is to be recorded that they have taken the first effective forward step toward the planting of the campus according to a comprehensive and unified plan; and if what they have intended is carried forward to completion, our graduates, when they return for the Commencement reunions, will be greeted by a campus radiant with a new beauty, and the old buildings will look out upon them, not as if neglected on a bleak and windswept soil, but guarded by trees, enthroned amongst shrubberies and draped with ivy.

The planning of the campus has been intrusted to Hare and Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City, Missouri. The junior member of the firm, Mr. S. Herbert Hare, is lecturer on landscape design at the University. His thorough training in the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard, and the high artistic value of his work in Kansas City and in other towns of the Middle West give us the assurance that the designs he is working out for the campus will rightly provide for both utility and beauty.

Those of us (and that would be all of us) who prize the surpassingly beautiful view from the campus of town and country, bounded by the sweep of the distant blue hills, need have no fear that the planting which is being done will shut out this view, for the motive of the designer is to preserve and enhance it, by so placing the trees and massing the shrubs as to frame the finest vistas and enrich the foreground of our inspiring outlook. It has not been forgotten that much of the campus, particularly that part of it where the buildings stand, crowns a hill, where our plantation must face the full strength of all the winds that blow; therefore trees and shrubs have been chosen that are well proven for hardihood under the extremes of our winters and summers, aggravated as these are on Mount Oread by periods of strong winds.

It is noteworthy how great a variety there is of plants suitable to our purposes and hardy enough to meet the severe conditions of our location. The Scotch, Austrian and white pines and the red and savin cedars have long been thriving on our hilltop, and

these we have repeated in our new planting. The American arbor vitae has been dying out of late years and now we are trying its Oriental cousin which has come to us from China and is proving quite at home under the severe conditions of western Kansas. The new grove of evergreens just north of the library, when it becomes well established, will be one of the best features of our campus. The deciduous trees of the new plantation are the hackberry, sugar maple, red and pin oaks, red bud, Chinese varnish tree, Bechtel's flowering crab, flowering dogwood, purple plum, Lombardy poplar, magnolias in three species, white fringe, Russian olive, tree of heaven, sycamore, white birch, and tree lilac.

It will come to some as a surprise that the sugar maple and the oaks have been planted on our hilltop, but it is to be recalled that the two sugar maples between Snow Hall and Fowler shops have made a good growth, while the pin oaks and mossy-cup oaks on the fringe of the golf links are becoming well established. And so we feel warranted in trying to get more of these noble trees to take root squarely on the summit of the campus where their wonderful qualities may be seen by all who follow the main-traveled paths. And if these trees succeed, as we feel confident they will, their example will go far to put down the old superstition that they will not thrive as cultivated trees in Kansas.

A large group of hackberries has been planted between the Museum and the Library. The ability of the hackberry to meet any trial of cold and heat, wind and drought no one can doubt who has witnessed how well it succeeds on the wind-swept prairies of western Kansas.

But I would not leave the impression in the minds of any who are not acquainted with our campus that its trees are few in number and species. Quite on the contrary, a portion of it is crowned with a grove, which sweeps, broadening as it advances, down the north slope of the hill, constituting there a beautiful parklike formation known as "Marvin Grove." The older trees were planted about the same time and no one of them stands out in the crowd with an air of distinction, unless we except, as after

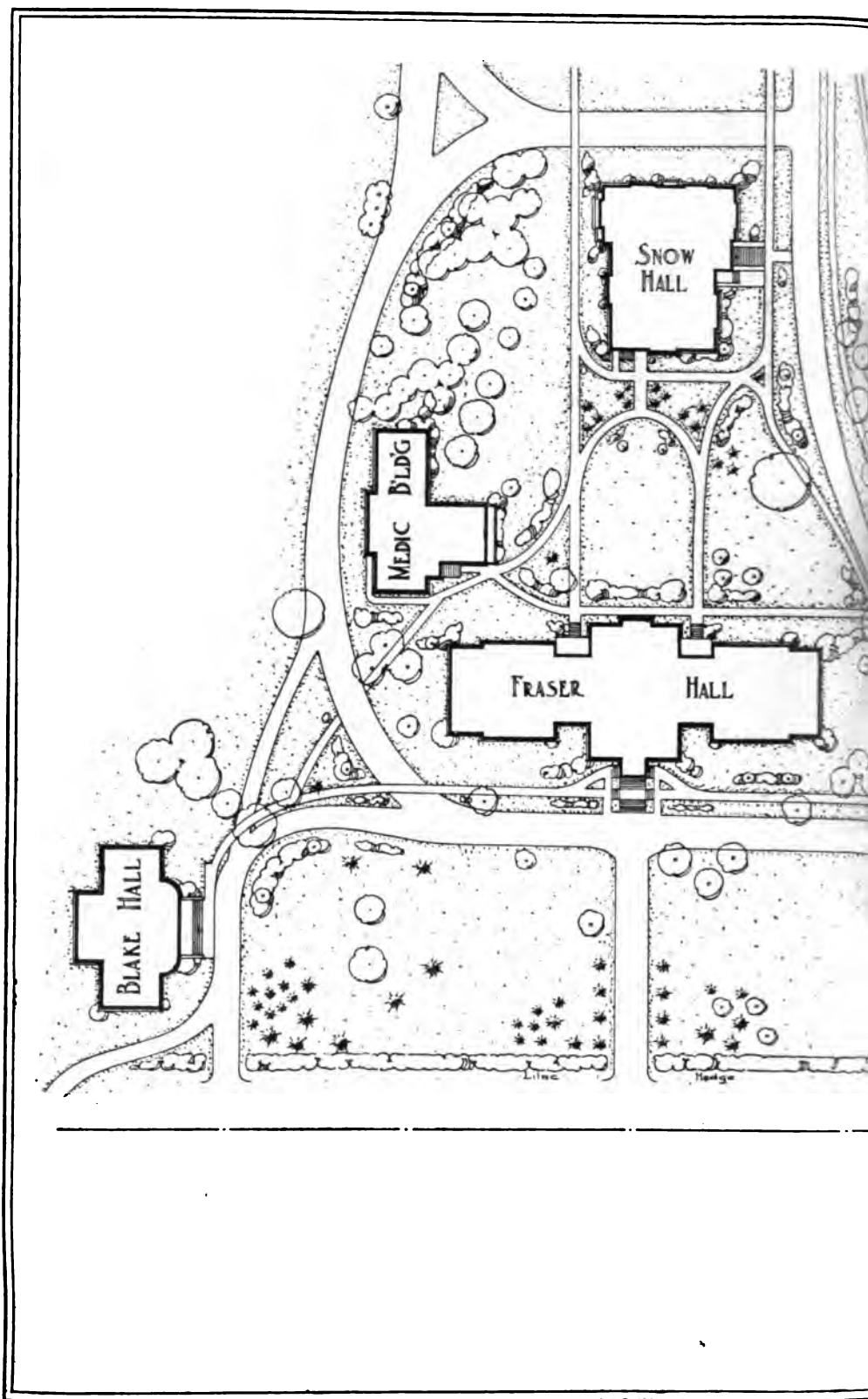
all we must, the big cottonwood standing between Fraser Hall and Snow Hall. This now spreads its far-reaching branches across the lawn, and it is now, in early May, a fair sight, bedecked in fresh leaves, gracefully vibrant to every breath of wind, while reflecting glints of spring sunlight (and starlight and moonlight, too, we shall not forget). The cottonwoods are really, all things considered, the most beautiful trees we have. I know I shall be disputed in this, but I also know that I have good company in my opinion. To be sure, we are not planting cottonwoods in the new plantations, because of certain regrettable qualities associated with beauty,—the weakness of the wood, for instance, coupled with the large size which is soon attained. These associated characters result in a large toll of branches to heavy winds and the weight of enshrouding ice; but although the scars on our big cottonwood show what it has lost in this way, it is today, after more than forty years on the summit of Mount Oread, a supremely beautiful tree still.

Assuming that a large percentage of the elms on the campus will survive the scourge of insects that now are at their flood-tide, the elm will still dominate the campus though all the sugar maples, oaks and hackberries recently planted should make a favorable growth; and it is our hope that the elms may maintain the leading role, with an enhancement of their effect by the contrasting character of the new kinds. This result can be looked for more confidently because the designer has massed the new trees in effective groups, instead of dispersing them in scattered association of different species, as seems to be the instinctive, but ineffective way of doing of most of us when we plant according to our own designs.

The greatest deficiency of our campus through all these years has been its lack of shrubberies. There is the lilac hedge. No one who has seen it in bloom as we see it today can forget it. And then there are the thin lines of deutzias in the rear of Fraser Hall that have never been quite happy on our hill. But with the planting of shrubberies that has been done this spring, together with the additions to the trees, a great change is to come over the

face of the campus, the extent of which we may apprehend with the help of the planting plan here published. I will speak first of the extension of the lilac hedge on the east boundary in front of Fraser. It will be recalled that this extends north to the driveway running east from the front entrance of Fraser Hall and that beyond the driveway the hedgeline in time past was continued with arbor vitae. This had so died out in recent years that only a few trees remained, and these have been transplanted in appropriate groups to make room for a continuation of the lilac hedge to Adams street; so that within a few years the great sight we see now in lilac time will be multiplied by two, and the brown thrushes, cat birds and red birds that have shown an artistic preference for lilac bushes for nesting can extend their habitat through the new hedge. Fortunately the class of 1903 has anticipated this by setting a beautiful terra cotta bird bath beside the pine near this hedge. When one observes this corner of the campus he can not fail to observe how great an improvement has been accomplished even now, simply by removing the few arbor vitae that remained in the old hedge and planting them in groups near by, in association with the savin cedars and the red cedar already well established there, and the newly-planted Chinese arbor vitae.

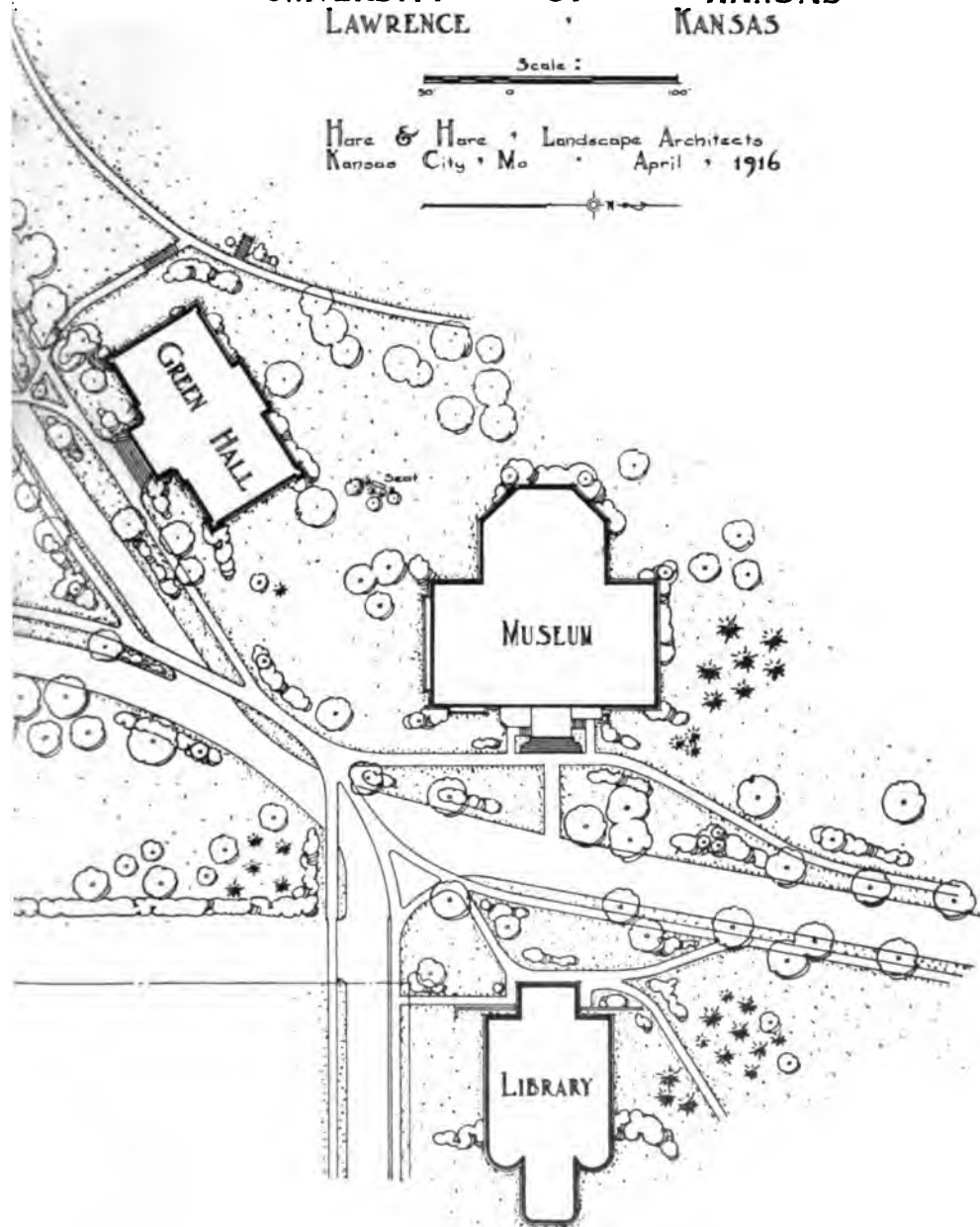
One of my colleagues asked me recently whether the new planting had not been really overdone. As one estimates this by looking at the many tree and shrub areas on the planting plan, or by noting the numerous spaded-up areas over the greensward as he walks about, the bare soil of these plots being just now the most conspicuous thing about them, one might be inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. But we see now only the bare beginnings of what is to be. When the shrubs have grown up so as to cover the ground allotted to them they will appear quite as fundamentally an organic part of the campus as the blue grass and the old trees now do; and the campus will appear immeasurably more interesting then, for its whole top will not be spread out in one broad view, with nothing in particular focussing the attention, but there will be attractive vistas framed in on all sides, and



PLAN · FOR · PLANTING · ARRANGEMENT
EASTERN · PORTION · OF · CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY · OF · KANSAS
LAWRENCE · KANSAS

Scale :
50' 0' 100'

Hare & Hare · Landscape Architects
Kansas City · Mo · April · 1916



many pleasing points of view of all the buildings where now they face one bleakly, to say nothing of the interesting discoveries to be made of the aspects of the shrubberies themselves. Let me here quote a principle of landscape design from Humphrey Repton applicable to this very situation.

"The eye, or rather the mind, is never delighted with that which it surveys without effort at a single glance, and therefore sees without exciting curiosity or interest. It is not the vast extent of lawn, the great expanse of water, or the long range of wood that yields satisfaction; for these, if shapeless, or which is the same thing, if their shape, however large, be too apparent, only attract our attention by the space they occupy. To fill that space with objects of beauty, to delight the eye after it has been struck, to fix the attention where it has been caught, to prolong astonishment into admiration, are purposes not unworthy of the greatest designs."

We should call attention to an important fact that will become more apparent by contrast as the shrubs attain to their maximum size, namely, that the shrubberies are laid out close to the buildings, walks and drives, leaving ample space of open greensward for freedom of view and assembling of students under the shade of the trees for summertime classes and outdoor parties.

We must not expect too much of our new plantation just at first. While it is true that the groups of young evergreens create a marked effect at the outset, it will take two years for the shrubs to feel settled in their new environment, and still more years before they take on their natural forms and bloom luxuriantly. However it will be interesting to forecast what we may expect a few years hence by citing just a few details of the planting plan. Approaching the Museum from the north one will see a group of pink weigelas surrounding a clump of African tamarisks eight to ten feet tall with graceful branches and feathery foliage, and covered at this season with innumerable small pink flowers; then a large clump of spice bush, six to eight feet high, bearing, as one can see right now, wine-colored flowers about a half inch in diameter. Rising in the midst of the spice bushes to a height of fifteen and more feet a Russian olive tree will give the delight that

many of us feel in its graceful branches, clothed in shining brown bark, beset with leaves of silvery sheen against which in late May are the fragrant yellow flowers.

The next bed on the east of the walk will be occupied equally by the well-known von Houtte's spiraea and purple-flowered Persian lilac, and rising above the lilac some double-pink-flowering cherries. In the next bed a few steps in advance erect forsythias will rise to a height of eight feet, and these will be bordered at either end with Billard's spiraea, five to six feet tall, bearing spikes of bright pink flowers from July to September. Across the road, immediately in front of the Library entrance, a long bed of pink Japanese roses will flower abundantly in May, and then intermittently all summer, and after the flowers will come the pink fruits that hang on through the winter. At the southeast corner of Green Hall will be a large bed of drooping forsythias and common lilac, while the entrance steps will be flanked by masses of Japanese bush honeysuckle. The forsythias and lilacs will grow to a height of eight to ten feet, and the honeysuckles will rise to six feet.

Enough has now been said to show that the shrubberies which now appear insignificant, because the plants are small and not in full leaf, will ere long spread out to commanding proportions and furnish a very significant setting for the architectural features of the campus. It is becoming more and more the practice for architects and landscape designers to work together in making the designs of the buildings and the planting of the grounds a unified composition, and it is a matter of good fortune that our students of these subjects are soon to have before them on the campus the happy results of the co-operation of these arts, although not the best possible examples because the landscape designer was obliged in this instance to come in and do the best he could after the architectural work and the laying out of the walks and drives had all been done. The results would have been much better if we had had the co-operation of the landscape designer in the placement of the buildings and the laying out of the circulation for pedestrians and vehicles; but we have learned our lesson and we shall not repeat our mistake in the future development of the campus.

May I now, in closing, call attention to examples of the association of the two arts that will be of especial interest to donors to their Alma Mater of such monumental gifts as the useful stone seats. Mr. Hare has not neglected in his design such a gift from the class of 1914, for it will be noticed that for attendance thereon have been assigned two formal *catalpa bungeis*, ten *tamarix africanas*, and seven *ligustrum regelianums*. Another such instance, and one of deep interest to those who are acquainted with the early history of the University, is the beautiful stone seat donated by Kate Stephens, which has been given a

setting of evergreens, and red buds to which it has been poetically inscribed. This will be found between Green Hall and the Museum building, very thoughtfully placed where one who has climbed the slope from the street car station may stop and rest and drink in the view through Marvin Grove and across the golf links out to the blue hills in the far distance. And if haply the time is April the masses of purple-pink flowers on the overhanging branches of the twin red buds will radiate the loyal thought that inspired this gift.

W. C. STEVENS.

Lord, save my soul alive from books and men!

I have been crushed again and yet again
For standing squarely out against a world
Of dogma from the desk and rostrum hurled
At heads, unbent and impious—such as mine—
That will not with a ready grace incline
To hear the learned few's stale parrotings
Of dead men's wisdom.

Oh, but here are things
More worth than these, my masters, more than these!
The lilac hedge in April, if you please!
The wild crab-apple at its beauty's best,
Aloof upon the links; against the west
The tall dark pine trees in a solemn row;
The glistening red roofs of the hill a-glow
Against the autumn rain; and, strange and white,
North Hollow when the sleet falls over-night.

And these things quicken me to living—these!

Tonight I saw the sun set through the trees,
And after that the creeping mists from gray
Grew grayer yet and deeper until they
Had blurred the valley lights and softened down
To half-dimmed stars the white lights of the town.
And far above it all, serenely high,
A little young moon in the western sky.

On these—not books—Lord, let my spirit thrive!
By these—not men—Lord, save my soul alive!

* * *

UNIVERSITY NEWS

By the Oread Observer

A FRENCH BABIES CONVOCATION

At the regular monthly convocation April 13, Miss Elizabeth Fell pled for relief from American people for the poor fatherless children in France. Miss Fell, who has just come from France, is one of the organizers of the movement in the United States and has been active in the actual relief work in Paris.

Since her visit to Lawrence eight new orphans have been adopted in Lawrence and most of the twenty-five that were adopted last year have been readopted for the coming year. George O. Foster says money is coming in steadily now at his office for the fund.

Fifty thousand petitions went out from the University April 18 to every high school in the state of Kansas and every college in the United States for signatures to request a measure abolishing the use of grains for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

These petitions are in the form of letter-heads so they may be pasted to blank sheets. The petition is addressed to the President and the Congress of the United States. It reads:

"We appeal to you for legislation prohibiting the consumption of food products in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors."

Two and one-half acres of ground south of the Engineering Building has been plowed and will be used for botanical experiments. Among plants to be experimented with are chick peas, a new drouth-resisting vegetable, recently received from the Agricultural department at Washington. Doctor Mix, plant pathologist, will plant a variety of berry bushes and apple trees to study disease resistance and winter killing.

DRAMATICS

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae gave its second annual dramatic offering on April 10 in Fraternal Aid Hall. Two plays were on the program, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" and "Land of Heart's Desire." The proceeds go to the scholarship

for University women which the organization awards each year.

The senior play pleasantly presented at the Bowersock April 25, was written by a student playwright, Alton Gumbiner, and dealt with local events and conditions.

CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED

The following reports were accepted at a recent meeting of the University Senate: *To the University Senate:*

In accordance with the regulations governing the administration of the Student Loan Fund, I herewith submit a report of the condition of the fund April 30, 1917.

RECEIPTS

	Cash.
Oct. 21, 1912, from M. W.	
Sterling	\$ 12.33
Certificate of Deposit.....	135.00
Paid on prin. of notes.....	2868.50
Paid in int. on notes.....	273.74
From private gifts	245.00
From student pledges.....	430.30
Senior class 1916.....	278.58
Student directories.....	161.93
Port. Theatre benefits.....	20.70
Brown Co. Scholarship	
in trust	111.43
	<hr/>
	4537.51
	4537.51

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid in loans from Oct.	
31, 1912 to May	
1, 1917	4300.00
My cash balance in	
bank	237.51

\$4537.41

The amount of the fund when I was made chairman of the committee in October, 1912, was \$1352.33. Included in this amount were eight notes with a face value of \$535.00 which were from one to six years past due. By persistent effort all of these have been collected excepting one of \$25.00 which cannot be collected because the maker of the note died before it was due and the endorser cannot be found. In two cases it was necessary to collect from the endorsers.

The value of the fund now is \$2852.51 made up as follows:

11 notes of \$100.....	\$1100.00
4 notes of 75.....	300.00
28 notes of 50.....	1400.00
1 note of 35.....	35.00
<hr/>	
44	\$2835.00
Less payment made	
on principal	80.00
<hr/>	
	2755.00
My balance in bank	
April 30, 1917.....	237.51
<hr/>	
	2992.51
Payments due to	
students on loans	140.00
<hr/>	
	2852.51

Since October 1912, 78 loans have been made as follows:

13 loans of \$100.....	\$1300.00
4 loans of 75	300.00
1 loan of 60	60.00
49 loans of 50	2450.00
3 loans of 40	120.00
3 loans of 35	105.00
4 loans of 25	100.00
1 loan of 5 temp- orary without note.....	5.00
<hr/>	
	\$4440.00

The increasing usefulness of the fund is shown by the fact that although it has been more than doubled in the last five years, fifteen hundred dollars having been added to it, all but ninety dollars of it is now loaned. This year alone twenty-three loans amounting to \$1635.00 have been made.

Two years ago James L. Meade of Chicago put \$1000.00 at the disposal of the committee and all of this has been loaned and \$100 of it has been paid back.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. ENGEL.

University of Kansas,

May 1, 1917.

To the University Senate:

Your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the Student Loan Fund would report that accounts of said fund were examined and that cash accounts, loans made, notes outstanding, money received and disbursed, payments due and

paid, etc., were found to be correct as set forth in the treasurer's report. A statement of accounts and of fund is attached by the committee.

The Auditing Committee would recommend that

- I. All checks drawn on the account be numbered serially.
- II. Books be balanced at least annually.
- III. A new system of book-keeping be introduced with separate heads for principal fund, interest, and gifts, etc.
- IV. Separate accounts for each student be maintained.
- V. Notes given by students should show the amount of value received.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. BOYNTON.

C. A. DYKSTRA.

FACULTY NOTES

Chancellor Frank Strong attended a meeting of the National Association of State Universities May 4 and 5 at Washington, D. C. The Association conferred with the Council for National Defense.

Prof. A. M. Sturtevant of the department of German went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to attend a meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Scandinavian. He read a paper at one of the meetings.

E. F. Engel of the department of German spoke at the meeting of the Association of Modern Language Teachers held in Indianapolis during the last week in April.

H. A. Roberts, assistant professor of civil engineering, has been made a captain in the Engineers Officers' Reserve Corps and will take his place at Fort Riley at once.

H. A. Rice, professor of civil engineering in the School of Engineering, has been appointed one of the commissioners on the newly organized Kansas water commission, which was created by an act of the last legislature.

Mark Skidmore, of the department of Romance languages, will leave the University at the end of the semester for the University of Arizona, where he will have charge of the department of French.

Doctor James Naismith, head of the department of physical education, has been granted leave of absence to act as chaplain of the First Regiment of the Kansas National Guard.

Fifty high schools have applied to the University for commencement speakers and have had speakers assigned to them. Sixteen other schools want speakers, but the dates have not yet been arranged. Twenty-three members of the University faculty will give these commencement addresses.

W. C. Stevens of the department of botany was the Third Thursday Faculty lecturer for May. His lecture on "Art Out of Doors" was illustrated by lantern slides of things as they are and things as they ought to be.

MR. HODDER TO TEACH IN BERKELEY

Prof. F. H. Hodder, of the department of history, will leave June 3 for Berkeley, California to teach at the summer session of the University of California.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN.

Twelve scholarships are to be opened to the women students of the University for the year 1917-18. One of these, the Frances Schlegel Carruth scholarship, is also open to high school girls passing the best examination in German. The scholarship are as follows:

The Marcella Howland Memorial scholarship.

The Eliza Matheson Innes Memorial scholarship.

The University Women's Association scholarship.

The Caroline Mumford Memorial scholarship.

The Kansas Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae scholarship.

The Daughters of the American Revolution scholarship.

The Lucinda Smich Buchan Memorial scholarship.

The Women's Student Government Association scholarship.

A new scholarship for women has been established by Mrs. Frank Egbert Bryant in memory of her husband, Dr. Frank Egbert Bryant, professor of English in the University from 1902 until 1910. This scholarship will be known as the Frank Egbert Bryant Memorial scholarship and is open to the women of the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of any school in the University.

Athletics

At the time that war was declared the University senate discussed abolishing athletics for the remainder of the school year, and decided to complete the schedule.

But force of circumstances is abolishing them. So large a number of the star athletes have enlisted either in the ranks of the agriculturists or in the military arm (among them the man who usually fills this space) that athletics will probably automatically cease to exist after the middle of May.

Their fate for next year will depend upon the action of the Missouri Valley conference which meets May 25.

The Graduate Magazine plans for next month a summary of this year's athletic activities.

THE ALUMNI

WATCH NAUGHTY-SEVEN'S SMOKE.

TUESDAY—"THE BIG SHOW."

The gold and white flaps of the naughty-seven's Big Tent flap open promptly at 10 a. m. on the campus. The naughty-seven's Wild Man, Mr. Walla Woola, will give all necessary information to back numbers and act as official uncorker.

Luncheon at 12 with smackin' good things to eat, toasts, merriment, and spring water. A few nuts cracked. Bring the side kicker and little kicks, if any.

Alumni Meeting. At 1:30, 1907 procession with variations and extras, moves to the Alumni Meeting.

Naughty-Seven's baby show and contest at the tent, 3 p. m.

1 to 2 yrs. Prizes to winners of (1) standing broad grin; (2) yelling contest; (3) bottle race.

2 to 4 years. Prize to winners of (1) Baby having mother under best control; (2) best delivery of '07 yell; (3) child making piece of candy go the farthest, (on the outside.)

4 to 9 years: prizes to winners of (1) Lanky contest; (2) largest and most numerous freckles; (3) pop corn race.

All ages prizes to winners of (1) largest child exhibited; (2) smallest child exhibited; (3) homeliest boy; (4) prettiest girl.

Ball game. At 4 p. m. 1907 flashes some special rooting at the ball game.

Musical. At 7:30 band plays to start big procession and naughty-seven's fireworks.

Chancellor's Reception. At 8 o'clock naughty-seven appears in glad rags with the glad hand for Chancellor Strong and all the dear old profs at Green Hall.

Alumni Dance. At 9 o'clock naughty-seven proceeds to be nimble and quick at the Alumni Dance in the Gymnasium.

WEDNESDAY—SHOW 'EM UP PARADE

of the class of naughty-seven in line with alumni and students and faculty into Banquet Hall. Bring your gold and white umbrella, your fife and drum, bugle, cowbell or any noise maker you possess to maintain

the "*Spirit of Naughty-Seven.*" There'll be plenty of thrills at the banquet.

Help make this the biggest, cheeriest, noisiest Decennial Celebration that ever happened on Oread by planning now to attend and by filling out the blank sent you and mailing it to the chairman of the committee together with a picture of some kind of yourself, wife and kids. If you cannot come fill out the blank and send it and the picture and a letter to go into the 1907 year book.

REY O. DOUGLAS, Chairman,
723 N. Y. Life Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MISS GRACE BLAIR,
13344 Mass. St. Lawrence.

MRS. ROBERT CLARK,
4225 Locust, K. C., Mo.

MRS. ALBERT I. BEACH,
210 E. 55th St., K. C., Mo.

MR. THEODORE ALFORD,
Kansas City Post, K. C., Mo.

MR. HARRY GOWANS,
Iola, Kansas.

MR. HARRY RHODES,
Hennessy, Oklahoma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BUREAUS

Several alumni associations in other colleges have established military intelligence bureaus and are sending registration blanks to be filled out by alumni and returned for filing. The board of directors of the Kansas alumni has decided that the possibility of duplication which has already become apparent makes this an unnecessary effort, especially since the passage of the draft provides that the men shall be registered. The women of every hamlet in Kansas have had several opportunities of signifying their willingness and fitness for service. The only request for information that the alumni office has thus far received from the war department could not have been answered so effectively from special blanks as from the catalogue.

ATTENTION, ALUMNI BALL-PLAYERS

Contrary to current practice the alumni team for the Alumni-Senior ball-game on

Monday, June 4, will be filled by volunteers and not drafted. Members of former K. U. base-ball teams who feel that they would enjoy renewing their youth on McCook field on Class-day should send their names to W. O. Hamilton, director of University athletics. He will come as near fitting them out with suits and accoutrements as the exigencies of avoirdupois and materials will permit.

CHICAGO HAS THE RIGHT IDEA

The K. U. Alumni of Chicago met at a dinner at the Hotel Del Prado on Friday night May 4. Noble S. Elderkin, former pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church



One of the grins with which they bear it.

of Lawrence, now pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Oak Park, Illinois, addressed the gathering. Lester Johnson, recently returned from France, told about his experiences as an ambulance driver. Howard T. Hill gave several readings.

An election of officers was held. Harold Brownlee, '13, K. U. football star and captain of the 1912 football team, was elected president, Ray Wick, '10, secretary. Plans were discussed for a summer picnic. The next annual dinner will take place sometime in January or February, and the Chicago alumni are working for the biggest reunion ever yet held with an attendance of at least one hundred and fifty.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY ALUMNI

An association of Wyandotte county

alumni was formed at a luncheon held at the Grund hoeel in Kansas City, Kansas, April 16, to work for the interests of the University in general and in particular for the passage of the permanent income amendment. Doctor C. C. Nesselrode, m '06, acted as chairman of the meeting, and speeches were made by Chancellor Strong, Judge E. L. Fischer, l '92, and E. M. Boddington, '14, l '16. Maurice L. Alden, '95, was elected president; Ray Adams, l '04, vice-president; Miss Lela Douthart, '99, secretary; and E. M. Boddington, treasurer.

NOTHING LIKE THIS NEXT MONTH

Alumni Banquet, June 12th, '90.

Sliced Ham	Stuffed Veal
Bread and Butter	
Salmon Salad	Wafers
Devilled Eggs	
Olives	Cheese Pickles
Coffee	Lemonade
Chocolate Cake	Ribbon Cake
Angel Food	Orange Cake
Cocoanut	
Ice Cream	Strawberries
Toasts and Tidbits	

Upon looking over this menu one wonders what the standing of potatoes was twenty-seven years ago, that none appeared in banquet halls. However by the time the banqueters had eaten the five kinds of cake and listened to the "toasts and tid-bits," they were probably past caring whether or not they ever saw a vegetable again.

THE ROBINSON MEMORIAL

One of the interesting features of Commencement this year will be the presentation to the University of a memorial to David H. Robinson, professor of Latin in the University for twenty-nine years.

The movement for this memorial was broached at the thirtieth anniversary of the class of '86, and H. E. Riggs of that class has done the greater part of the work in connection with it. He has been chairman of the executive committee, of which J. W. Gleed, Hannah Oliver, Scott Hopkins, W. D. Ross, and Agnes Thompson are members. Stuart Henry, Kate Stephens, J. W. Gleed and M. W. Sterling compose the art committee.

The memorial is a bronze portrait tablet with suitable inscription, designed by

Chester Beach of New York, and is to be placed in the class-room on the second floor of Fraser which Professor Robinson used during the later years of his life. In time it will doubtless be established with all other memorials of a like character in the Administration Building.



THE UNIVERSITY MAIL QUARTETTE

The cart carries the mail, the horse draws the cart, the dog guides the horse, and the postman, Grant Mull, goes along because he is the only one of the four who can read.

The program will be given June 5, 9:30 a. m. in room 210, Fraser Hall.

The committee endeavored to give all former students and graduates of the University who studied under Professor Robinson the privilege of subscribing to this fund, and is gratified that it did not become necessary to call upon any others to complete the required sum.

'86

Harry Earle Riggs, '86, visited in Lawrence during March.

'93

George I. Adams, '93, is a professor of geology in the Government University at Peking, China.

'95

Franc *Fellows* Stimpson, '95, died at her home in Lawrence, April 29. Her oldest daughter is a junior in the School of Music. There are two other children.

'96

Charles E. Johnson, '96, *g* '08, may be addressed in care of the high school at Ottawa.

William D. Snell, *l* '96, has changed his address to 648 Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

'00

Edward Copley, '00, may be addressed at

1464 First street, Long Beach, California.

'01

Florence E. Porter, '01, has changed her address to Thirty-second and State street in Kansas City, Kansas.

George E. McShea, '01, is employed as a sales manager for the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Abraham J. Ruth, *e* '01, receives mail addressed at 5103 Aldama street, in Los Angeles, California.

W. C. Jamieson, '01, is secretary of the Free Fair association of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. Mr. Jamieson lives in Edmond.

Ada *Douthart* Chronister, '01, receives mail addressed to 3542 Pennsylvania avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Harold Henry, *fa* '01, has changed his address to 5001 Blackstone, Chicago.

'02

Audrey *Goss* Morgan, '02, is living at 301 Rittenhouse street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Augusta *Flinton* Sample, *fa* '02, is at the head of the glee club of the College Woman's Club of San Diego, California.

D. G. Hamilton, *p* '02, is a druggist in Norton.

'03

Elizabeth *Herrington* Woodburn, *fa* '03, is the mother of a boy born July 4. She is living in Holton.

Rachel E. Mentzer, '03, has changed her address from Scammon to 1922 Stevens Charles Wierenga, *l* '03, may be addressed at 926 Kansas avenue in Topeka.

E. H. Barkmann, *e* '03, writes that his daughter Gretchen, twenty months old, died December 4, 1916. Mr. Barkmann is the representative of the Missouri Valley Bridge company on the Pacific coast. His office is in the Henry building, Portland, Oregon.

Samuel Adams, '03, may be addressed at the National Military Home. avenue, Parsons.

'04

W. C. Hueston, *l* '04, may be addressed at 601 Delaware street in Kansas City, Missouri.

Emma L. Fryhofer, '04, may be addressed at Cedarville, California.

James S. Worley, *e* '04, recently gave a series of four lectures at the University to the students of the School of Engineering.

W. R. Seaver, *l* '04, has changed his ad-

dress from Ellsworth to 1106 South Frisco street, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Lillian *Bunton* Stokes, '04, *g* '07, will prove up on her three hundred and twenty acre claim at Holly, Colorado, in another year. Mrs. Stokes is the mother of a girl, Dorothy B., six years old.

'06

Warren H. Dennis, *p* '06, is employed as proprietor of the Woodston Pharmacy at Woodston.

'07

Clementine Lamborn, '07, who is the ladies' teller for the Gate City National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, may be addressed at 2924 Campbell street.

R. O. Douglas, '07, is an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, with offices in the New York Life Building.

R. F. Gallup, *e* '07, who is the county engineer and surveyor for Marshall county, lives in Marysville.

'08

Edgar Tague, '08, *g* '08, receives mail addressed rural route number one, Manhattan.

H. P. Kuhn, *m* '08, is practising medicine in Kansas City, Missouri with offices in the Rialto building.

Julian Petit, '08, and Irene *Gilchrist* Petit '05, are living in Wusih, Tianfu, China, where they may be addressed in care of St. Andrew's Hospital.

Frank M. Cortelyou, *e* '08, is employed by Harrington, Howard, and Ash of Kansas City, Missouri, in the designing department.

Samuel Forter, *e* '08, may be addressed at American Falls, Idaho.

J. R. Jones, *l* '08, receives mail addressed to 1031 Rowland avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Jesse J. McShane, *e* '08, and Lucia *Burnham* McShane, '08, are the parents of a boy, Roger Burnham, born February 11.

'09

Floyd M. Johns, '09, is living in Concordia.

G. D. Hanna, '09, *g* '13, in writing from St. George Island, one of the numerous seal islands which the United States government is protecting, tells of his work in taking the seal census.

Gertrude Carpenter, *fa* '09, may be addressed at Girard.

Jonathan F. Froelich, '09, has changed his

address from the Y. M. C. A. to 810 East Denny Way, in Seattle.

'10

Edgar O. Markham, '10, is employed as staff representative of the *Pioneer Press and Dispatch* of St. Paul at Washington, D. C. Mr. Markham's address is 208 Hibbs building.

Margaret Beerbohm, '10, has changed her address from Topeka to 124 West Tenth street in Newton.

C. Bowser, *e* '10, has changed his address from Wilkinsburg to Woodlawn, Pennsylvania.

Hulda L. Ise, '10, *g* '12, is dean of women in the Idaho Technical Institute at Pocatello.

T. P. Haslam, *g* '10, has changed his address from Manhattan to 721 Pierce street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Irwin Snattinger, *l* '10, may be addressed at 634 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

'11

Mr. H. A. Hoffman, *e* '11, and Agnes *Crego* Hoffman, '11, who live at 5439 Locust street in Philadelphia, are the parents of a girl, Helen Agnes, born January 6. Plans are made to have her enter K. U. in 1935. Mr. Hoffman is employed by the Lagonda manufacturing company as district sales manager with offices in the Pennsylvania building.

Marguerite Bliss, *g* '11, is taking graduate work in history at Columbia University this year.

Ernest Weibel, *e* '11, receives mail addressed to 2934 Macomb street, Washington, D. C.

James A. Stolbert, '11, is living at 4025 East Grand Boulevard in Chicago.

Verne V. Long, *e* '11, is employed by the Benham engineering company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

B. J. Clawson, *g* '11, who is a student in the medical department of the University of Chicago, may be addressed at 119 South Leavitt street, Chicago.

Benjamin E. White, '11, and Beulah V. Murphy, '12, were married April 7 in Lawrence. They will live in Barnard where Mr. White is a banker.

A. H. Riney, *e* '11, is employed in the United States Engineer's office at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Moe L. Friedman, '11, may be addressed at 331 Scarritt building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Roy Work, '11, is the father of a boy, John Harper, born Oct. 19.

William Caldwell, '11, may be addressed at 1491 Coutants street, Lakewood, Ohio.

R. C. Brown, '11, is the father of a boy born January 10.

'12

E. H. Dittmar, '12, has changed his address to 3427 Fulton street, Garfield Park station, Chicago.

C. F. Hanson, e '12, has changed his address from 1954 Biltmore street to 304 Rutland Courts in Washington, D. C.

Isabel Thomes, '12, is an instructor in Spanish in the University of Nebraska.

Glendale Griffiths, '12, has changed her address from Iola to her home, 1229 Ohio street, Lawrence.

Ellis Davidson, '12, has been promoted to be city editor of the *Springfield Republican*.

Alston M. McCarty, l '12, may be addressed at 775 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado, in care of the McCarty, Sherman Motor company.

Ross I. Parker, e '12, and Lois Harger Parker, '13, are living at 205 Parkwood boulevard in Schenectady.

Nelson T. Stephens, '12, may be addressed at 81 Romaine avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

George M. Brown, '12, may be addressed at McAlester, Oklahoma, where he is doing consulting work in geology and mining engineering.

R. K. Hoffman, '12, g '13, m '15, is a member of the resident staff of the city hospital, Department of Public Charities, New York.

Kendall Laughlin, '12, is employed as assistant traffic manager of the Grain Belt Mills at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Laughlin may be addressed at 405 North Tenth street.

C. G. Farnsworth, '12, who is studying sculpture at the Art Institute and doing some work in landscape architecture, may be addressed at 6044 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

'13

J. G. Daniels, e '13, has changed his address from Salina to 3818 East English street, Wichita.

Helen Degen, '13, is living at 620 South Coronado street in Los Angeles.

W. J. Plank, e '13, is an engineer in the mechanical division of the Panama Canal at Balboa Heights.

Alfred L. Nelson, g '13, is teaching mathematics in the University of Michigan.

E. E. Hartman, '13, who is employed as an instructor in electrical engineering in the University lives at 1420 Ohio street.

Jean Lightner, '13, may be addressed at 1446 Admiral boulevard in Kansas City, Missouri. She is employed as a stenographer for the Dickason-Goodman lumber company.

Mabel Nowlin, '13, is a missionary in China with headquarters at Tientsin.

Charles Withington, g '13, who is employed by the Santa Fe is living in Topeka.

Ulysses Gribble, l '13, and Neva Foster Gribble, fa '12, have changed their address from Lewistown to Box 361 Helena, Montana.

Orlin Weede, l '13, is employed as claim adjuster for the Union Pacific railroad at Grand Island, Nebraska.

Zippa L. Bunn, '13, may be addressed at La Crosse, Kansas.

Leroy Arnold, e '13, and Evalyn Ragsdale Arnold, '12, may be addressed at 1100 Madison street, Topeka.

G. H. Broyles, '13, m '15, is employed as house surgeon of the St. Joseph hospital in Kansas City, Missouri.

Melvin Croan, '13, has changed his address from Alton, Illinois, to Lawrence.

E. A. Lodge, '13, m '15, is the first assistant physician in the hospital for epileptics in Parsons.

'14

Ruth Deibert, fa '14, is studying music in Boston this winter. She is living at 129 Heminway.

Amarynthia Smith, '14, receives mail addressed to 33 Brownboro Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

A. J. Fecht, e '14, receives mail addressed to 948 Orville avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Lawrence F. Meissner, '14, and Charles A. Meissner, a former student, are employed in the supply department of the Panama Canal at Balboa Heights.

Elmer T. Wible, '14, is employed as advertising manager of the *Evening Kansan-Republican* at Newton.

Vivian Strahm, '14, *g* '16, is employed as pathologist in the Atchison city hospital.

Walter C. Mayer, '14, receives mail addressed to Lawrence.

P. M. Drake, '14, *m* '16, is an interne in the Bell Memorial hospital in Rosedale.

Marjorie Templin, '14, who is dietitian in the Shepard & Pratt Hospital, Baltimore, has been accepted as a Red Cross dietitian.

W. E. Gsell, *p* '14, is employed as manager of a drug store in Paola.

Esther Pauline Richardson, '14, may be addressed in care of the Peter Bent Brigham hospital in Boston.

'15

Harry S. Willson, '15, may be addressed as 1302 Goddard building, 27 East Monroe street, Chicago.

Hugh R. Brown, *e* '15, is employed as an engineer for the Chinook Coal company of Commerce, Alberta, Canada.

Y. N. Levinson, '15, may be addressed at 702 S. Ashland boulevard, Douglas Park station, Chicago.

A. H. Haynes, '15, and Inez Minger of Sabetha were married during the holidays. They are living in St. Louis where Mr. Haynes is a student in Washington University.

'16

Merritt Virginia Carr, '16, is teaching English in Baker University.

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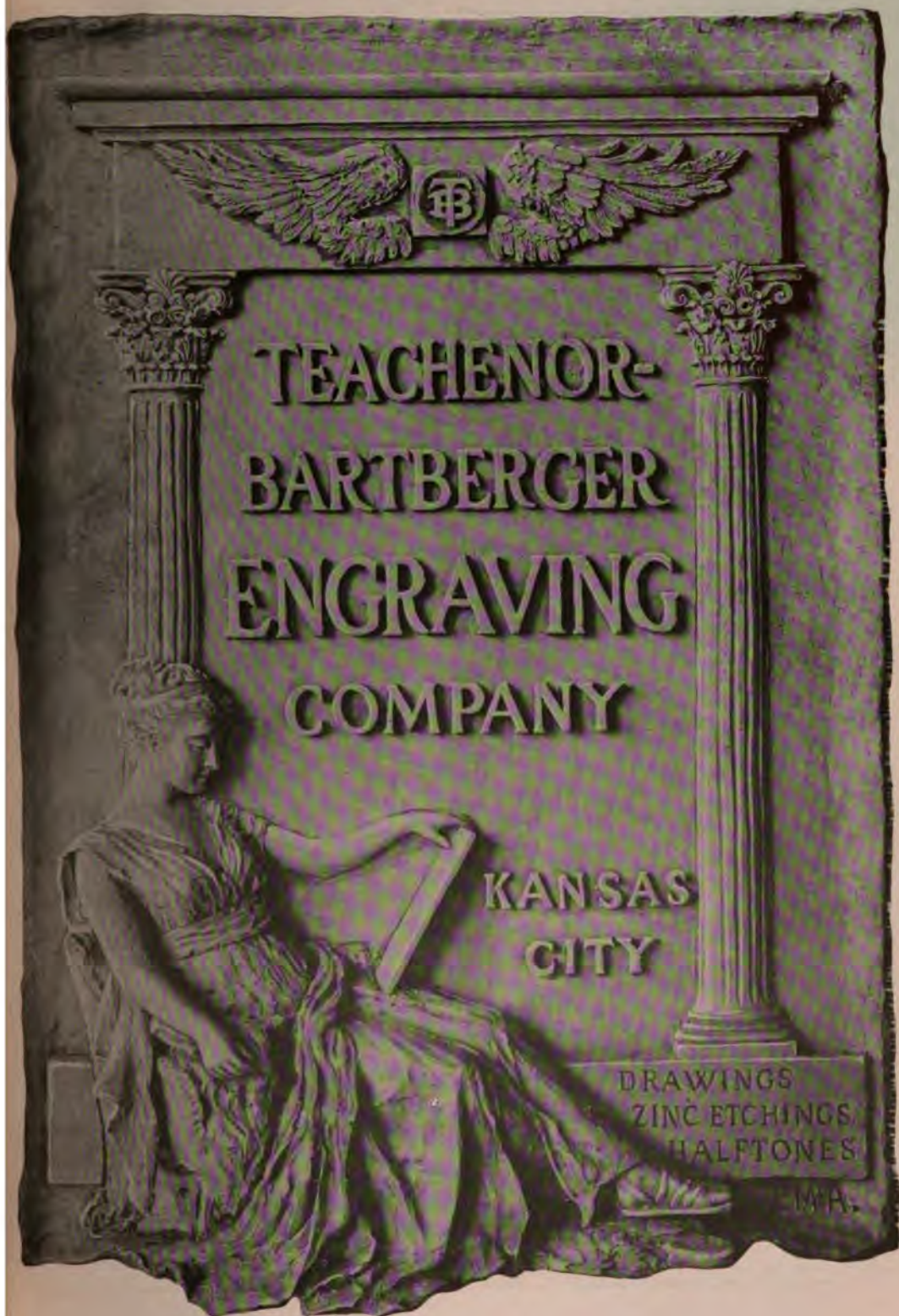
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Clement A. Reed, l '16, is living in Caney.

W. N. Calkins, l '16, has opened a law office in Eldorado. His office address is 208 West Central street.

George A. Rathert, e '16, is employed in the engineering department of the Empire Gas and Fuel company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Edwin Tanner, e '16, may be addressed at 3618 Jefferson street, Kansas City, Missouri.

J. E. Campbell, '16, is employed in a drug store in Phoenix, Arizona.

John M. Johnson, '16, is employed as treasurer of the J. B. Kirk Smelting company which has general offices at Iola.

Leroy Moore, l '16, receives mail addressed to 3032 East Second street, Kansas City, Missouri.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Rex Miller, a former student, who is at present a Rhodes scholar in Merton College of Oxford University, is planning to leave England at the close of school in June for five months of Y. M. C. A. work in army canteens in India and Mesopotamia.

Joseph M. Kellogg, a former student, has changed his address from Illinois to 802

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L. H. Galloway, a former student, is breeding Hereford cattle at Wakeeney. He has a son, George Nelson, and a daughter, Anna Lou.



Emil Elder and Lenore Carson Elder, former students, are the parents of a girl, Mary Elizabeth, born July 29. They also have a son, Carson. Mr. and Mrs. Elder live at 1119 North Fourth street, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

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THE GRADUATE MAGAZINE

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AGNES THOMPSON, '96, Editor and Manager.

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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

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Headquarters and Dues

The headquarters of the Association are in the south-east room on the main floor of Fraser hall.

Active membership is open to all graduates. Dues \$2 a year—June to June—payable before January 1. Endowment membership, open to all active members. Dues \$3 in addition to the active membership dues.

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The Graduate Magazine

of the University of Kansas

Volume XV

June, 1917

Number 9

The Alumni Address

It is the custom, upon the annual recurrence of this day, for some one of the alumni of this institution to make an address, which shall to a certain extent reflect the idea that the University does not consist alone of brick, and stone, and mortar, faculty and active students, but that a vital and essential part of this institution, its past, present and future, is made up of and dependent upon its alumni. This occasion is also selected as a proper time in which to demonstrate that the completion of the prescribed course of study and the conferring of a degree does not complete the education of the individual, but rather fits him to commence his education in the bigger and broader things of life. It is an opportunity for one of those who has been an attendant in the school of experience or a pioneer in the realm of research to bring to the notice of his fellow students the result of his observations. This is a custom much to be commended, and from which great good has been derived. We are all attending school. The mere fact that we are skipping classes on the hill and are not called upon to recite, nor quizzed; that we have no concern about grades, or co-eds, does not believe the statement.

Every new fact that is demonstrated, thought evolved, or vision widened, is simply an addition to the process of education, which we undertook years ago, and the institution which trained and fashioned the mental processes so that they became attentive, receptive and retentive, is entitled to our enduring gratitude, and practical help and co-operation.

It would be more in line with tradition should I at this time address you upon any one of the many legal, social, transportation or governmental problems which are pressing for solution, and within my limitations bring before you the results of my study and observation. Many of the problems are world-old and remain unsolved. Many present new phases are destined to take their place among the riddles of the ages. As citizens of the Great Republic, as members of a highly specialized civilization, we are deeply interested in or at least vitally touched by these problems, but as the alumni of this institution, we have a situation confronting us which is as far reaching and important in the life and future of this school as are those larger questions in the broader field.

With your permission and indulgence, I propose to embrace the pres-

ent opportunity to bring to your attention the remarkable results of an investigation of the relative standing, growth, obligations and popular support of the leading universities of the United States, including our own, which was carefully and lovingly compiled by a self constituted committee of loyal alumni and former instructors of the institution, consisting of Harry E. Riggs, '86, head of the department of civil engineering, University of Michigan; W. C. Hoad, '98, professor of sanitary engineering, University of Michigan; E. C. Case, '93, professor of historical geology and paleontology, University of Michigan; and A. G. Canfield, for sixteen years professor in the University of Kansas, and now professor of Romance languages in the University of Michigan. From the personnel of the committee it is at once apparent that the conclusions drawn by it are worthy of the greatest credence. This report was compiled for presentation to the Board of Administration, and while I cannot in the time allotted to me avail myself of one hundredth part of its wealth of information, I can at least take the time to pay tribute to the devoted band that compiled it and unreservedly say that the labor of love in my opinion is the greatest return any alumnus has ever made to this institution, greatest in the spirit of devotion that prompted it, and greatest in its possibilities of material good.

The educational system of a commonwealth is not an automatic thing. It does not run itself. Eternal vigilance is the price it exacts. Without the constant attention and effort of those who do not need its immediate benefits, it would decline and perish.

Popular education on its face appears to be purely altruistic, but we know better. In the absence of schools, the father would educate his child within his limits for the love he bore it, but the taxpayer educates the masses as a police measure. It is a good investment. It pays. Like sidewalks, paving, water-works, rock-roads, it is a work of internal improvement, and is paid for by special assessments; unlike them, however, it does not perish, or need repair. Many a bond issue for street paving has outlasted the paving itself, but no tax assessment levied for popular education has ever been written in an ink that would remain legible during the time that returns were being had on the investment.

Do not deem me sordid in my attempt to reduce higher education and its benefits to terms of dollars and cents, or measure it with the yard stick, but come with me and let us reason together about the matter. Let us get outside of ourselves, and view the matter from the taxpayers' standpoint. Let us see what Kansas has done and is doing, and let us compare it with that which has taken place in other states. At the outset, we might as well realize that nothing is of value without labor. Life itself is a constant struggle for existence. An opponent is always at hand. Poverty, ill health, old age or vice are sufficient to demand the attention of all, rich or poor, lettered or unlearned, high or low. The same struggle for existence, or rather struggle to attain that position that its destinies demand, is marked in every institution that man has created. Think for a moment. Did you ever hear of a church, lodge, club, committee, as-

sociation or political party that was not contemplating or engaged in or recovering from a campaign for financial help or new members, or which was not disseminating its propaganda in its struggle for life and growth? A university or college is not exempt from this universal law, but rather is one of the most conspicuous examples of its application. That being the case, it requires no apology upon my part for embracing the present opportunity to call to your attention the condition and urgent needs of your school and mine.

At the outset, a superficial or rather casual observer might well say, when looking at the buildings of the institution with their magnificent setting, the articles of interest in the various laboratories and museums, the collections of books in the various libraries, and the magnificent thousands which constitute the splendid manhood and womanhood constantly trooping in and out of the class rooms, that here is a magnificent institution of higher learning which has been munificently fostered by the state. The premises are sound but the conclusion does not follow. Time was when this institution compared in many ways favorably with others of like kind. The support it had received was commensurate with the demands made upon it and was of like caliber to that supplied by other states, age, attendance, population and wealth considered. But that time has passed. When the problem is subjected to the merciless analysis of the engineer, and just what has been done here and at other places, and what the future demands, as based upon the past, are depicted by the graphic curve, the cold calm of a

blue print, and the irrefutable logic of applied mathematics, we readily see that all that glistens is not gold.

At the outset this institution, in my opinion, is the most valuable industrial plant within the confines of the state. Its product is in constant demand, ever finds a ready market, and is not consumed in use. It is real, tangible and yet immaterial. It is power concentrated, yet as impalpable as a summer zephyr. It has the value of gold, diamonds and fine linen, and yet pays no taxes. It is sold, bartered and exchanged and yet no writ of attachment or execution can reach it. No decree of court, edict of ruler, or act of legislature can reduce its value one jot or tittle. In other words, it is the highest reward of human endeavor, the most valuable asset of the human race,—knowledge, or the means of knowledge.

A plant that turns out such a product must be very real, very material. It must have buildings to house its machinery, and it must have machines enough to handle all raw products offered and turn out an article in every way as good or superior to that of its competitors. It is no stretch of the imagination, in this material age, to liken the professor and the instructors of the institution to the mechanical and chemical units in any other large and successful plant. They are the transformers, hoppers, resistance coils, dynameters, cutting boxes, macerators, filters, kilns, retorts, grinders, rolls, scrubbers, purifiers, separators and polishers which handle the raw material that is to be milled, and by the excellence of the machine and its opportunity to operate, is measured the fineness of the product. If the machine is

not properly housed with ample room to operate, something gives away and it chokes down. If it is crowded and rushed at excess speed, it either breaks down or turns out a large percent of seconds. If it is not continually and adequately lubricated, it gets a hot box, cuts its bearings and refuses to run at all, and from this hot box may start a conflagration that will communicate itself to other machines and on the doors of certain departments will appear the sign, "Shut down for repairs." A policy that would make possible such a condition in the industrial plant would lead to bankruptcy, or at least a condition of inefficiency that would produce only negative results and the same is equally true in a state university. Better, far better, that the plant should not operate at all and retire with undiminished record of past achievement, than be sold at trustee's sale in bankruptcy, with resulting financial loss, or by continuing lamely to operate, occupy a field where a more energetic and business-like rival might make a success. And with this institution, unless it is operated at the highest point of efficiency, unless its equipment is of the best, unless its standard of production is of the highest type, its operation is a mistake. It is a delusion, and a snare, and its maintenance an unjustifiable waste of the taxpayers' money.

The taxpayer has taken over the question of higher education in Kansas. There are others who are ready and willing to occupy the field. Numerous denominational colleges of high grade exist by reason of the philanthropy of the few. The state has seen fit to found this institution. That act carries with it the corres-

ponding duty of willing, cheerful and adequate support. The greatest obstacle which confronts a solicitor of funds for the support of denominational colleges is the iterated and reiterated excuse of the man to whom the application is made that he pays his proportion of the taxes which are levied in the state for higher education, and does not believe it incumbent on him to support other and rival institutions. From the university standpoint, this apparently loyal interest is correct and commendable, but the statement must be an excuse in fact, and not a mere pretense to cover an embarrassing moment. Having undertaken the erection and maintenance of this institution it is up to the people of this state to see that it is in every respect the equal of any institution with similar environment and obligation to the future.

When in 1887 I first climbed the hill, illy prepared to enter the then flourishing sub-freshman class, the total attendance in all departments, preparatory, collegiate and technical, was less than five hundred. Today the attendance is over three thousand. This growth has been steady and uniform, at a rate of something over seventy per cent increase every ten years. It has been said that this growth is phenomenal, exceptional, and the state cannot be expected to provide for it. As to the obligation of the state in this respect, if it does not rest upon it adequately to take care of the oncoming generations, its past activities in that respect were ill-advised, and a colossal mistake. As to this growth being exceptional, let us see. From 1905 to 1915, the long term enrollment at the University of Kansas increased from 1500 to 2500,

or seventy per cent. During the same period the universities in the states of Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and California increased in their attendance from eighty to one hundred per cent, while Pennsylvania, Texas and Ohio increased from one hundred to one hundred and sixty per cent. The increase in Kansas of seventy per cent is the same ratio of increase that prevails in twenty of the largest state universities. Michigan university in the same period increased from 4084 to 6500. Taking the experience of all other universities, and eliminating those with phenomenal and exceptional increase, and conceding that oncoming generations will be just as patriotic, just as progressive and just as liberal as they have been in the past, it is apparent that constant, gradual and systematic arrangements must be made for measuring up to the responsibilities of the future. A very conservative estimate shows that by 1925, eight years from now, from 5000 to 5500 students must be provided for, and that by 1935, over 7000 may be expected. In other words, that within eighteen years, we may expect to attain a growth whereby we may be favorably compared with the University of Michigan in the present day.

When it comes to the financial support of this institution, having no endowment or invested funds, but depending almost entirely upon direct appropriation, the aggregate amount awarded by the legislature at each session appears as a large sum. The increase from \$246,000.00 appropriated by the state in 1906-1907, to \$606,000.00 for the biennium of 1916-1917, sounds like a generous application of the taxpayers' money to the

cause of higher education, but upon analysis and comparison, it appears very ordinary. It is, in fact, an increase from \$120.00 for a long term student to \$194.00 per student. This is a figure for instruction and maintenance. A comparison of this fund with the fund for instruction and maintenance in other states is informing, if not flattering.

	1906-7	1916-17
Illinois	195	453
Iowa	222	248
Michigan	224	340
Minnesota	229	571
Montana	204	354
North Dakota	207	265
Ohio	219	280
Texas	128	238
Wisconsin	306	467
Kansas	120	194

These appropriations are direct state appropriations, or income from mill tax. However, they do not indicate the total income for the institutions named, and when these figures are taken into consideration, the support which Kansas gives her institution of higher learning, in place of being generous, appears small, niggardly.

This list might be largely increased, not to the credit of our state, however. You will be glad to know that the indefatigable labors of the committee which compiled this report found at least two schools worse off than our own,—the University of Oklahoma, and Wilberforce University, the state school for negroes in Ohio, which has \$268.00 per capita.

From these deductions, it is apparent that Kansas has traveled a long way in maintaining the reputation established in early days, upon a very

slight foundation. The time has come when the people of the state will have to stop looking at aggregate totals, and viewing large appropriations with alarm, and face the true situation. The people of Kansas are a proud people, they boast of her broad and fertile plains, of her splendid history, her exalted ideals, her progressive policies, her per capita wealth, her phenomenal crops, her salubrious clime, her per capita circulation of automobiles, and her wealth of natural gas, and for all of these things she has facts and figures upon which to found her claims. She cannot boast, and get away with it, of anything she has done for her state university, and whenever she does point with pride to that institution, she is declaring a dividend out of the unrequited toil of a corps of devoted instructors, who have labored with a loyalty that passeth comprehension.

When I likened instructors of this institution to the mechanical and chemical units of an industrial plant, I had in mind the capacity of a machine to produce the greatest efficiency. Carrying this simile farther, the output of an instructor is just as definite and certain as the output of the mechanical appliances. Effective work is not done when the machine is overcrowded, nor can effective work be done in large classes. In ordinary university work, literature, science and arts, the limit of twenty-five has been fixed for passable work, and twenty or less for high grade work. When it comes to research work, the real work of developing the industries of the state, the aid of industrial and commercial development, the solution of the many complicated problems which are constantly arising and

which it is the duty of this institution to solve, there is an imperative demand for a relatively larger teaching force. There should be close personal contact between student and teacher. There should be an opportunity for the teacher to study the idiosyncracies, shortcomings and strong points of the individual student.

You will also remember that in likening the instructors of this institution to mechanical units in an industrial plant, I mentioned that constant and adequate lubrication was essential to continued successful operation. The problems of life which confront the professional teacher are the same as those which confront others. The high cost of living and the impossibility of increasing their income above a fixed amount by general improvement in commercial and industrial conditions, is with them constantly as a nightmare. The poorest paid in the corps of instructors constitute the largest percent of the total teaching force. A careful comparison of salary scales in various institutions shows that Kansas pays the lowest scale of salaries for instructors and assistant professors that is paid in any state school worthy of note. Only Colorado, Texas Agricultural College and North Dakota Agricultural College are as low. In professors' salaries, Kansas compares with these schools, and with the Universities of Montana, North Dakota and Washington. With those universities of higher grade, greater reputation, with which we have flattered ourselves we are competing, she does not compare. What has been the result? You know that Leland Stanford today is proud to have upon her faculty Carruth and E. C. Franklin, both distinctive Kan-

sas products; you know that Pennsylvania took McClung, Michigan took Hoad and Arthur Canfield, and Chicago took Williston. You know that Nebraska and later Columbia took Jimmy Canfield, of sacred memory, and this roll might be indefinitely extended in the names of men who were either made in this institution or formerly taught here, who could not be induced to attach themselves to the teaching force on account of the inadequacy of the compensation. The recent session of the legislature, apparently with the idea that the state must cut down expense irrespective of cost, actually cut off thirty thousand dollars from the amount heretofore allowed for salaries, thus leaving the university with added and constantly increasing responsibilities and a constantly diminishing force to meet them.

Nature has been kind to Kansas in providing an unique and beautiful setting for the buildings which house this institution. She takes credit to herself for \$1,142,500.00 for the cost of construction. This is a lump sum with which the Kansan loves to juggle. It does sound well. It appeals to the imagination. When reduced to its true significance, it means five hundred and five dollars per student for the reported enrollment. However, when subjected to comparison with other state universities, we are disillusioned.

Michigan has	\$ 684
Missouri	599
Minnesota	1007
Pennsylvania	1988
California	1403
Wisconsin	735
Iowa	777

The states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Texas and Wyoming have an investment per capita of enrollment greater than Kansas. When we realize that nooks and crannies and corners in Fraser Hall, which in my day were used for storage, are now constantly used as class rooms, when we realize the congested condition which exists in many departments, the conclusion, based upon the history of a large number of other universities that seven hundred dollars per capita for a large university is a reasonable figure, seems well founded. It will provide. It will do. On this basis Kansas is behind fourteen of her competitors, to the extent of six or seven hundred thousand dollars, and should at the present time have completed buildings representing that figure.

There is another thing. Stagnation is not progress. When something ceases to grow, it commences to die. The inevitable increase in attendance at this institution demands, makes imperative in fact, a constant increase in building equipment. Kansas, in the past ten years, has erected new buildings at a rate of two hundred dollars per capita, figured on the increase of enrollment, a total of \$223,000. Again, the citizens say, isn't that fine. No, it is not fine, it is almost the acme of parsimony. During the same period,

		per capita
Illinois has spent	\$2,983,00	or \$2250
Indiana has spent	508,000	or 806
Minnesota has spent	1,936,500	or 1176
Wisconsin has spent	1,842,000	or 886
N. Dakota has spent	237,000	or 1040
Texas has spent	791,000	or 944
Michigan has spent	2,730,000	or 1758

Assuming our estimate of five

thousand students in 1925 and seven thousand in 1935 to be reasonable, if Kansas is to reach the modest investment of seven hundred dollars in buildings per capita, lower than either Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, Wisconsin or Illinois, it follows, as the night the day, that she must expend for new buildings alone over \$300,000 per year, and keep up that rate for the next twelve years.

An examination and comparison of the returns from all universities under consideration would show that six hundred fifty dollars to seven hundred dollars per capita is a reasonable average for buildings, *exclusive of equipment*, in any modern university. During the ten years we have been considering, if the total expenditure for new buildings in all schools, except Iowa, be taken, including Kansas, and the total increase in student enrollment in the nineteen schools, we find an average of \$972 per capita on the total increase of 20,500 students, which means nearly five times as much as Kansas has expended. Kansas problems are strictly financial. If the sinews of war are supplied, the battle can go on. To whom is it that this institution looks for its support? It is not in a class with the great endowed institutions, such as Chicago, Harvard and Yale, but it can be compared with universities of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California. Whenever Harvard requires a fund, she goes and gets it. She does not get it by collecting a mere pittance from every tax payer in the state, but she relies upon the investment which she has made in all these years in an enthusiastic, sympathetic and loyal alumni. The founders of this state at an early day

realized the necessity for the existence of this institution and guaranteed its perpetuity by constitutional enactment. The people of the present generation are recreant to the trust which has been entrusted to their care, and by a miserly policy have jeopardized the standing of this institution among others of like kind.

I do not want to worry you with more figures, nor take any more odious comparisons. These statistics I have used are authentic, and are to be found in the report referred to. They are worthy of serious study by every friend of this institution. While my remarks may appear pessimistic, they are not so in fact. The refusal to consider the truth is a badge of cowardice. Know the truth, and the truth will make you free. Let it be known to every local Kansan that the future of her cherished University is at stake and that in growth, expansion and efficiency she has not kept pace with the universities of the other states, and I am optimistic enough to believe that the wrong will right itself.

The university is getting closer every day to the people. Without in the least detracting from its high ideals and with no danger of descending to the plane of a manual training school or industrial institute, it has taken upon itself in the realm of pure science, the solution of many problems which confront our people. Its under-paid and hard-worked professor have added to their burdens by going throughout the state and delivering lectures in their chosen field, at times at their own expense, and at others for a fee ridiculously small and out of all proportion to the value of the work performed. In every de-

partment of the university we find a growth and expansion to meet modern conditions. I do not care to specialize or refer to one department to the exclusion of another, but the tax payer who may not be entirely sympathetic with higher education, or who has been denied the beneficent influence of association with those who are laboring in the intellectual field, is entitled to know that his university, is not a polishing school, where a veneer of dead language, philosophy and higher mathematics is spread on a yokel, and is supposed to produce a gentleman; he should know that problems which confront and constantly surround him are the object of a special care and investigation at this school. There is maintained here for his special benefit chemical research laboratories, where may be subjected to assay any material with which he becomes possessed. The department of geology will advise him as to what uses the rocks and stones of his immediate vicinity are best adapted. He can determine whether his well water is potable and whether it possesses any peculiar properties, rendering it valuable or undesirable for certain purposes. He is safe-guarded in the purity of his food by the research of the food laboratories. He may have expressed to his door, a library of books bearing upon any subject in the realm of human knowledge in which he may be interested. He can receive advice, instruction and suggestions upon any public question, which is under discussion in his vicinity. The engineering department will advise him as to the proper method and construction, and give plans and specifications for road and bridge building. The

weights and measures by which he sells and buys various commodities are checked and verified by this institution. The extension division will furnish him with modern ordinances and regulations for framing the laws of his municipality. For the mere outlay of railroad fare, his community can secure a good speaker or lecturer upon any live subject, at such times as will not interfere with the labors of the speaker in this institution. If he has the least ambition in the world for self improvement, or desires to specialize in some courses, he can enroll in any one of the two hundred correspondence courses offered by the University, and receive careful, painstaking and intelligent supervision of his work. If he wants, irrespective of his age, to get the real University spirit and have a thorough comprehension of what the university has been and is, he can enroll as a student and experience that ecstatic pleasure which comes in being one of the thundering thousand who sees the Missouri tiger defeated but not disgraced.

As indicative of the great value one of the many departments of this institution has to the people of the state of Kansas, I might say that the department of industrial research has for the past three years devoted its time to the consideration of problems confronting the Kansas people, and it has in that time made an exhaustive study of the salt industry of the state; it has instituted a search for potash in the state; the removal of iron from municipal water supplies has been the subject of special attention. A study has been made of sunflower oil, as well as the valuable properties of the soap plant. Surveys

have been made of the Kansas-Oklahoma gas field; the problem of softening hard water for municipalities has been undertaken, as well as the disposal of sewage for small municipalities. The prevention of zinc waste has been the subject of study, as well as the composition, gas making and the coking qualities of various Kansas coals, and the composition and properties of the new petroleum found in new fields within the state and the adsorption properties of Kansas clays. You may think that should be written "absorption." I did, but the lexicographer advises me that adsorption means the concentration of gases on the surface of a solid. Now you know as much about it as I do. But I mentioned that subject because it contained the talismanic word Kansas. That is a subject with which we are all familiar.

These are peculiarly Kansas problems, for Kansas people. They do not by any means exhaust the research which has been and is constantly going on in this department. There problems of universal application and interest are considered. When it is realized by the people of this state that there is no question too intricate or problem too small to be considered, and its solution attempted by this institution, they will then realize that this is their institution, theirs to command and use, and theirs to support.

If this state were a new and struggling commonwealth; if it had a great burden of bonded indebtedness; if the people were already groaning under taxation for higher education, there might be some protest against an adequate expenditure. If we were living in the days of the drought, the chinch bug and the grasshopper, if we were

just breaking our prairies and living in sod houses, if the chattel mortgage was more numerous than our stocks and bonds, if we were riding behind a mule team, rather than in an automobile, if we were bartering coon skins and our farm products, in place of drawing our checks, we might protest against an increase in taxation, but we are not doing these things, we are living in the lap of luxury and the serial number on our automobiles approximates 150,000, which is one for every ten human beings within the state. Our bank deposits aggregate a figure which the mind cannot grasp. The per capita wealth of this states does not place her with New Mexico, Arizona, Montana or Wyoming, but places her in the class of the great states with great universities. She belongs with Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, and far ahead of Nebraska and the Dakotas.

I have, in a halting way, stated the problem. It may be summed up in the terse words of Professor Harry E. Riggs, delivered at a dinner of the Kansas alumni in Kansas City, when he said:

"We have got to stop the practice of complimenting Alma Mater and ourselves, and face the fact that Kansas University is growing only at a normal rate, that her income is shamefully low, that her teaching force is undermanned, that her scale of salaries cannot hold the big strong men whose reputations are needed to give her prestige, that she now is far behind in room and equipment, and that her rate of construction is not nearly rapid enough, to keep her abreast of other schools."

That is a severe indictment, and

were they the words of a carping critic from the outside, they might be dismissed with little concern, but when we realize that his deductions are based upon an investigation carefully and conscientiously entered into, in which he had the co-operation and assistance of seventeen graduates of this school, now filling responsible positions in other institutions, and each earnestly and loyally seeking the truth, we cannot help but conclude that the indictment is well drawn and are compelled to enter a plea of guilty.

You might well say at this time that I have no right to state a problem without a suggested solution, and in this you are correct. The solution is in our own hands. This problem must be solved by the alumni and friends of this institution. A start in its solution has been made. Through the continued efforts of the friends of this and other state schools, the last legislature was prevailed upon to submit to the people of the state a proposed constitutional amendment whereby it is possible for the legislature to levy a permanent tax for the support of state educational institutions. This is a step in advance. It recognizes that these institutions should have a permanent income. It is obvious that it is the duty of every alumnus, and every friend, to work, work, work for the adoption of this amendment. Do not criticise or find fault with its phraseology; it is better than what we have, and in its workings may prove to be all that is desired. It still leaves the legislature supreme in the matter of appropriation and apportionment, but before it can exert its power in those respects it is necessary that it shall repeal the

acts of its predecessor. Upon the theory that it is best to let well enough alone, it may be possible that a qualified permanency may be imparted to the funds of this institution. At all events, it provides for a definite tax for a definite purpose, and to that extent is a step forward. The legislature has done its part. It is now up to the people. To carry this amendment it is vitally necessary that a campaign of education be undertaken. The facts and figures of the report to which I have referred should be given the widest publicity. Every possible vote should be influenced in favor of the proposed constitutional change. The apathy, indifference and positive neglect exhibited toward the university in the past has not been premeditated or malicious, but is due to lack of information. If the true situation is known by the voters, the result should not be in doubt. It is up to us to let the truth be known. The duty of each is plain. Let the fulfillment of that duty be reflected in the ballot box.

Another thing. The mere fact that this is a state school does not mean that it should not be an object of tender regard to the opulent and philanthropic. From its walls have gone forth men and women equipped for the battle of life, and in the combat they have come off victorious. Through the training received here, they have been enabled to a much greater degree than their fellows to accumulate that which spells success in the business world. What a fine thing it would be could we instill into the hearts and minds of our alumni something of the love and loyalty that the Wisconsin, Michigan, Harvard or Yale man bears to his Alma

Mater. A love and loyalty that prompts them to make their schools the recipient of their bounty, and a field wherein to give vent to their philanthropic impulse. Appreciative gratitude cannot be shown in a more splendid way. Strangers to the University and non-residents of the state have, in the Spooner, McCook, Bell, Lawrence, Fowler and other donations evinced an interest which the opulent alumnus could well emulate. What a fine thing it would be for his comrades, class mates and the citizens of a grateful nation to erect on Mount Oread a memorial building dedicated to the memory of our "Timmy" Funston; fine not only as a deserved tribute to the man who knew no fear, but fine in the sense that sentiment for the illustrious dead is made the medium whereby the University is benefitted in a material way. And how much finer it would be if that building should be an armory and within its walls would be taught to each student of this institution the rudiments of military science, to the end that when autocracy challenges democracy, and disputes with it the right to exist, it would not be necessary for our state to establish temporary camps for the training of officers to lead its army of liberty. Such feverish and hasty preparation is absolutely necessary, but far from ideal. We should have been prepared long ere this. Universal military ser-

vice is the safe guard of the people against autocracy and militarism. A degree from this institution and every other institution of like kind, should be a certificate of the fact that the holder has had his training, is ready to do his bit, and lead a company in his country's cause. When every citizen realizes that the destiny of the nation rests upon his shoulders and when every college man is qualified to lead where honor calls, then will democracy never perish from the earth.

In conclusion, it is apparent that the needs of the University are as the needs of the nation. Preparedness is the cry of the hour. Lamentation and vain regrets for duty undone builds no buildings and lays no keels. The answer is comprised in two simple words, loyalty and work—a loyalty that means more than a mere reminiscent reference to our past connection with our Alma Mater, but rather a sincere feeling of love and adoration that approaches that consecration of heart and soul typified by patriotism and love of country; and work entered upon and undertaken, not in the doleful words of the song "for the night is coming," but rather that the day is coming when by reason of such systematic and intelligent work, the University of Kansas shall come into her own.

JAMES M. CHALLIS, '94.

The Robinson Memorial

For the benefit of those subscribers to the Robinson Memorial fund who were unable to be present at the unveiling, and that those other alumni who missed the great privilege of his personal influence, may know what manner of man he was, the addresses given at the exercises are herewith printed in full.

We have met this morning to commemorate the work of a pioneer. According to the record, D. H. Robinson was elected "professor of languages" of the original faculty of three in this University in July 1866.

In the progress of civilization, the shop has given place to the factory; and the college has given place to the University; the general mechanic has given way to the highly developed specialist; in education the rounded scholar has yielded his place as teacher and professor to another highly developed specialist. The shop's product which lingered in the hand of the artisan and received many a loving touch before it went on its way into the world's market has been followed by the myriad output of the great factory in which a succession of machines have done their work with dispatch and precision; if it were not tedious and perhaps invidious this analogy, too, could be carried on into the field of education. Our educational institutions are turning out their numerous product finished with machine-like accuracy.

Perhaps no one can be found who would seriously wish to return to the earlier conditions either in trade or education, yet something might be said for the time when the artisan, commercial and educational, felt an intimate interest in each product, and gave many a personal touch to every article that left his hands. Shop

must grow into factory and college into university, but every institution pays a price for its bigness.

In that period of the University's history during which Professor Robinson served the state, the conditions lacked much of the complexity of the present. Though the men of that time were pioneers, and were required to give vast energy to the work of organization and long hours to teaching, they yet found time to maintain relations of kindly interest and friendship with their pupils. The possible distance that may exist between teacher and pupil is shown by two perhaps extreme instances that occurred in an institution by no means remote from this hill. "I have no desire," a professor said, "to know my students personally. I want to deal with them as objectively as possible, and I want to feel as little sympathy as possible with them individually. It is the only way to treat them impartially."

Within that short annual period between Thanksgiving and Christmas vacations, an advisor was discussing with a freshman the difficulties of rhetoric. "And who is your rhetoric teacher?" asked the advisor, and the innocent answer came, "I don't know. I never heard her name."

No such remoteness and distances between teacher and taught could ever have existed in Professor Robinson's classes. As his students re-

member it, the utmost frankness and friendliness prevailed on both sides. The students felt that they were his friends, and they never feared that they would incur the ill-will of their classmates by showing that friendship. They stopped at his desk after class, they chatted with him in the halls; they visited him in his home, wholly innocent of sinister purpose. When his students left his classes for good, this friendly and generous feeling continued. So it was but natural that when he had passed away these feelings of friendship and affection should prompt in his former students a desire to see a permanent memorial to him in the University.

The first public expression of this desire was made less than a year after his death when, at the alumni meeting in June, 1896, the following action was taken:

"Moved, that the alumni association hereby establish and engage to maintain in the University of Kansas a general undergraduate scholarship of one hundred dollars to be supported from the annual dues and other regular sources of income of the association, and to be called the D. H. Robinson Scholarship of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas; that the faculties of the School of Arts and Engineering be requested to award this scholarship annually according to such rules and regulations as they may deem fit; provided, that at the annual assignment of this scholarship, the beneficiary be given to understand that at his or her earliest convenience after graduation or entrance upon a professional career, the amount derived from this scholarship is to be repaid to the treasury of this association, the details of this

proviso to be left to the faculties of Arts and Engineering jointly."

The scholarship this provided for was maintained and assigned annually until 1902 when the alumni association in need of funds to publish the Graduate Magazine, discontinued the scholarship. Thus passed a serious attempt to erect to him "a monument more durable than bronze." The department of Latin established and for a time maintained the D. H. Robinson Graduate Latin Scholarship. Though these attempts failed of their purpose to erect to him a permanent memorial, they did succeed in giving to several worthy students the assistance that he himself would have approved.

For several years thereafter the subject of a memorial found expression only in the private conversation of friends. It remained for the class of 1886 at the annual meeting a year ago, to start the movement that culminates today in this occasion. And within that class, the honor of initiating this enterprise rests wholly on one individual, Harry E. Riggs, of the School of Engineering in the University of Michigan. After winning the support of his class, he took upon himself the task of organizing the requisite committees of the alumni association, and promoting the cause in every possible way. It is to be regretted that he cannot be present today to participate in these exercises that were made possible through his efforts more than another's.

The committees appointed to carry this project through have done their work. Of the artist, to whom they assigned the commission, a word should be spoken. The *American*

Magazine of Art recently had this to say of him:

"Mr. Beach is a native of California, having been born in San Francisco in 1881. He studied under Verlet and Roland in Paris and has manifested talent of a high order. His work is not only plastic in conception, but distinguished by originality of thought and refinement in execution; it has poetic suggestions and feeling, but yet at the same time is virile. His marbles have a certain dreamy quality, leaving something to the imagination. With him, however, this is not a matter of half truths or of something left unsaid, but rather a treatment so knowing and sensitive that the spirit rather than the form is the impression that prevails. Mr. Beach models most skilfully, his lines are mobile and flowing, or firm and forceful according to the requirements of theme, his surfaces are almost invariably pleasing. His initial efforts immediately evoked favorable comment, piquing curiosity; his mature achievements are awaited with confident interest. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society and of the Architectural League, and an associate member of the National Academy of Design. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition he was awarded a silver medal."

And this is quoted from the *Craftsman*:

"An appreciation of the beautiful experiences in life is what one feels in a study of the sculpture of Chester Beach; not of any one race or social condition, not of age alone, or youth alone, but a universal, deep-seated vision of the ecstasy that in brief moments touches every human being with brain and soul. Unquestionably

Chester Beach is a man whose life reaches along many channels; who is interested in all growth, all extension, and who finds humanity in its development of the richest interest and profoundest inspiration."

The tablet has been placed in the north wall of the chapel, and will now be undraped.

Mr. Chancellor, in behalf of his former students, I now present to you as the representative of the University and the state this memorial of a beloved professor.

M. W. STERLING.

In response to the address of presentation I feel it a great honor to accept on the part of the University this mark of esteem for one of the University's earliest and most influential teachers. The University of Kansas beyond most universities has been fortunate in having had associated with it a group of men whose services continued through a long term of years and whose influence on the institution was powerful and uplifting. The early history of the University clusters largely about a few names which are forever enshrined in the memories of its earlier graduates and teachers. Among these there is no more honorable name than that of David Hamilton Robinson. I therefore on behalf of the University of Kansas with great satisfaction accept this memorial.

FRANK STRONG,
Chancellor.

Were I attempting to define or describe the real power in a great teacher I would accentuate the ability in such a one to arouse in the student, the will to plumb the depths of

his own capacity. Theodore Dwight of Columbia led his students as an organized band of mental troopers into a field where complete mastery of the subject was the only logical course of personal honor.

Others have excelled in creating a consuming desire in their students for earnest work, sound methods and permanent results. The arts of such dynamic teachers are worthy of study. They speed up the mental motors of those with whom they come in contact, they coach the student "each in his own way" until he lifts himself from the ordinary, and possibly cleaves the realms of eminent scholarship, or like most of us, at least brings himself to the point where he can be of service in some capacity, in some modest way to humanity about him.

There was nothing spectacular in the methods of David H. Robinson. To one freshman he gave an impression of reserve, dignity, lack of good fellowship. Professor Robinson was every inch a Christian. His life and character spoke for him. As soon as his students realized the metal and timber in his makeup, they began to wax strong in their own development and purpose, simply from personal contact. He was to the manner born. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was a product of the farm. He had good blood and brawn. He worked his way through school and graduated from the Rochester University at twenty-two; was an honor man, and Latin valedictorian. He afterwards received the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Then he taught, one of the finest schols of experience known, and finally in 1865 he came west with

hundreds of serious young men to grow up with the country and to make teaching his life work.

Professor Robinson was a gentleman seven days in the week. Now, I can plainly see why some of the acts of coarse vandalism perpetrated by us, as students, failed to bring a smile to his face.

He was a knight of all that was fair, just and true. He loved light rather than darkness. His humor was the ray of sunshine that wanders through the woods, here and there painting the flowers, or perchance illuminating the music of the brook rushing on to the lower hinterland. We had the spirit of the broncho in us. We loved the prairies, the Indian ponies and the smoky haze of Indian summer, the movement and action of the cowboy. So did he, but he saw these things from the standpoint of the artist, the poet, the scholar. We needed just such a man as Professor Robinson to teach us the classic beauty of life round about us, and to curb the roisterous buffoonery of the wild and woolly days of earlier Kansas.

Forty years ago this University consisted of a few modest half finished buildings lost somewhere on Mount Oread, a body of earnest students from the small towns, or dug-outs of the Kansas prairies, and a consecrated band of teachers who were giving the best of their lives and their entire heart and soul to the development of this splendid institution of learning. It was a period when Fraser Hall enjoyed perfect ventilation, for in those days there was no frescoed ceiling to obstruct the air ascending "ad astra per aspera" to the upper roof. It was the

era of two suits the year around—"the everyday and the Sunday suit." A tuxedo was unknown on the college campus and I well recollect how a student from Osborne County wore a linen duster up to January 1, 1877, when the cold winter blasts finally forced him to warmer habiliments. There was *earnestness*, however, in the air. Everybody believed without argument, that Mt. Oread was one of the most beautiful spots in the world, and not "because Bayard Taylor said so." The student body was simply matchless in form and movement; wealthy in common sense and rich in future promise. The faculty was composed of intellectual dynamos and high powered academic machines whose influence in the general uplift of civilization, was somewhat akin to that of the Olympian gods.

There was a *seriousness* too, at that period, which the old student returning to his Alma Mater now looks for in vain. Many of us knew more about fighting prairie fires than we did about campaigning with Caesar over the fields of Gaul. We knew how long it took to cut, split and rick a cord of green hickory or cotton wood. We sat up late-o'-nights to assimilate the tangled mass of tangents, co-tangents, co-secants, co-signs which muddled our comprehension often to the extent of bringing on violent fits of nostalgia. We went to church on Sunday, sang in the choir, were regular attendants at the young people's Bible classes, did not smoke cigarettes, lived moral lives and every graduate believed that his chance to go to the Senate or become President of the United States was assured.

This was prior to the day of woman suffrage, yet the Kansas girls

at K. U. were rolling up better grades than the boys, and they were quietly laying the foundation for a future power and influence which we little dreamed of at that time.

There were no sissy boys in those days either. I have seen a red headed freshman who afterwards spent a dozen years in Congress, knock the wind out of, and turn the breezes of heaven on the epidermis of a down town member of the local ball team whose insulting remarks had become unarbitrable.

Thirty class men from seniors down whose work at recitations and laboratory during the week was Q. E. D., were often known on Friday or Saturday nights to disappear from polite society. Monday morning a puzzled faculty would hold a meeting to ponder over some new and flagrant act of vandalism, shocking, but often ridiculous, which had occurred under the shadows of Fraser Hall or North College.

These were the occasional evidences of the untamed west. There was nothing vicious, underhanded nor contemptible in the horse play; it was only the steam power incarcerated in those healthy young rascals. It had to come out—otherwise they would have burst. This was the atmosphere, and such was the soil years ago when David H. Robinson and other sturdy teachers of K. U. sowed the seed, preparing the way for future harvests.

Professor Robinson taught Latin in the University from 1866 until his death in 1895 with all the unction and spirit of a true "Romanus resurrexus." He did not speak a dead language; Latin words to him were not mere working tools, nicely corded up

on mental shelves to be taken down and used as needed. They were the legal tender by which his mind could clear itself. Who among the old students will ever forget his charming Latin conversations before or after the daily recitation? In the recitation room he lived and thought in the atmosphere of Caesar and Virgil, Horace and Livy. In his studious development he did not become a recluse, a monk, an autocrat, nor a Teutonic literary super-man. His growing scholarship made him more humble, and greater became his desire to be of service to his fellow men. In this connection, let us not forget to record the fact that Professor Robinson and Professor Byron C. Smith, formerly Dean of the Greek Department, laid the permanent foundations for the classical museum of the University of Kansas. This collection of beautiful photographs and plaster casts was later augmented through the activities of Professor Kate Stephens, one of the staunch friends of this University. In days to come the value of this collection will become more and more manifest.

Let us ever keep in mind the vision of this pioneer, Professor D. H. Robinson, who would hang in every humble Kansas home a beautiful representation of the Parthenon or the Roman Forum as a testimonial of his faith in the future artistic development of the people of this commonwealth. Could a man of such character fail to grip the life of the young men and women who came under his influence.

Brilliant educators of today may wrangle over the relative advantages of classic or purely utilitarian courses of study. As for me, it was a privi-

lege and it is a delightful memory to have had years of Latin under such a man as Professor Robinson. I would not change the record were it possible, consequently my mind is fixed and immovable so far as the present controversy in the educational world is concerned over the relative merits of a Latin dictionary or a modern electric stove.

"Sovereigns die and Sovereignities," says Carlyle, "*how all dies, and is for a Time only; is a 'Time-phantasm, yet reckons itself real.'*" The Merovingian kings, slowly wending on their bullock-carts through the streets of Paris, with their long hair flowing, having all wended slowly on,—into Eternity. Charlemagne sleeps at Salzburg, with truncheon grounded; only Fable expecting that he will awaken. Charles the Hammer, Pepin Bow-legged, where now is their eye of menace, their voice of command? Rollo and his shaggy Northmen cover not the Seine with ships; but have sailed off on a longer voyage. The hair of Towhead (*Tete d'etoupes*) new needs no combing; Iron-cutter (*Taillefer*) cannot cut a cobweb; shrill Fredegonda, shrill Brunhilda have had out their hot life-scold, and lie silent, their hot life-frenzy cooled. Neither from that black Tower de Nesle descends now darkling the doomed gallant, in his sack, to the Seine waters; plunging into Night; for Dame de Nesle now cares not for this world's scandal; Dame de Nesle is herself gone into Night. They are all gone; sunk,—down, down, with the tumult they made; and the rolling and the trampling of ever new generations passes over them; and they hear it not any more forever."

The work and the influence of David H. Robinson as a teacher is *not a time phantasm*. It is a real part and parcel of this University of Kansas, which we revere and love. What care any of us for the tile in the roof, the mortar in the walls or the crust of earth on which this structure rests. Those are the things that sink down, down, forever.

The daily practises, the personality, the unselfish sacrifice of the conscientious teacher, drawing out and moulding the lives of young men and women are the realities out of which Great Institutions are erected. Gothic cathedrals were born of the hearts of the lowly artisan. The great universities of the thirteenth century clustered about the consecrated activities of a few sturdy minds. Nobility of character, devotion to a noble profession, simplicity of life, and unselfishness are the lasting contributions of Professor David H. Robinson to the honor and lasting glory of Kansas University.

God forbid that the vandals of Northern Europe shall ever sweep over the fields of democratic America. The surest guaranty against such a cataclysm is the quiet certitude of mental life to be found among the men and women of the middle west. The people of Kansas are willing to make every sacrifice, suffer every sorrow; endure every hardship in order to perpetuate the ideals which are largely the fruitage of great teachers of this University.

Not only to David H. Robinson, but to other worthy men and women who, like him, have given the best of their lives to the Real University of Kansas and—speaking for the motley army of the past, the saints and sin-

ners who have gone out from these walls,—we acknowledge a debt of lasting gratitude, and write on the indestructible tablet of Memory, "Semper Fidelis."

SCOTT HOPKINS.

You remember when you read Cicero's great essay, "De Amicitia", with our Latin professor—you remember with what conscience he analyzed the essay's substance as well as its syntax. You remember how he spoke of the character that Cicero says is essential in friendship—how "friendship is preserved to whomsoever is steadfast and sincere." You remember how he dwelt on the Ciceronian saying: "nothing can be more foolish than to heap up things procured by money, and not to gain the most valuable and finest furniture of life, friends."

In his years here our "Prof. Rob." (we used to call him "Prof. Rob." just as nowadays students say "Daddy Haworth", "Uncle Jimmy")—in his years here our "Prof. Rob." illustrated these apothegms of Cicero. He was steadfast and sincere. He lived simply and did not heap up things got by money. He gained friends who have spoken, and all their lives will speak, of him in loving remembrance. Natures shrinking from emphasis or self-retiring, altruistic, objective natures are apt to have recognition of their realities coming late. Such a nature we are bespeaking today.

I wonder if we can not call him back to earth for a little while this morning, if we can not speak of him in such a way that, wherever his spirit, he may seem to be before us in the flesh. Now suppose we were over

in his classroom yonder, construing a play of Plautus, or the annals of Tacitus, and we erred in giving the meaning of the author, or misstated some fact. At that juncture what would Professor Robinson do? You recall that characteristic of his—how the blood would mantle and dye his face, and with its rising would come a hesitancy of manner, a withholding of the teacher, while with a sort of self-obliviation he would correct our blunder?

Now, if we analyze that mounting of the life-current and coloring of the countenance, if we go to the bottom of that withholding of self, we shall get at essentials of the man's spirit, and see how he was our friend—everyone who teaches us good is our friend, but not with all such do we enter into patent friendship.

Why, we ask, when *we* mistranslated Latin text, or erred in transposing English into Latin—why did *he* blush? Think of it, and you will see that it was because of his sincerity—because he could not bear the neophyte's misrepresenting the truth—because he must be loyal to the Latin and his teaching of it—because of his native faithfulness; and also because of his inborn modesty and retirement. Professor Robinson was probably the only man you have even know that naturally, habitually, blushed when those to whom he was talking were in error. "The virtuous," says Cicero, "are in friendship tender and susceptible."

See him before you in that way—wholly faithful, wholly loyal, wholly honest, wholly sincere, ever and abundantly radiating simple, luminous kindness. Those spiritualities were real with him. Recall that such

qualities were clothed in a strong, manly, substantial figure standing with feet firm on the soil, tinted rufous in beard and hair—with the features of this bronze—and you have our beloved Latin Professor. He was not a man, you remember, who rose to "O Altitude" heights and sank to corresponding depressions. His nature was rather that of a mellow-ground meadow, overspread with sunshine, supporting healthful airs and fruitful harvests, for everyday wonts and everyday living.

Without these realities he could never have had patience with our youthful foibles—he could never have greeted us with his hearty handshake every time we came back to this rock-founded University. If he had not had a heartful of these characteristics, he could never have continued in friendships that endure long after his mortality has passed.

"The steadfast, the consistent," says Cicero, "are the stuff for the making of friends"; "nothing pretended or stimulated serves in friendship"; "sincerity is the foundation of the steadfastness and constancy we seek in friendship." If Professor Robinson had not had a heartful of steadfastness, constancy, sincerity, we, his old-time friends, could in these days more readily pass his narrow bed in the cemetery we glimpse from these windows, if he had not had these fundamentals of character we had not the need, which now we confess, of stopping at his grave and pondering on so good a man and the wisdom that cut off his aid-full life.

Sincerity, loyalty, honesty, simplicity, were Professor Robinson's qualities wherever you met him—in friendships outside the University.

You recall how his countenance shone when he welcomed us to his idyllic little home! Who could forget those Saturday evenings to which that winsome woman, his wife, with a genius for home-making, had invited us! Those delectable suppers of ducks he had taken the day before, when, with rubber hip-boots and companionable old hunting dog, he had sought the ozone of the lake to antidote overhousing. The songs we sang those evening!—no rag time, no low vaudeville, no Great White Way depravity, but English, Irish, Scottish, German, French folk-songs, rich in melody and in human feeling. And the jokes we heard—and sometimes asked retelling of!

Jokes! Was there ever a man who enjoyed humor more! His store supplied sociabilities at his home and wherever he went. How many he recounted to us in Latin idiom in yonder room! With what gusto of his—especially if they had originated among us—and laughter of ours, did he stride up and down the floor, often measuring the turns of his story with the wheeling or a pencil between right thumb and forefinger. Can you not see him yet?—with the clear, open countenance of sincerity, serenity and a smile? Can you not still see his left hand stroking his beard? Can you not hear his low, quiet, easeful voice, mellow in humorous recital?—such, for instance, as this verse “In Re T. C.”—

*“Quatuor youths ad suburbs venunt,
Quatuor lads their cursus tenunt,
Versus granger’s domum.
Nunquam stop to rest their pedes,
Nunquam find sequestered sedes,
Sub the shades arborum.”*

You remember that when these T.

Cs. caught turkeys on roosts northwest of town, the raids of the rever-sive young rascals so appealed to Professor Robinson’s humor that he sang the story also in Latin hexameters, “‘T. C.’s’ Horribiles”—“a charming piece of verse,” a Columbia University professor called it to me not long ago.

Our Latin professor stood with Cicero when the Roman said, “Let it be established as a primary law that we expect from our friends only what is honorable, and for our friends’ sake do what is honorable”; “upright men are most distressed by unjust action.” Still, our “Prof. Rob.” had many pardons in his heart for youthful rascalities.

He had time to live, had our Professor Robinson. Folks had more time those days he was on earth. He had time to be himself, to permit his characteristics free play. He taught me Latin seven years. For another almost seven years we worked together—I his colleague in Greek. During all those fourteen years I found him true and loyal, even to those unjustly dealt with—that the old Latin poet, Ennius, who sang “a sure friend is discerned in an unsure matter” was singing of him, also.

At this memorial the modesty of Professor Robinson would suffer not a little astonishment. “For me!” he would exclaim. “Well! if must be—but be sure you tell the truth.” The truth! That is what we want in our day, men and women, whether living or dead, are not hungry for hyperbole, they do not plead for platitudinous praises. They want merely truth. But the truth—not the tenth of a truth; not the third of a truth—but ten tenths truth, three thirds truth.

This bronze we are offering to speak to later comers of Professor Robinson's fame is but one of his old-time friends' endeavor to tell about him genuine truth—that we would testify, so far as we are able, to a singularly sweet, sound, humane and human soul, who summed in his gentle passage on earth sane and beautiful qualities—of which we name the modesty of a scholar, steadfastness and sincerity of character and the loyalty that unswervingly strives for truth and justice—the loyalty of the old-time American.

In my years of fortunate association with him he and I read together certain hymns, masterly songs of a by-gone fervor and of by-gone centuries. The magnificent music of the verse beat in our heads and upon our lips for weeks—it beats to-day when

we are recalling him again to us, and I hear his voice ringing in such splendid rhythms as—

“Dies irae, dies illa
Solvat saeculum in favilla
Teste David cum Sibylla.”

Long ago, we know, he went through the Everlasting Gates—what one of the old hymns he loved calls “Portas aeternales, triumphales, principales,” but I think that in your ears as in mine his voice still sounds repeating—

“Jam vitae stamina
Rumpe, O anima!
Ignis ascendere
Gestit, et tendere
Ad caeli atria,
Haec mea patria.”

KATE STEPHENS.

Directions

If they pass you by
As of little note,
Cloak yourself in mystery
As an antidote.

If they come too near you
In your privacy,
Meet them open-handed—
They will turn and flee.

Dam the flood with water,
Fight the flame with flame:
Only do not tell them
Of the subtle game.

WILLARD WATTLES.

The Faculty on "College Spirit"

The three judges of the essays on college spirit submitted by members of the faculty in the University Daily Kansan's contest each chose a different one for the first prize, but finally agreed on the essay of Mr. Humble of the School of Law. The Kansan printed the three first chosen, two of which are reprinted here. The third because of its length cannot be included.

"Because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth." Rev. 3:16.

The day of the puny pippen is past. Behold the dawn of the new day of push, punch, and progress. The college campus has neither room nor company for the lukewarm man. All the rest of the world rejects you, Mr. Indifference! Hence there is but one place for you. We salute you! Get off the earth!

The acid test of the presence of college spirit is this: Do you believe in the very fibre of your being, as thousands do, that to attend college is one of the grandest, loftiest, and finest things that can ever fall to the lot of any man or woman? If you do not, then the old world is open to receive you. No bolts or chains are keeping you on the campus. Leave and make room for the man who hungers for your opportunities.

You have decided to remain? Then, in the name of all that is sacred in manhood and womanhood, show the spark of nobility that lies within you! Rise to the occasion! Give to your college of your best and finest thoughts and conduct. Not one student in ten or even twenty, on the campus today, has ever attended or will ever attend any other college but this one. All that he will ever know of college, at first hand, must be gleamed from this institution.

Royce was right. There is but one word in all our philosophy, Loyalty.

Loyalty, to home, family, church, country and alma mater. For though you are but one of ten children, or but one of thousands of her alumni, she is yours, all yours, your mother and your alma mater. You can never repay her the debt that is her due. She neither expects it, nor does she require it. All that she asks is that you forget not in your course to touch your heart strings and let them resound in harmony with hers, when she flashes the S. O. S. signal from old Fraser, or beckons, in her gentler and gayer moods, and asks that you return to the fold, from time to time, and mingle with her children.

What is college spirit? It is that lofty sentiment which permeates the heart and sinew of every true collegian and causes him to stand in awe at the portals of alma mater, ready to give and capable of receiving all that is richest and noblest in life. "*Procul, O procul este, profani.*"

College spirit never calls to my mind a football game or any other form of athletic contest, but rather an experience of the following character, while at college. Cornell, like K. U., is seated on a high hill, with other hills in the distance. A few minutes before six one evening, at dusk, I left the library on my homeward way. All was quiet. As I started to descend the hill, I happened to notice a granite stone under a tree. It was placed there in honor of the author of one of Cornell's hymns.

As I read the inscription on the stone, the chimes from the library tower played slowly the music which was used to accompany the words which I read:

"Music with the twilight falls,
O'er the distant lake and dell,
It is an echo from the halls
Of our own, our fair Cornell."

The finest thrills, the deepest emotions come, not with the roar and the brass band of the big football game, but in hours of solitude and decision as we stroll quietly over the campus and catch echoes of the thousands who have departed and are yet to come.

H. W. HUMBLE.

It is generally taken as axiomatic that "college spirit" is a valuable and even necessary thing; but what that spirit shall be like, or to what ends it shall be directed, is a cloudy matter. It will clarify discussion if we first examine the conditions under which the demand for college spirit arises, and under which that spirit must have play. Compare the makeup of the college community with that of a village, and it becomes evident that even a large college is a society of a very distinctive type. Family relations of individuals are, even with members of the faculty, associated with rather than merged in the group; the student-body is almost strictly homogeneous as regards age. The college resembles a church, or a mutual benefit organization, or a company of volunteers, in that membership in the group is mainly voluntary, and related to the purpose for which in theory the group exists. There is this difference, however: the entrant into the college need make no formal pledges relating to the communal

purpose. Hence all sorts of confusion as to the claims of individuality and public spirit. Finally, after graduation students retain a quasi-membership, often a very energetic and influential one, in the college.

What are the impulses which, in a community so constituted, lead to the fostering, the glorification of college spirit? They are curiously mingled: instinctive affection for scenes associated with experiences (especially experiences of pleasure and carefreeness) of one's own; the common unreasoned and sometimes unreasonable demand that one should love and obey the society in which one happens to be placed; the eminently reasonable demand that every individual, seeing that a highly organized society has procured for him leisure, civic peace, and the machinery of instruction, should recognize his obligation to make some measure of return. Another motive to college spirit, in young and old, is love of excitement and of keen emotion. In youth, particularly, most of us have not yet harnessed to any cause, ambition, or absorbing duty that emotional and motor energy which we feel within us. Before it is disciplined to its treadmill round (which we thought would be a Pegasus flight!) we hitch it impulsively to personal, theoretical, or social enthusiasms.

Evidently college spirit is only a specialized form of public spirit, founded in human interdependence, and quickened by feeling. Its soundness as a form of public spirit should naturally be tested by the aims of the college. A canvass of educators and laymen would show, I think, that in America the idea of the college includes these ends: scholarship, un-

pedantic, always related to life, but of integrity unassailable; democracy; training for citizenship; less important, but still legitimately included,—fun. Enthusiasm for these ends and co-operation toward them prove a healthy college spirit in the individual and in the community as a whole.

We may know these to be real ideas if they begin presently to be troublesome; nothing so sternly exacting, and nothing so revolutionary, as an idea.

Scholarship should naturally be discussed first. It is a mistake to assume that the scholarly reputation of the college is solely in the hands of the faculty. If you desire that your alma mater should be identified with the best things, intellectually, you will not crave "1" or "A" when your desert is doubtful; you will wish rather that a 1 or an A from your college should be recognized everywhere as standing for indubitably excellent work. But grades are trifles. Far more important is the diffusion of an alert, vigorous intellectual life. Every student who sneers at fidelity, thoroughness, and serious purpose in a fellow-student, who complains of eligibility rules for glee clubs and athletic teams, helps to lower the intellectual tone of his college. So does the one who permits himself habits of inaccuracy, or who never studies or reflects except under the lash of some class assignment. A student who is a "live wire" intellectually, in the class-room and out,—alert for discussion, well-informed but not dogmatic,—contributes definitely to the standing of his college; he may (these things have happened!) have an effect upon the history of the outside world within a decade or two.

Democracy in the college has no necessary reference to any form of government; it means simply that every individual shall find his true place, according to his good-breeding, likeableness, and ability, without reference to accidents of wealth or ancestry. Such democracy—merely logic and fair play—to a large degree flourishes in our colleges. But like other great ideas, it still awaits its perfect realization. Money and fine clothes sometimes give a student an importance in the eyes of his fellows that his personal character does not warrant. Nor can we speak honestly of this matter without touching upon racial caste. College Christian Associations, naming themselves after the most democratic of all religious teachers, if they exclude any one on account of race, make themselves ludicrous. Most negroes are musically gifted. Why, then, are they not enlisted to add to the effectiveness of the glee clubs? To couple great things with small, student regulations regarding the wearing of caps, and the military defense of the nation, are now being enjoined on all qualified persons, whatever their race. Locally or nationally, there is neither logic nor fair play in enforcing a citizen's obedience without at the same time granting a citizen's full privileges.

Training for citizenship will largely take care of itself if the college is permeated by alert intelligence and by a spirit of democracy. Perhaps we should especially stress the former. We need a hundredfold more of interest in public affairs; of desire to get at causes of present conditions, and to appraise schemes of reform. There is widely prevalent, to be sure, a view

that students are trained for citizenship through being forced to comply with "traditions," and through the hilarious collectivism of rallies. These things have their value. But a community is always in danger of mistaking mere conformity for loyal service, of identifying the clamor of the majority for true views of public welfare. In a democracy, training for citizenship should include respect for the individual who varies from the type; the variation may prove valuable. The student who has the pluck to sit at home and finish his calculus problems may be doing more for the honor of the University than if he allowed himself to be dragged out for a rally, leaving his work in confusion, to attend his classes next day in a sleepy daze. Now, if ever in the world, training for citizenship must mean training in thought. A student who slights academic tasks for "public service" (office-holding or what not) is preparing to swell the ranks of the thoughtless and impetuous among citizens. On another side, however, the impulse to public service needs bracing: the sentiment of the college ought to tolerate nothing less than the highest standard of honor in examinations and daily work. True enough, a student who hands in a theme written by some one else does not usually become a pickpocket, nor a corrupt politician. But neither is he likely to develop that sensitive and delicate sense of rectitude which is the only safeguard against the more insidious forms of public dishonesty. If there is any point where college

spirit needs toning up, it is in this matter of honorable work.

Fun, in this dark world, requires no advocate. The problem is to provide the due quota of fun without sacrificing other aims. There is a natural impulse in human nature, especially in youthful human nature, every now and then to throw up one's hat, to shout oneself hoarse, to keep late hours. But a love of fun (masquerading as college spirit) which intoxicates itself through the sight of bonfires built with stolen combustibles, which is too frequently vociferous, at dead of night, in residence streets where hard-working people are trying to sleep, is training college citizens to be selfish and anti-public-spirited. If any part of the college community is wilfully shut out of the fun, we impair the democracy of which we boast. Indeed, almost all the moral problems of student life are resolved by one simple rule: never to procure one's own amusement at the cost of actual or potential wrong to another. Obviously, if fun (dramatics, athletics, society) leads one to scamp one's lessons, one does wrong to oneself. Not so obvious is that great discovery, which, alas! some "students" never make, that there is fun in downright, hard, close study.

To sum up all, the finest type of college spirit, in individual or in group, is that which allies itself in intelligent fashion with the best ideals of the college, and, even at the cost of singularity, courageously adheres to them.

JOSEPHINE BURNHAM.

I Laugh Every Time I Remember It

And yet I didn't know for years what was so funny about it. I laughed from sympathy but not understanding. The most amusing thing I ever saw on the campus was amusing to every one in sight but me.

One beautiful spring day when the girls had come out in their fluffy summer dresses—I think fluffy is the word—I was about to meet one coming toward Fraser as I walked library-wards. Suddenly with a look of consternation she stepped aside and sat precipitately upon the grass, summoning with imperious voice and gesture a girl to whom she had not

spoken as they passed. The two hailed all the girls in hearing, and before I was compelled to crane my neck to the point of dislocation a group of hilarious sisters had completely hidden the seated figure. I hoped for another mere man to share my perplexity, but seeing none, took a last fleeting glance and discovered all the girls departing in varying degrees of laughter.

Years afterward I asked one of the group what it all meant, and she told me.

M. '07.

The Boudoir Clock*

A jeweled clock, the maker's frame world-sought,
Points Madame's hours, where boudoir luxury
Calls far horizons close. Consummately
Her ease is ordered. No fine effort, brought
To serve love proudly, fashions Madame's thought.
No dream adventures other rarity,
Than her rich clock shows; deeper harmony
Than that great rose near, wax-wool, fragrance-fraught.

A tyrant masked, the trinket clock holds power
From its great Sire, Old Time supreme, to lay
Time's ruthless tax. Light pleasures as they come
Stamp finished coins, which Madame, hour by hour,
To that insistent, outstretched palm must pay;
Coined thistledown, her life its heavy sum.

Bess Hafer Patton, '01.

*From *The Poetry Journal*, for March, 1917.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

By the Oread Observer

SENIOR FAREWELL PARTY

Informally, Commencement began Saturday evening, June 2, with the senior farewell party at Robinson Gymnasium. About two hundred seniors and their friends attended the reception-dance; among them a few khaki-uniformed K. U. soldiers from Fort Riley. The seniors in the receiving line were Harold Lytle, class president, Jess Gardner, president of the College, and Bess Uhrlich. During the intermission, Annette Ashton danced the butterfly dance.

This senior party, given under the auspices of the senior class, proved such a success that it promises to become an annual feature of Commencement week.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICES

The baccalaureate service on Sunday night in the Robinson Auditorium formally announced that the forty-fifth annual Commencement at the University of Kansas had begun.

In addition to the customary red-and-blue bunting decoration around the gymnasium, a large United States flag filled the space behind the platform. This symbolized effectively the patriotic spirit that colored the whole of Commencement. Throughout the week, both seniors and alumni felt the presence of the flag in the background—the effect of the call of the country on this year's senior class. It prevented the number of graduates present from being up to full peace strength; it trimmed down Class Day exercises to a morning's program; and took away from Commencement much of its usual, free, gala atmosphere. Commencement meant in a literal way to the class of 1917 their last free breath before shouldering real responsibility.

In caps and gowns the seniors filed in, the preliminaries were said, and the Reverend Frank Smith of Kansas City, Missouri preached the baccalaureate sermon.

"The Fundamental Factor in a Successful Life," Doctor Smith took as his theme. For this fundamental, he named neither wealth, cleverness, nor even twentieth century efficiency. Instead, "what this country needs

most during these days of doubt and unrest," Doctor Smith insisted, "is men with a more solid ruling principle of life, men with aggressive faith—in work, in self, in country, in fellowship, in God."

After the University Band had led the closing hymn, the benediction was pronounced to complete the baccalaureate service.

BASEBALL GAME

A scattering but enthusiastic audience watched the alumni baseball nine play the senior team at McCook Field Monday afternoon. The old stars proved too strong for the younger men; for in the end, the score stood six to one in favor of the alumni. Some of the old familiars that batted were Dutch Wedell, Allie Carroll, Edward Van der Vries, and J. Uhrlaub, with Lefty Sproull as manager.

PHARMACY BANQUET

The annual banquet of the School of Pharmacy was held at 6:30 p. m. in the University Club rooms. After the dinner, Dean and Mrs. Sayre gave a reception at their home for the alumni and undergraduates of the school.

FINE ARTS CONCERT

In place of the senior play, the graduates of the School of Fine Arts gave a splendid vocal and instrumental concert Monday evening in Fraser Chapel.

Philip Stevens's Chopin etudes on the piano and Clara Scheurer's contralto solo were masterly numbers. Violin, violoncello, piano, organ, and harp contributed to make a successful evening. A notable feature of the program was its wealth of ensemble music.

Certainly the School of Fine Arts offered its best for Commencement week. To uncritical ears, this best sounded fully as enjoyable as many of the imported concerts of the season.

CLASS BREAKFAST

The rain never forgets Class Day.

This year, as usual, the class breakfast on the green moved indoors so as to enjoy the class-day downpour a little better. A

joyful occasion it was, nevertheless, with a hundred and fifty ready by eight o'clock to eat the bacon and strawberry breakfast. Much eating, singing and visiting filled up the hour.

Near the close of the breakfast, the University Band played a short morning concert.

CLASS EXERCISES

At nine, the rain stopped so that the totem pole exercises could be held in front of Fraser hall. Harold Lytle, class president, was master of ceremonies.

First he presented the class gift of two hundred dollars to go toward the erection of a memorial arch on Mount Oread. As this arch will cost at least five hundred dollars, the 1917 gift merely starts it on its way. However, "the class of 1917 takes great pride in starting the movement," announced Mr. Lytle, "and until a sufficient sum is collected to build the arch, our gift will serve as a part of the student loan fund."

Next, Itasca Hillsman toasted the senior women, Allen Burch the senior men, Carolyn McNutt read the class prophecy, dated 1922, and Frank Ise cleared the humid atmosphere considerably with a witty class history that actually made 'em laugh in spite of their sombre caps and gowns. Dampness prevented the peace pipe ceremony from being a real cross-legged, smoke-on-the-ground affair; but just the same, the Charlie Chaplin pipes went merrily around.

ROBINSON MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Also at nine o'clock, the Robinson memorial exercises began in Fraser Chapel. M. W. Sterling represented the alumni in presenting to the University the Robinson memorial tablet, and Chancellor Strong received it with the University's thanks. Then Mr. Scott Hopkins spoke on "Professor Robinson, the Teacher," and Miss Kate Stephens on "Our First Latinist."

The speeches were singularly impressive and sincere, and with the addition of the bronze relief of Professor Robinson on the north wall of the Chapel, the sturdy old professor of Latin became again, even to strangers, a vivid, living personality.

CHANCELLOR'S RECEPTION

What registration day did not do toward

curtailing Tuesday's program, the evening's mock-cyclone almost succeeded in doing. By a special act of Providence, however, the University and Commencement were not quite rained off the Hill.

At least enough of Green Hall remained, after the storm, to warrant holding there the reception of Chancellor and Mrs. Strong; and by nine o'clock, all students and friends wended their way up the hill to enjoy themselves and the distinguished receiving line in Green Hall.

The University band played an excellent program to a small audience in Fraser hall.

COMMENCEMENT

Clear, fresh sunshine Wednesday morning, June 6, brought out plenty of kodaks and throngs of people to attend the Commencement exercises. The Robinson auditorium was packed full early; and true to the Kansas on-time spirit, the Commencement procession started into the gymnasium at ten o'clock sharp. While the University faculty and seniors were filing into the auditorium, the band not only played but sang at intervals the stirring University March, composed by J. C. McCandles, leader of the band.

Then came the Commencement address of the day by William Jennings Bryan, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D. In spite of his weight of degrees, Mr. Bryan showed by his words and manner that he was still a human westerner who liked "Kansas radishes and Kansas plains and simple Kansas folks."

Before proceeding with his address on "Fundamentals," Mr. Bryan gave a report of his late conference with the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington. Accordingly he emphasized the need of efficient food production and conservation in Kansas, national war prohibition, and the buying of Liberty Bonds.

The lecture proper dealt with man's fundamental relationships. Government, Mr. Bryan named as the first fundamental "Since government is the handiwork of man, it is necessarily imperfect," he admitted. "However, it is constantly growing a better tool for the people. I consider the initiative and referendum the greatest invention in government during the last hundred years." As the latter two fundament-

als, Mr. Bryan discussed man's relation to society and to God.

After the patriotic address had stirred the audience in a national way, the conferring of degrees followed to arouse their local enthusiasm. The names of four hundred and sixty-five candidates for a degree were read by the deans of the schools.

COMMENCEMENT DINNER

A last mingling of old college friends on the campus filled up the hour after Commencement exercises. Then the hungry crowds lined up and marched in order of classes to the banquet hall. The kodaks were kept busily snapping as the procession, with class banners flying, wound around Snow Hall and on to the gymnasium. Soon over a thousand University people had filled the banquet room with its bright flag decorations.

During the dinner which followed, the class of '07 led all the other classes in originating yells and delivering them with gusto. At the close of the dinner, the Chancellor rose to suggest that the University send a congratulatory telegram to the seniors at Fort Riley who were too busy being made into soldiers to be released for their Commencement exercises, and a telegram of greetings to Professor Miller in Pasadena. A unanimous vote sanctioned this suggestion. Lastly, to conclude the commencement exercises for 1917, William Jennings Bryan proposed a farewell toast.

HONORS

The following graduates of Kansas Colleges have been pointed to fellowships at the University of Kansas:

Beulah May Armstrong, A. B. '17, Baker University; Mathematics; Hutchinson.

Robert C. Swenson, A. B. '17, Bethany College; physics; Lindsborg.

Margaret Stewart, A. B. '15, Cooper College; German; Sterling.

Samuel Sylvester Kirby, A. B. '17, College of Emporia; physics; Humboldt.

May Weiss, A. B. '17, Fairmount College; German; Wichita.

Simon P. Swanson, A. B. '17, Friends University; history and political science; Wichita.

Alice Nadine Vogt, A. B. '17, McPherson College; education; Versailles, Missouri.

Alfred J. Miller, A. B. '17, Midland College; journalism; Surprise, Nebraska.

Lettie Archer, A. B. '17, Ottawa University; English; Green City, Missouri.

Orra Prather, A. B. '17, Southwestern College; English; Winfield.

John C. Warner, A. B. '17, Washburn College; physics; Topeka.

The following have been appointed to fellowships in the University of Kansas for 1917-18:

Botany: Mary Louise Govier, A. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Owen Harrison Lovejoy, A. B., Soda Springs, Idaho.

Chemistry: Carl Otto Anderson, B. S., Rosedale.

Economics: Albert Bristow Irwin, A. B., Kansas City.

English: Edna Pearl Osborne, A. M., Lawrence.

Entomology: Harry Lee Fackler, B. S., Monmouth, Illinois.

History: Fred Stanley Rodkey, A. B., Blue Rapids. Irma Bauman Spangler, A. B., Lawrence. Iva Bernice Testerman, A. B., Lawrence.

Home Economics: Mildred Donohue, A. B., Winnemucca, Nevada.

Mathematics: Hazel Hersley, A. B., Wichita.

Philosophy: Hubert Sheppard, A. B., Nash, Oklahoma.

Physics: Charles Eugene Haskins, A. B., Davenport, Nebraska.

Romance languages: Carl A. Swanson, A. B., ElDorado.

Sociology: Frances Maud Ellis, A. B., ElDorado.

Zoology: George Sylvester Terry, A. B., A. M., Chanute. Lucile Witte, A. B., Cushing, Oklahoma.

The following named graduates of the University of Kansas have been appointed to fellowships in other universities for the year 1917-18:

James B. McNaught, A. B., 1916, has been appointed to scholarship in bacteriology at Columbia University.

R. Q. Brewster, A. M., 1915, has been awarded a fellowship in chemistry by the University of Chicago.

Rolla N. Harger, A. M., 1917, has been awarded a fellowship in chemistry at Yale University.

W. M. Latimer, A. B., 1915, has been

awarded a graduate fellowship in chemistry at the University of California.

Jonathan M. Dow, A. B., 1916, has been awarded the Helen Gould fellowship in education in New York University.

Charles F. Sloan, B. S., 1917, has been awarded a scholarship in the department of hydraulics in the University of Wisconsin.

Marie T. Collins, M. A., 1914, has been awarded a scholarship in the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University.

Laurens E. Whittemore, A. M., 1915, has been appointed to one of the Whiting Fellowships in the department of physics of Harvard University.

Sara Jacobs, A. B., 1917, has been awarded a fellowship in sociology, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

James B. Rogers, A. B., 1916, has been awarded a teaching fellowship in the department of zoology in the University of California.

Alexander K. Rader, A. B., 1915, A. M., 1917, has received special competitive appointment (open to college graduates) by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Charles M. Stiller, A. B., 1916, has received special competitive appointment (open to college graduates) by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Ames P. Rogers, A. B., 1917, has been appointed to a scholarship with The National City Bank of New York City.

Regina Woodruff, A. B., 1912, has received appointment as research assistant in the department of zoology at the University of California.

Arthur R. Kellogg, A. B., 1916, A. M., 1916, has received appointment as laboratory assistant in zoology, at the University of California.

Madeline Ashton, A. B., 1915, has been awarded a graduate fellowship at Smith College.

Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1917-1918 as follows:

The Marcella Howland Memorial Scholarship to Fern Emmons, a sophomore in the college.

The Frances Schlegel Carruth Scholarship for the graduate of the Lawrence High School passing the best examination in two years entrance German has been awarded to Dorothea Louise Engel.

The Charles Griffin Memorial Scholarship to Elijah L. Jacobs, a sophomore in the college.

The Women's Student Government Association Scholarship to Edna Atchison, a freshman in the college.

The Eliza Matheson Innes Memorial Scholarship to Osee Hughes, a special in the college.

The Caroline Mumford Winston Memorial Scholarship to Blanche Patterson, a freshman in the college.

The Kansas Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae Scholarship to Minnie Swanson, a freshman in the college.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarship to Ellen Edmonson, a junior in the college.

The University Women's Association Scholarship to Grace Bagby, a sophomore in the college.

The Dr. G. W. Maser Memorial Scholarship to Anne V. Benson, a sophomore in the college.

The Frank Egbert Bryant Memorial Scholarship to Very May Harlan, a sophomore in the college.

Prize Essays in Applied Christianity, Hattie Elizabeth Lewis Memorial:

First Prize: The Employer, the Wage-Earner and the Law of Love, by Charles H. Watson, a junior in the College of Liberal Arts.

Second Prize: American Society and the Christian Minister, by Edna Osborne, a student in the Graduate School.

Third Prize: Christianity and the American Negro, by Elijah L. Jacobs, a sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts.

Fourth Prize: Christ and Crime, by James Armstrong Scott, a sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts.

The Cyc Prize, consisting of a set of forty-three volumes of the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, the gift of the American Law Book Company and awarded to that student taking the highest scholarship honors at graduation in each American Law School maintaining a resident three-year course, is awarded for the year of 1917 to Alton Gumbiner, LL. B., 1917 with especial honorary mention of Harold F. Mattoon, LL. B., 1917.

The Terrill cup for the best popular scien-

tific article on mining engineering, written by a sophomore in journalism, has been awarded to Edward Mason.

REGISTERED AT HEADQUARTERS

- 1873
Colman, Flora *Richardson*.
- 1874
Oliver, Hannah.
- 1875
Stephens, Kate.
- 1876
Smith, Lizzie *Williams*.
- 1877
Watson, Carrie M.
- 1882
Upton, Nellie *Woodcock*.
- 1883
Spangler, Caroline B.; Sterling, Cara *Fellows*; Learned, Ada *Briggs*; Sterling, M. W.
- 1884
Gillham, Clara S.; Prentiss, Frank; Miller, Glen; Allen, Mary *Gilmore*.
- 1885
Morgan, W. Y.; Caldwell, E. F.; Hollo-way, Harriet *Black*; Johnson, W. H.
- 1886
Templin, Olin; Templin, Lena V.; Flinn, Julia G.
- 1887
Melvin, Cora *Kimball*; Perkins, Mary A. *Rice*; Jenks, Wilbur S.; Hall, J. C.
- 1889
Johnson, Franc *Eddy*.
- 1890
Rush, John A.; Sterling, Harriet F.; Reynolds, W. H.; Stimpson, E. F.
- 1891
Olney, F. H.; Fugate, Jessie H.; Kilworth, Laura *O'Bryon*.
- 1892
Bell, Ida *Burr*.
- 1893
Hunter, S. J.; Rush, Margaret; Ross, W. D.; Rankin, J. O.; Riggs, H. C.
- 1894
Olin, Arvin S.; Challis, J. M.; Melvin, Rufus E.; Kruse, H. O.; Riggs, Kate L.; Morgan, Rose; Brush, Olive *Pierson*; Phillips, May; Harvey, Edward.
- 1895
Loader, Effie; Stone, Sadie M.; Clarke, Edith; O'Leary, Mathilda H.; Gorrill, M.

A.; Greissinger, Harriet; Hackney, Ed. T.; Lahmer, John A.

1896

Thompson, Agnes; Towne, Louise; Dias, Mina P.; Miller, F. J.; Hill, Irving; Harrington, June *Orton*.

1897

Riggs, May F.; Sterling, Chas. M.; Flint, L. N.; Skofstad, Lottie B.; Metcalf, Helen; Brown, Lola; Godsey, Flora *Rosenquist*; Wiedemann, Louise.

1898

NeuenSchwander, Elise; McShea, Maud; Foster, Blanche *Ward*; Ross, Eleanor *Gephart*; Cady, Stella *Gallup*; Miller, Maud; Popenoe, Mabel *Fisher*.

1899

Daum, N. F.; Clingman, Ord C.; Riggs, Lucy Y.; Poff, Grace; Lane, O. J.; Clarke, Maud S.; Douthart, Lela F.

1900

Landis, May; Baumgartner, W. J.; Barrows, J. S.; Bigsby, Nellie *Colman*; Everett, Edna; Dinsmoor, Paul A.; Roberts, Henrietta *Henderson*; Sheldon, Lizzie S.; Henry, John; Jones, H. P.

1901

Chronister, Ava *Douthart*; Nungesser, Ella; Fisher, Effie *Pyle*; Foster, Geo. O.; Hall, Jesse; Wilson, Esther; Owens, Alpha L.; Peace, L. M.; Devlin, May *Woodin*.

1902

Hood, George J.; Mowry, W. F.; Worley, Mamie *Baker*; Trinkle, Chas. F.; Bailey, Winifred *Everingham*; Bailey, Herbert S.; Wheeler, W. A.; Olson, J. Harold; Devlin, J. A.; Wilson, A. W.; Barnes, F. E.; Garrison, C. W.

1903

Crawford, C. C.; Clark, Helen M.; Nowlin, Nadine; Clarke, Mary P.; Clifford, Ray.

1904

Wheeler, Sarah P.; Cowley, Clare J.; Rhodes, C. H.; Worley, J. S.; Schall, Bertha; Stanton, Amida; White, E. A.; Holsinger, Edna; Dodds, C. J.; Alder, Louise; Clark, Kate C.; Marcellus, J. B.

1905

Gowans, R. E.; Newman, Mildred; Wheeler, Esther *Gabrielson*; Walling, Lalia V.; Lindner, Ethel; Sherwood, N. P.; Hoar, M. Ethel; Allen, H. C.; Graham, Agnes E.; Landrum, C. H.; Miller, Lena V.

1906

Robinson, Aileen *Weaver*; Gilmore, Ger-

trude; Robinson, David B.; Kent, Mabel; Mitchell, U. G.; Collins, Olive; Battey, Lita; Melvin, Frank E.; Robertson, W. R.; Sweeney, Anna; Leonard, Annette.

1907

Stevenson, Nellie May; Dart, Edna R.; Sirpless, Eleanor; Klaumann, Chas. H.; Hackney, W. P.; Merrill, Frank J.; Gowans, H. W.; Rhodes, H. H.; Tritt, Alfred G.; Beach, Marjorie *Marshall*; Gelwix, Lotta *McDonald*; Houghton, Howard; Lapham, John W.; Bonar, Kathryn; Blair, Grace; Clark, Ivy *Brock*; Bernhard, Lillie; Douglas, Rey O.; Johnson, Nathan E.; Spilman, Mignonette; Heizer, Florence; McNaughton, Lucile; Martin, Roy H.

1908

Pendleton, Claudia; Sexton, Alwine *Wilhelmi*; Ise, John; Tritt, Blanche *Rinehart*; Kent, R. C.; Kent, Mattie; Laptad, Evadne M.; Dennis, Clarence G.; Asher, Nelle *Shearer*; Burkholder, Rebecca *Moody*.

1909

Wilson, Bertha *Luckan*; McCanles, J. C.; Veatch, Amarette *Weaver*; Parker, Mary Elizabeth; Maffet, Maud; Hosford, Ruby; Evans, Agnes *Uhrlaub*; Faragher, Paul V.; Dahlene, Mildred *McCurdy*; Collins, Grace; Brock, Gertrude; Irvin, Esther, *Brownlee*; Griesa, W. S.; McNaughton, Alicia M.; Skofstad, J. O.; Caldwell, Addie *Jackson*; Steeper, H. T.

1910

Evans, Agnes; Ise, Hulda L.; Cressman, E. D.; Teeter, Edna; Steven, Laurene; Young, Minta S.; Young, C. C.; Ogden, Raymond C.; Lapham, Jennie *Purdy*; Wilburn, Homer V.; Gilmore, Charles M.; Spotts, Ralph H.; Steeper, Grace *Thestrup*; Scamel, Eva *Bernhard*; Myers, Edith.

1911

Bruckmiller, Alice *Blair*; Bruckmiller, F. W.; Draper, Henry F.; Wheeler, Mary; Wenrich, Christine; Hunzicker, Edna; Hase, Clara A.; Light, Grace; Murray, Agnes *Anderson*; Maughlin, Lenore; Murray, Joseph W.; Shaw, Eva Hull; Greenfield, Myrtle; Jones, J. O.; Nesbitt, C. R.; Watkins, Mabel; Sellards, Mae; Dolbee, Carrie C.; Hoar, Zana *Schleifer*; Elmore, Grace; Scamell, R. E.

1912

Spotts, Delpha *Johnson*; Mix, Bertha; Holmes, Mary Ise; Wiley, Gertrude; Ewald, Paul P.; Osborn, Sylvia *Alford*; Griffith,

Glendale; Gustafson, Tekla; Ferguson, Myrtle; Armstrong, Nan Ruth; Sellards, Bertha; Smith, Elsie; Aul, Mae *Rosman*; Rodebush, W. H.; Sankee, Patti; Smith, R. E.; Hill, Thurman; Falls, Pearl Livengood.

1913

Wellhouse, Walter; Palmer, Mary; Daum, Bessie; Carson, F. L.; Daum, Kate; Rose, Helen; Johnson, Flaude E.; Mackie, Elizabeth E.; Moys, Fay C.; Patterson, O. W.; Buchanan, Nelle; Cressman, Ada B.; Kennedy, Elizabeth; Lupton, Claribel; Hoopes, Helen Rhoda; Pendleton, Helen; Dolbee, Myrtle E.; McCreath, Catherine; McCreath, Frances; Woodruff, Opal; Ketchum, Pauline; Griesa, Esther *Evans*; Miller, Alpha.

1914

Flint, Herbert; Osborne, Edna; Woods, Mabel; Brown, W. F.; Templin, Marjorie; Luckan, Charlotte; Wilson, Kathryn; Spangler, Irma; Wedell, Hugo T.; Ward, Dorothy; Smith, Etta Augusta; Branine, Harold; Berger, Emily V.; Buchanan, Ruth; Van der Vries, E.; Goppert, Eva M.; Dahlene, Edward; Light, Naomi; Ewald, Mark; Parkhurst, I. P.; Grove, Theodora; Crawford, Annabelle; Mann, Millie; Arnett, Maud; Greene, Hazel; Reid, Roderick; Keeler, Dorothy; Gustafson, Alma; Spencer, Dorothy; Thompson, L. R.; Scholer, H. C.; Landen, E. Marie; Butcher, Estelle.

1915

Furgason, Earle R.; Smithmeyer, Sophie; Ott, Fina; Russ, Marie E.; Kenney, J. R.; Kelly, Carl D.; Noble, Kate G.; Fuller, Abbie Louise; Olney, Avery; Ashton, Madeline; Castles, John E.; Brown, Olive; Lupper, Dora; Gillock, Pearl; Warren, McKinley H.; Dahlene, Genevieve; Houghton, Helen; Spicer, William; Schultz, Martha; Engel, Agnes; Fischer, Erna; Swinney, R. W.; Edmiston, R. H.; Ulrich, Ethel; Cressman, Ruth *Timmons*; Lackey, Donald H.; Swingle, W. W.; Grabske, Charles F.; Adriaance, Edith; Sproull, Ralph D.; Freark, Christine; Johnson, Carl L.; Blaylock, F. O.; Litchen, Ruth E.; Ketels, Marie; Lux, Alta; Arnett, Wilma; Evans, Ruth; Unruh, Della S.; Hackbusch, Dorothea; Latimer, Wendell M.; Allen, L. G.; McConnell, Silva; Swingle, Edna L.; Fox, Ruth.

1916

Carpenter, Pearl; Henry, Gladys M.; Huff, Bessie M.; Thorpe, Helen; Dains,

Clara Gene; Stewart, Laura F.; Anderson, Forrest Nelson; Miller, Mary; Redmond, Mabel; Sellers, James L.; Carr, Merritt V.; Johnson, E. M.; Sage, Lucile; Gephart, Helen; Slade, Maria; Dyche, Ruth O.; Thomas, Mary S.; Simpson, Naomi; Warren, Vanetta *Hosford*; Sitzler, Pearl; Macoubrie, Kathleen; Wilhite, Bessie; Messick, Altina *Elliott*; Rose, Sibyl; Cory, Luella; Simmons, Stella; Herron, A. M.; Powell, Drexel; Bordenkircher, Caecilia; Kennedy, Nellie; Randolph, C. A.; Brown, Alice L.; Plowman, Ruth; Trueblood, A. J.; Miller, F. J.; Irvin, Roy Robert; Woodruff, Sybil; Beeson, Marie E.; Keeler, Ethel; Wolf, Lillian; Bennett, Edward E.; Cady, William B.; Crawford, Agnes T.; Hurst, Helen; Adams, Howard; Davis, Beulah; Gault, Cora; Smith, Bertha; Davis, Margaret; Bierbower, Charlotte.

K. U. GETS \$150,000 GIFT

Chancellor Strong at the forty-fifth annual commencement exercises announced the gift of a \$150,000 art collection to the University by Mrs. Sally C. Thayer of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Thayer makes the gift in memory of her late husband William B. Thayer and "to encourage the study of fine arts in the Middle West." It is the most valuable gift ever made the University and comprises more than five thousand art objects. Among them are twenty-eight oil paintings by modern masters.

These pictures include canvases by Innes, Winslow Homer, Robert Henri, Gardner Symonds, Sorolla Basteda, Joseph Israels, Elmer Brown, John La Farge, Paul Daugherty, Jonas Lie, Richard Miller, Theodore Robinson, Homer Martin, Mesdag, Basbaum and others. For several of these paintings Mrs. Thayer had been offered \$10,000 and \$12,000 each. There are also fifteen Japanese and Chinese water colors and a \$15,000 collection of 1,800 Japanese prints.

Mrs. Thayer's gift also includes more than a thousand works of art and history value in textiles. There are among them Coptic weaves made in Egypt 3,000 years before Christ and types of many other fabrics. One of the Oriental rugs in the collection is valued at \$5,000 and there are twenty-five rare old American counterpanes and a collection of Indian blankets from

American Indians from Alaska to Peru. The textiles are illustrative of the art, religion and customs of many centuries among different nations. A generous group of Paisley and Persian shawls are among them.

According to Prof. W. A. Griffith, head of the department of painting and drawing at the University, Mrs. Thayer's gift is of inestimable educational value to Kansas. While a monetary value has been placed on many of the art objects their actual value to the University, to the state and to the Middle West cannot be estimated. The total valuation of \$150,000 is very conservative in figuring the collection on a dollar and cents basis, Professor Griffith said. There are between fifteen hundred and two thousand pieces in the collection of ceramics and glass in Mrs. Thayer's gift. These pieces comprise good examples of almost every type of ceramic art, and among them are a Chinese rice bowl valued at \$2,000 and a chrysanthemum jade bowl, about eight inches in diameter, valued at \$1,500.

Lamps, the methods of many centuries of people in illuminating their homes and public buildings, are contained in the collection. They include Roman lamps, brass, iron, and silver candlesticks and various types of oil lamps. There are also two great Chinese stone lanterns weighing a ton each and standing seven feet tall. There are five stone Bhuddas and two wonderful lacquer shrines. The scores of pieces that comprise the exhibit of lacquers are described by Professor Griffith as magnificent.

It required two freight cars to bring the collection to the University, not including the most valuable pieces, which were sent by express and are now in vaults in the University. These packing cases contain six hundred books on art that are of especial value to the University. Many of these books could not be replaced and the entire art library of the Thayer collection is regarded as almost priceless in its educational value. The deed of gift provides that the books may be used only for reference and by students of the University. The remainder of the collection must be put on exhibition in adequate museum methods and shall be open to the public as well as to students.

Besides the art objects referred to the memorial gift also includes collections of ancient and semi-modern jewelry, rock crys-

tals, pewter, brass, silver, Japanese and Chinese ivory and other carvings, bronzes, silver vessels and several types of period furniture.

Last January Mrs. Thayer offered to lend the collection to the University for four years. That offer at once caused a rush of other institutions to try to get the coveted prize. The University of Kansas, crowded and cramped for enough room to carry on regular school work had no room for pictures, rare art works, no matter what their value. The legislature, however, came to the University's relief and, on the strength of Mrs. Thayer's lending the collection, added \$75,000 to \$150,000 already appropriated for a new building, to house the collection.

Mrs. Thayer came to Lawrence June 2 and told Chancellor Strong she had decided to give the collection to the University. She said she had gathered the collection that she might pass it on for the upbuilding of the Middle West and she no longer wanted the responsibility of its custodianship.

In the deed of gift Mrs. Thayer stipulates that the University must provide a suitable place to house and exhibit the collection within three years. The collection must be known and displayed as the William B. Thayer Memorial. All the objects in the collection must be kept in the collection, and none may be sold or taken from the collection. Disregard of these requirements will cause the collection to revert to Mrs. Thayer or to her heirs.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR PROFESSOR PATRICK

A memorial service was held on Thursday, June 7, at the Unitarian Church, for Professor George E. Patrick, one of the pioneer members of the University faculty, and for Mrs. Patrick in whose memory the Harriet Elizabeth Lewis Memorial prizes were established. At this service Professor R. D. O'Leary presided.

Professor Erasmus Haworth, a former student, told of his experience under Professor Patrick's instruction. He emphasized especially his immense enthusiasm and his sympathy for the students in their work. He was indefatigable and never

considered time or late hours when experimenting in his laboratory.

Professor E. H. S. Bailey, who was the immediate successor of Professor Patrick, spoke of his career as a chemist after leaving the University of Kansas. After serving the University from 1874 to 1883, and being occupied as a commercial chemist for a few years, he became chemist in 1888, for the Iowa agricultural experiment station and professor of agricultural chemistry at Iowa State College. In 1894 he was called to the position of chief of the dairy laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he held at the time of his death. He was known in the department as an indefatigable worker, and he is remembered especially by those young men whom he trained and inspired. His lessons in thoroughness and his example of untiring application are still living in the work of many now laboring in the field in which he was a pioneer.

Mr. J. D. Bowersock spoke feelingly of Professor Patrick's association with "The Old and New" club in Lawrence, and incidentally threw side lights on the early history of the University.

Professor L. E. Sayre referred to his association with Professor Patrick when he had, from time to time, visited Lawrence. He referred especially to Professor Patrick's wide sympathy and breadth of vision, and his fidelity and firmness of character.

Chancellor Frank Strong spoke briefly of the debt which the University and the young people of Kansas owed to Professor Patrick. He told of the establishment of the fund of over \$7,000.00 for the prize essays, and of Professor Patrick's often expressed feeling that he hoped the desired result would be obtained from the essays on "The Application of the Teachings of Jesus to the Practical Affairs of Life."

At the close of the memorial service the ashes of Professor Patrick and his wife were buried in Oak Hill cemetery. Mr. Henry L. Patrick, a brother, from Massachusetts, and Miss Lucy Patrick of Washington, D. C., a sister, and Walter Scott Lewis, from California, a brother of Mrs. Patrick, were in Lawrence for the purpose of attending the memorial exercises.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS ATHLETIC SCHEDULES AND RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1916-1917.

FOOTBALL

<i>Date</i>	<i>Kansas Score</i>	<i>Opponent</i>	<i>Score</i>
Sept. 30	13	Normal	0
Oct. 7	0	Illinois	30
Oct. 14	0	Ames	13
Oct. 28	0	Aggies	0
Nov. 4	21	Oklahoma	13
Nov. 11	27	Washburn	0
Nov. 18	7	Nebraska	3
Nov. 30	0	Missouri	13
	<u>68</u>		<u>72</u>

BASKETBALL

Jan. 10 Lawrence	55	Washburn	9
Jan. 12 Lawrence	36	Emporia Normal	27
Jan. 18 Ames	30	Ames	13
Jan. 19 Ames	25	Ames	9
Jan. 20 Kansas City	45	Polytechnic	22
Jan. 23 Lawrence	34	Aggies	16
Jan. 24 Lawrence	27	Aggies	19
Feb. 2 Manhattan	9	Aggies	38
Feb. 3 Manhattan	29	Aggies	32
Feb. 6 Lawrence	24	Missouri	23
Feb. 7 Lawrence	17	Missouri	26
Feb. 12 Lawrence	34	Washington	26
Feb. 13 Lawrence	33	Washington	25
Feb. 16 Lawrence	19	Nebraska	21
Feb. 17 Lawrence	30	Nebraska	10
Feb. 21 Columbia	20	Missouri	24
Feb. 22 Columbia	15	Missouri	38
Feb. 23 St. Louis	16	Washington	24
Feb. 24 St. Louis	29	Washington	19
	<u>527</u>		<u>421</u>

TRACK (INDOOR)

Mar. 3 Urbana, Ill. Treweeke tied first high jump; Pattinson tied third in pole vault; second in two mile relay; fourth in mile relay.

Mar. 3 Kansas City. K. C. A. C. Meet, Kansas 23 points.

Feb. 19 Lawrence	71	Aggies	14
Jan. 29 Lawrence	57	Normals	18
Mar. 16 Kansas City	39½	Missouri	45½
	<u>167½</u>		<u>77½</u>

TRACK (OUTDOOR)

Apr. 21 Drake relay, third in two mile relay; fifth in mile relay; second in half mile; second in four mile relay.

May 12 Lawrence	44	Nebraska	72
May 19 Lincoln	37	Missouri	65
	<u>81</u>		<u>137</u>

BASEBALL

April 25 Lawrence	6	Nebraska	1
May 10 Lawrence	0	Missouri	6
May 11 Lawrence	4	Missouri	10
May 18 Columbia	2	Missouri	9
May 19 Columbia	4	Missouri	3
	<u>16</u>		<u>29</u>

Annual Report

OF THE

General Secretary and Treasurer of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas for the Fiscal Year ending May 31, 1917:

Cash on hand June 1, 1916	\$1005.70
Bills receivable	3500.00

Receipts

Annual dues and subscriptions	\$2500.00	
Endowment subscriptions—\$3 each.....	508.00	
Advertising in the Magazine.....	300.85	
Sale of furniture	15.00	
Interest on loans	134.50	
Sundry (1916 Dinner)	455.13	
Dinner (1915)	21.00	3934.48
		<hr/>
		8440.18

Expenditures

Board of visitors	8.48	
Secretary's salary	624.99	
Office Help	124.36	
Office Expense	79.81	
Printing Graduate Magazine	1830.09	
Engravings for the Magazine	85.82	
Postage	138.40	
Sundry (1916 Dinner \$515.00) (1915 Dinner \$486.60).....	1080.53	3972.48
		<hr/>
Cash on hand May 31, 1917, \$967.70, notes \$3500. Total..		\$4467.70

Accounts Receivable*

Annual dues and subscriptions	4943.00	
Endowment subscriptions for 1916-17	39.00	
Interest accrued	68.75	
Advertising	69.25	5120.00

Accounts Payable

Printing and sundry	262.83	
Net cash receivable		4857.17
		<hr/>
Net cash assets May 31, 1917		9324.87
Office fixtures and furniture		250.00
Student Union Furniture		85.00
		<hr/>
Total cash, property, and accounts		9659.87

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES THOMPSON,

Treasurer.

*452.25 due from the University for expense of office help and postage has been paid, and \$130.53 is still due.

Report of the Auditing Committee

June 4, 1917.

To the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas:

Your auditing committee appointed to examine and audit the accounts and books of the secretary of the Alumni Association hereby report that we have examined the books and accounts of the secretary and find the same in all respects correct, and we further find that the annual report made by said secretary is in all respects correct and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

R. C. MANLEY

E. OTIS PERKINS.

THE ALUMNI

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the association was held in the chapel of Fraser immediately after the alumni address. The reading and adoption of the minutes and of the treasurer's report were quickly accomplished. The report of the Board of Alumni Visitors was read by its chairman, Mr. Scott Hopkins. He presented a request that the board might be allowed a longer time in which to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the letters from the faculty in answer to the board's questionnaire. The parts of the report read were adopted with no dissenting vote. Later the Board of Directors decided that the complete report be printed in the October number of the Graduate Magazine.

For the first time in a number of years the provision in the constitution that none but active members vote was observed, by a ruling of the Board of Directors. The delinquent alumnus was further disqualified by the decision that no alumni accounts be carried longer than five years.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '07

For enthusiasm and good fellowship 1907's tenth birthday could not be surpassed. As one outsider remarked "Your class is just like one large family"—so it was.

Thanks to the Lawrence members the luncheon Tuesday was most palatable. With Rey Douglas and Grace Blair presiding and the two Harrys keeping us laughing, when we were not reading class letters, and trying to decide if Kathryn Bonar's picture looked like a movie actress—or if Ray Taylor really did look dignified, or if the various sons and daughters resembled their fond parents—the afternoon flew by.

That evening at the Chancellor's reception, we had good sport making the others believe we remembered them and watching their puzzled expressions. And Wednesday—day of days. With arm bands blazing, and colors flying, we marched to the banquet hall—alias gymnasium—where we maintained our reputation for animated cheering, first, last, and all the time.

Chancellor Strong read the following

notice: "Chancellor Strong, alumni, and friends of the University, the class of 1907 wishes to announce that in honor of this her tenth anniversary celebration she has decided to buy liberty bonds to be presented to the University.

"In doing this she hopes to establish a precedent which other classes may see fit to follow with even larger donations. She wants you to know that she is not only noisy, but loyal through and through to the nation, to the state, and most of all, to her Alma Mater, dear Old K. U." Then the class yelled,

"Liberty bonds
For old K. U.,
We done bought 'em
How about you?"

and—

"Old K. U.
Don't be blue,
You'll get the money
When the bonds fall due!"

and to the seniors—

"One nine one seven
All good children go to heaven.
If you buy a bond or two
They will surely put you through."

I. B. C.

REUNION OF CLASS OF 1912.

With the adoption of Ex-Parson-Cheerleader Ralph Spotts, '10, as a member-in-law, and the parade of a five candle-power birthday cake, 1912 made itself felt and heard, though its yells were more like solos than ensemble work.

'83

Thirty-fifth Anniversary Next June.

J. F. Tucker, '83, is living at 717 West Forty-ninth Place in Los Angeles.

'88

Thirtieth Anniversary Next June

'89

Susan Eddy Johnson, '89, has returned to Lawrence after a visit in California.

'92

Ida Burr Bell, fa '92, assisted her daughter in giving her graduation recital this spring. Several numbers were given which

were taken from Mrs. Bell's graduating program.

'93

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Next June.

'94

H. H. Johnson, *e* '94, who is publisher of the *Tacoma Daily Index*, visited in Lawrence during May.

'96

Sidney Prentice, '96, and Alice Hender-son were married June first. They will live in Pittsburgh.

Catherine Crew Doty, *fa* '96, is the mother of a daughter, Anna Grace, born February 10. She has two other children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Doty lives in Waynoka, Oklahoma where her husband is pastor of the First Methodist church.

'97

C. A. Katherman, '97, *g* '98, has his office in the Frances building in Sioux City, Iowa.

Alfred J. Wise, *e* '97, is employed by the Puro Water Filter company of Detroit, Michigan. His address is 207 East Jefferson avenue.

'98

Twentieth Anniversary Next June.

Leora Crawford Brafford, '98, is living in Jacobsburg, Ohio.

Alvah Souder, '98, and Pearl Packer Souder, *p* '99, are living near Newton where, as they write, their energies are directed toward the care of a herd of dairy cows which enables them to view with complete complacency the encroachment both of the high cost of living and the cost of living high.

Issie B. Potts, '98, is living in Paola where she is employed as librarian in the city library.

Asa L. Canavan, *e* '98, and Mabelle McGregor Canavan, '98, are living in Chicago where Mr. Canavan is employed by the W. H. Muier company.

Nellie Ddyden Knight, '98, is living in Laramie, Wyoming, where Mr. Knight is dean and director of the experimental station.

W. H. Greider, '98, *g* '99, who is teaching in the science department of the Topeka high school lives at 615 West Euclid avenue.

'99

L. O. Garter, *l* '99, has his office in the

Peoples' National Bank building, Kansas City, Kansas.

C. F. Rumold, *l*, '99, '02, is acting dean of the Berea College of Berea, Kentucky.

'00

L. E. Trosper, '00, *l* '00, may be addressed at 214 Nickels Arcade, in Ann Arbor.

Cornelius Gant, *l* '00, is editor of the *Lincoln Daily Legal Reporter*. He lives at 1608 North street.

'01

Stella W. Aten, '01, *g* '08, receives mail addressed to 6010 Glenwood avenue, Edgewater station, Chicago.

Clarence Cole, '01, receives mail addressed to Box 756, Kansas City, Missouri. He is at present in the recruiting service.

V. R. Walling, *e* '01, *g* '11, and Ora Griesa Walling, '04, have changed their address to 7122 Normal boulevard, Chicago.

'02

Sara Squire Bellport, '02, has changed her address from Wichita to 401 Troost building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Marion Trueheart, '02, and Myrtie Proctor were married April 18 at Garden City. They are living in Sterling.

F. A. Nichols, *e* '02, *g* '13, has changed his address from Minneapolis to Princeton, Illinois.

'03

Fifteenth Anniversary Next June

Elmer McCollum, '03, will be next year professor of biological chemistry in the new School of Hygiene recently given by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University.

'04

J. B. Marcellus, *e* '04, may be addressed at 335 Rialto building in Kansas City, Missouri.

Bessie Miller McCreary, '04, has changed her address from Chicago to Danville, Illinois.

'05

Oscar Kuchs, *e* '05, and Martha Jackman Kuchs, '03, are living at 1370 Butler avenue in Salt Lake City. Mr. Kuchs is still employed as superintendent of the International Smelting company in Tooele. They have two daughters, one six and the other two.

'06

Harry Heinzman, '06, and Maria McVey, of Trenton, New Jersey, were married in

May. Mr. Heinzman, who is doing Y. M. C. A. work, has headquarters in Denver.

Nellie Potts Priestley, '06, lives at 424 Choctaw avenue in Bartlesville. Mrs. Priestley has one child.

F. D. Phillips, '06, e '07, is the father of a boy, Frank Davey, Jr., born June 6. Mr. Phillips lives in Schenectady.

'07

C. H. Case, m '07, may be addressed at 544 Minnesota street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Robert K. Winning, e '07, may be addressed at 270 Martin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Paul F. Shuey, e '07, is employed as chief technician for the tuberculosis league hospital of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Howard A. Finch, '07, is a stockfarmer near Memphis, Texas.

Ada Williams Ingalls, '07, is living at 94 East 17th street in Portland, Oregon.

'08

Tenth Anniversary Next June.

Clarence J. Primm, g '08, who lives in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, is secretary of the chamber of commerce. Mr. Primm has one child, a boy four years old.

Elmer Sigler, e '08, may be addressed at 4119 Walnut street in Kansas City, Missouri.

Cecil Smith, '08, is addressed in care of the Board of Trade in Superior, Wisconsin.

William J. Lank, e '08, has changed his address from Sam Marcial, New Mexico, to 3019 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

'09

Myrtle Brobst Mitchell, '09, and C. William Mitchell, a former student, are living in Salina.

J. C. Dassler, '09, is employed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone company at Kansas City, Missouri, as long distance lines engineer.

Carl Pleasant, e '09, g '11, and Gertrude Copley Pleasant, '09, are living at 308 Brooklyn avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Eugenie Sterling Polson, '09, is the mother of twin boys born May 11. Mrs. Polson lives in Marysville, California.

C. P. Donald, e '09, is employed as city engineer of Neodesha.

Ray Jones, e '09, g '14, may be addressed at 832 Allison street, Washington, District of Columbia.

'10

Charlotte Kaulback, m '10, has changed her address from De Soto to 2426 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

L. J. Beyer, m '10, has his office in the Rorobaugh Wiley building in Hutchinson.

Martha Bartels, '10, and Nicholas F. Enns, of Inman, were married May 9.

Fern Cramer Hill, '10, will spend the summer with her mother in Lawrence.

Nat E. Berry, l '10, receives mail addressed 809 Scarritt building, Kansas City, Missouri.

T. P. Haslam, g '10, may be addressed at 1507 West Seventeenth street, Sioux City.

Edward S. Ruth, l '10, who is in the college of medicine and surgery of the University of the Philippines, has gone to Nagasaki where he will stay until the first of July.

John M. Brentlinger, e '10, is the father of a boy, John Moore, born May 11. Mr. Brentlinger lives at 702 West Twenty-third street, Wilmington, Delaware.

'11

Lucy Senior Clark, '11, has changed her address from Brooklyn to Dundee, New York.

Homer H. Berger, '11, has his office in the Wahlemaier building in Kansas City, Kansas.

Fern Edie, fa '11, and Herman D. Knecht, a former student, were married June 7 in Lawrence. They will live at 4142-A Lafayette avenue in St. Louis.

Letha Edmonds Parcels, '11, has changed her address from Redlands to 211 South Estella avenue, Wichita.

Fred T. Haddock, l '11, and Helen Mar Sea were married May 30 in Independence. They will be at home after August 1, at 4228 Locust street in Kansas City.

Francis D. Schnacke, '11, g '12, representing the Central Trust company of New York, was the opposing counsel to Alton B. Parker in a case recently tried in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Ethel Luther Shattuck, '11, is the mother of a boy, Willis Austin, born March 14. Mrs. Shattuck lives in Ashland.

Ruby Briggs Speer, '11, may be addressed

at 29 Crest street in Springfield, Massachusetts.

William E. Simon, '11, *m* '13, is living in Alva, Oklahoma.

'12

C. Clay Spilman, '12, and Christina David Spilman, '12, are living at 2722 Sacramento street in St. Joseph.

W. V. Cullison, '12, may be addressed at 622 North Tory avenue in Chicago.

W. V. Cullison, '12, has changed his address from Laramie to Rockford, Illinois, where he may be addressed at 534 Rockton avenue.

Rubey Maynard, '12, is employed by the Phister Insurance company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Regina Woodruff, '12, who is employed as research assistant in the department of zoology in the University of California, may be addressed at 630 Bancroft Way, Berkeley.

'13

Fifth Anniversary Next June.

Philo Halleck, *e* '13, is living in Abilene.

W. J. McKinley, '13 has changed his address from El Reno, to Columbus.

Ottie McNeal, '13, receives mail addressed to 3929 Montgall avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Edison Belt, *e* '13, and Helen Short, '14, were married in May. They will live at 322 Glenwood boulevard in Schenectady.

Kate Daum, '13, will spend the summer in Chicago where she will take work in the University.

Lewis E. Knerf, *e* '13, is an engineer in the officers' reserve corps at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Howard Richardson, *e* '13, and Emily Swick, '13, were married April 17. They are living at 9289 Armesbury avenue in Cleveland, Ohio.

R. N. Hoffman, *e* '13, is employed by the Andes Exploration company of Chanaral, Chile.

Glen A. Wisdom, *l* '13, has his office in the Scarritt building in Kansas City, Missouri.

E. P. Jaques, *e* '13, receives mail addressed to 6324 Kenwood avenue in Chicago.

Marguerite McLellan, '13, lives at 421 North Twenty-second street in St. Joseph.

Inez Smith, '13, *g* '14, is living in Alameda, California, where she is employed in the bacteriological laboratory of the board of health.

Wray E. McLain, *l* '13, lives at 4515 Ellis avenue, in Chicago.

'14

Bessie Beckett, '14, may be addressed at Macksville.

Guy Glenn, *e* '14, has changed his address to 2005 Lincoln street, Topeka.

Marjorie Kennedy, '14, who has been teaching in Sabetha, is now in Lawrence.

L. W. Wylder, *p* '14, is a member of the officers' training camp in Fort Riley.

M. A. Granger, '14, *g* '15, who has been a fellow in the University of Chicago this year, is a member of its ambulance company, and expects to sail for France before July first.

Walter C. Mayer, '14, may be addressed in care of the Y. M. C. A. at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

Volney J. Cissna, *e* '14, and Esther Drake Cissna, '14, are the parents of a boy born April 19.

Howard L. Newby, *e* '14, is living at 4915 Forestville avenue in Chicago.

'15

Third Anniversary Next June.

Bernice Pickard, '15, who has been teaching in Abilene, is in Lawrence.

Pearl Hudson, '15, is living in Neodesha.

Donald Lackey, *e* '15, who is employed by the Douglas Starch company lives at 1407 Washington avenue in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Clara B. McClure, '15, may be addressed at Arkansas City.

Mary Powell, '15, is teaching in the Emporia Normal this summer.

Gertrude Hazen, *g* '15, is teaching home economics in the University summer session.

Ray J. Folks, '15, who has been assistant cashier of the Bank of Campbell, Missouri, and this year completed the required work in the course of business administration at Harvard, is in the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley.

Eva Coors, '15 and Elza Mowry, a former student, were married March 31. Mr. Mowry is a senior in the school of law at the University of Denver.

Nina Kanaga, *fa* '15, writes from Concepcion, Chile, where she is teaching in the Concepcion College that it seemed queer and

topsy-turvy to be having a summer vacation in December.

Fred S. Degen, '15, is living in Blythe, Arizona, where he is employed as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and as city treasurer.

Haskell Black Silks

When you want to buy black silk that will wear as it did for Grandmother buy Haskell Silks. They make it just as they did fifty years ago. Never been able to make them better.

We are exclusive dealers.

Weaver's

F. V. Hartman, '15, has changed his address from Akron, Ohio, to 3725 North avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

'16

Second Anniversary Next June.

Bertha Kitchell, '16, is employed as cherrist for the Wilson packing company at Chicago. Miss Kitchell is the only woman working in the chemical department.

Tillman H. Vaughn, '16, is employed by the United Press in Chicago.

William S. Cady, '16, and Jean Dowdy of Dodge City were married recently. They are living at 1105 New Hampshire street in Lawrence. Mr. Cady is employed by the *Journal-World*.

James B. McKay, '16, and Mary Linn McKay, a former student, are living in Eldorado.



Spalding Street Shoes As sensible for general wear as Spalding Athletic Shoes are appropriate for athletic wear

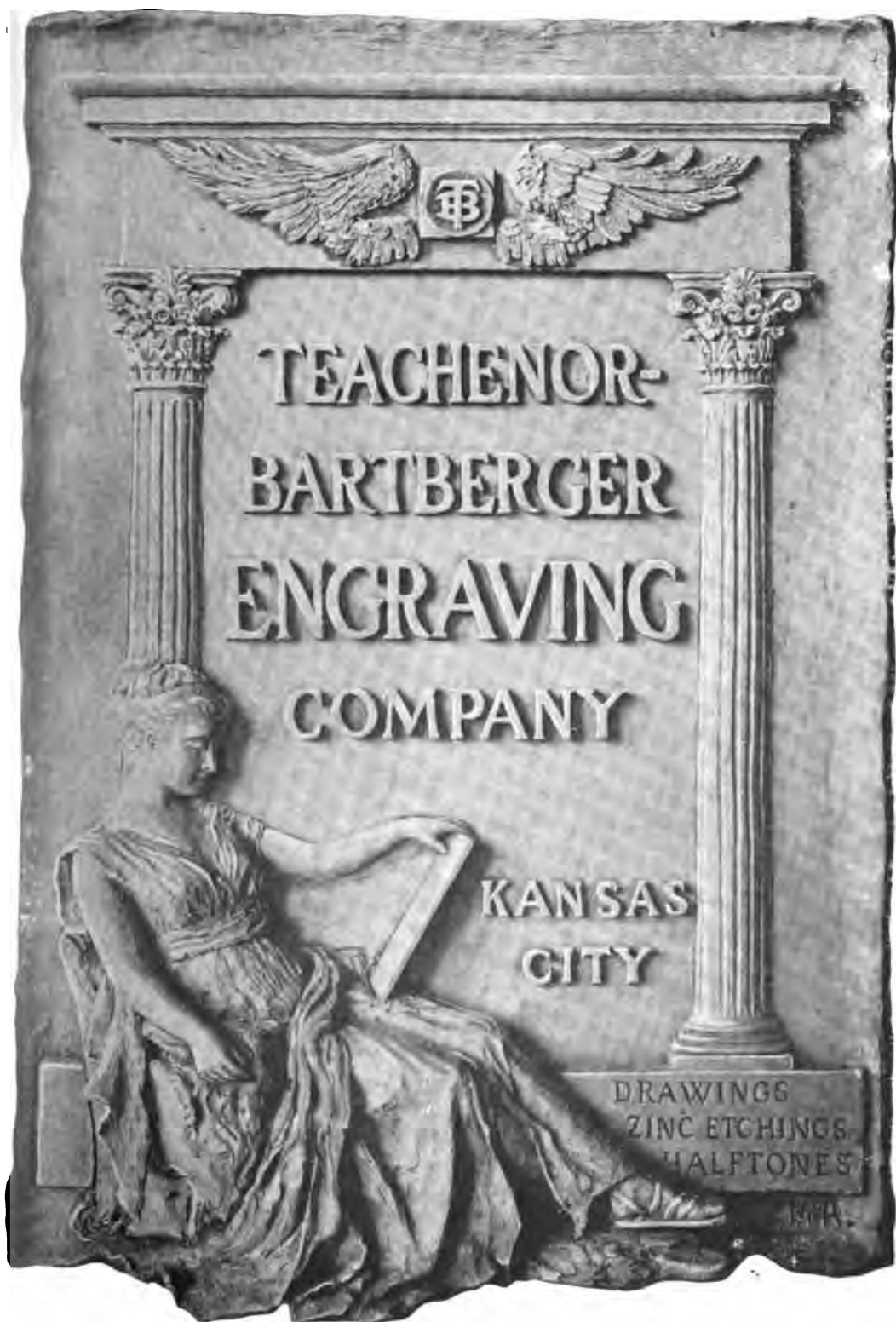
Five Styles, Two Prices, \$8.00 and \$9.00

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NORTHWESTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY
LARGEST IN THE WEST
20% only of 1916 calls filled due to lack of high-class teachers.

STARK WEATHER'S
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES
805 Massachusetts Street



Emma Kohman, '16, who is a student in Chicago University, has changed her address to 5708 Kimbark avenue.

Emma Roessler, '16, will take work in Columbia University this summer.

Guy Scrivener, '16, and Florence Strahan of Bolton, Missouri, were married May 28. Mr. Scrivener is advertising manager of the Clay Center *Dispatch-Republican*.

Sybil Woodruff, '16, will be a summer student in Chicago University.

Dudley Pratt, g '16, has changed his address to Rossville.

Conrad Jespersen, e '16, may be addressed at 605 Shawnee street, Bartlesville.

Bessie Huff, '16, is living at 627 South 23 street, in Muskogee.

'17

First Anniversary Next June.

Edwin Hullinger, '17, a former student, is employed by the United Press in New York City.

Rollo N. Harger, g '17, and Helen Dick were married in Topeka recently. They will live in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Harger is employed by the government.

E. S. Stateler, '17, is an assistant in the state food analysis laboratory.

Tyrsa Amos, '17, is employed as social director of the summer session.

Jennie Ray, '17, will teach in Lawton, Oklahoma, next winter.

Grace Beckley, '17, will teach biology in the Leavenworth high school next winter.

Jean Lindsay, '17, is assistant secretary for the Y. W. C. A. in Topeka.

Henrietta McKaughan, '17, is living in Boise, Idaho, where she is employed as a reporter for the *Boise Statesman*.

FORMER STUDENTS

Henry Schott, a former student, is now manager of publicity for Montgomery Ward and company.

Charles Griesa, a former student, who has been doing ambulance field service in France, is now in the training camp at Fort Riley.

Clarence W. Howell, a former student, who enlisted in 1898 while at the University, for the Spanish-American war, has again been called to the colors. He has been



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assigned for duty to Fort Sam Houston as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Howard Blackmar, a former student, is a lieutenant in the first New Mexican infantry at Albuquerque.

Alpha Bigley, a former student, died in Los Angeles May 24.

May Millis Colby, a former student, is living at 2524 Lawrence avenue in Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Colby is the mother of three girls.

Homer Brown, a former student, and Clara M. Toel, of Chicago, were married March 23. Mr. Brown is employed as manager of the sack department of the American cement and plaster company.

Maureen McKernan, a former student, and Albert Wood of Leoti, were married this spring.

Marion LeSeur, a former student, and Albert Finchman, were married May 16. They will live in Liberal.

Clara Brueser, a former student, may be addressed at 3029 Harrison street, Kansas City, Missouri.

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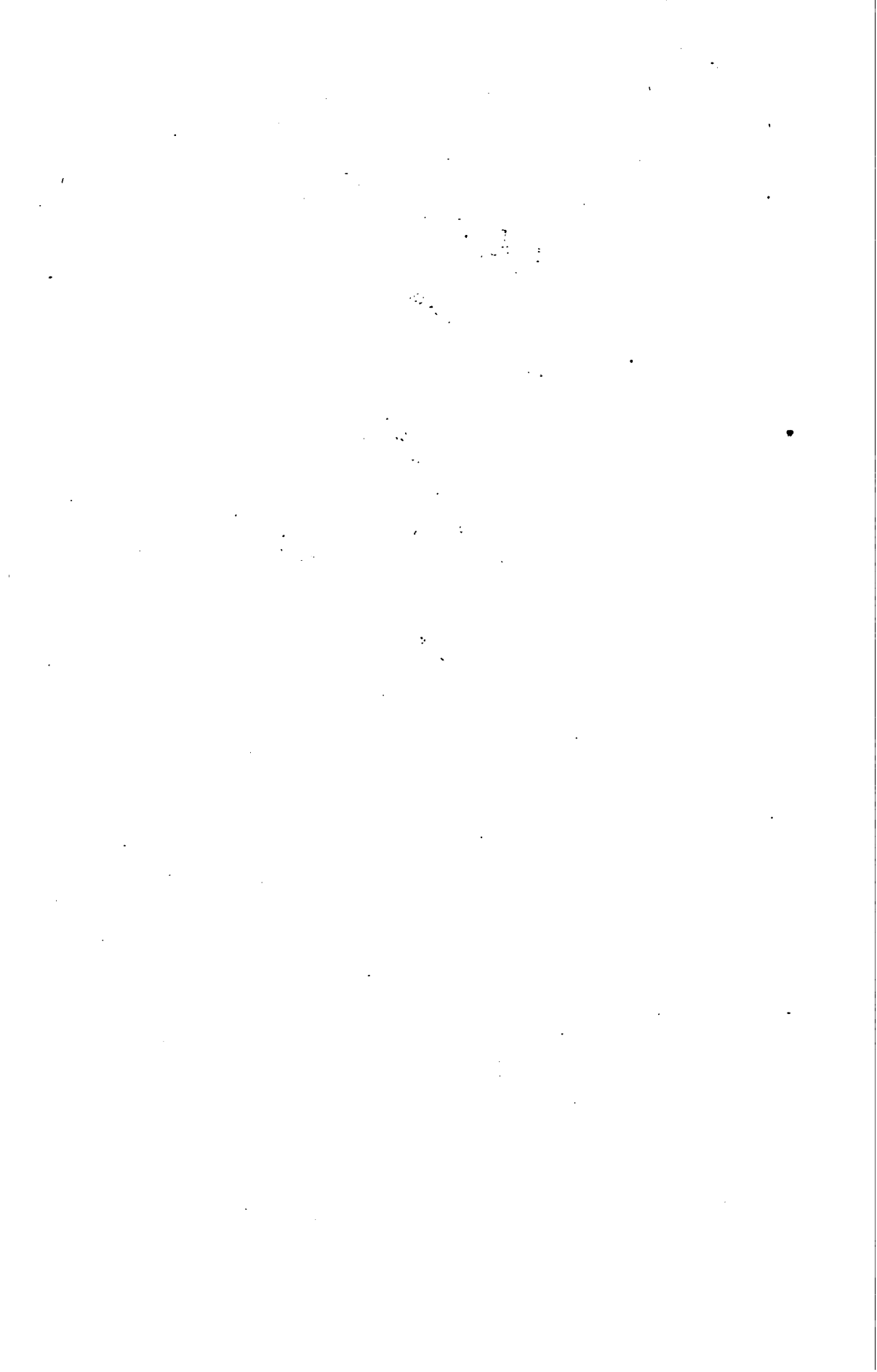
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